

# Junos® OS

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## IS-IS User Guide

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*Junos® OS IS-IS User Guide*

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# About This Guide

Use this guide to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot the IS-IS routing protocol on your Juniper Network devices.

# 1

PART

## Overview

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## CHAPTER 1

# Introduction to IS-IS

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## IS-IS Overview

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The IS-IS protocol is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) that uses link-state information to make routing decisions.

IS-IS is a link-state IGP that uses the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm to determine routes. IS-IS evaluates the topology changes and determines whether to perform a full SPF recalculation or a partial route calculation (PRC). This protocol originally was developed for routing International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Connectionless Network Protocol (CLNP) packets.

Like OSPF routing, IS-IS uses hello packets that allow network convergence to occur quickly when network changes are detected. IS-IS uses the SPF algorithm to determine routes. Using SPF, IS-IS evaluates network topology changes and determines if a full or partial route calculation is required.

**NOTE:** Because IS-IS uses ISO addresses, the configuration of IP version 6 (IPv6) and IP version 4 (IPv4) implementations of IS-IS is identical.

**NOTE:** See [Platforms/FPCs That Cannot Forward TCC Encapsulated ISO Traffic](#) to find a list of those devices and FPC configurations that cannot pass ISO traffic when encapsulated in TCC format.

This section discusses the following topics:

## IS-IS Terminology

An IS-IS network is a single autonomous system (AS), also called a *routing domain*, that consists of *end systems* and *intermediate systems*. End systems are network entities that send and receive packets. Intermediate systems send and receive packets and relay (forward) packets. (Intermediate system is the Open System Interconnection [OSI] term for a router.) ISO packets are called network PDUs.

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. No IS-IS area functions strictly as a backbone.

Level 1 routers share intra-area routing information, and Level 2 routers share interarea information about IP addresses available within each area. Uniquely, IS-IS routers can act as both Level 1 and Level 2 routers, sharing intra-area routes with other Level 1 routers and interarea routes with other Level 2 routers.

The propagation of link-state updates is determined by the level boundaries. All routers within a level maintain a complete link-state database of all other routers in the same level. Each router then uses the Dijkstra algorithm to determine the shortest path from the local router to other routers in the link-state database.

## ISO Network Addresses

IS-IS uses ISO network addresses. Each address identifies a point of connection to the network, such as a router interface, and is called a *network service access point (NSAP)*.

IS-IS supports multiple NSAP addresses on the loopback lo0 interface.

An end system can have multiple NSAP addresses, in which case the addresses differ only by the last byte (called the *n-selector*). Each NSAP represents a service that is available at that node. In addition to having multiple services, a single node can belong to multiple areas.

Each network entity also has a special network address called a *network entity title (NET)*. Structurally, an NET is identical to an NSAP address but has an n-selector of 00. Most end systems and intermediate systems have one NET. Intermediate systems that participate in multiple areas can have multiple NETs.

The following ISO addresses illustrate the IS-IS address format:

```
49.0001.00a0.c96b.c490.00
49.0001.2081.9716.9018.00
```

NETs take several forms, depending on your network requirements. NET addresses are hexadecimal and range from 8 octets to 20 octets in length. Generally, the format consists of an authority and format Identifier (AFI), a domain ID, an area ID, a system identifier, and a selector. The simplest format omits the domain ID and is 10 octets long. For example, the NET address 49.0001.1921.6800.1001.00 consists of the following parts:

- 49—AFI
- 0001—Area ID
- 1921.6800.1001—System identifier
- 00—Selector

The system identifier must be unique within the network. For an IP-only network, we recommend using the IP address of an interface on the router. Configuring a loopback NET address with the IP address is helpful when troubleshooting is required on the network.

The first portion of the address is the area number, which is a variable number from 1 through 13 bytes. The first byte of the area number (49) is the authority and format indicator (AFI). The next bytes are the assigned domain (area) identifier, which can be from 0 through 12 bytes. In the examples above, the area identifier is 0001.

The next six bytes form the system identifier. The system identifier can be any six bytes that are unique throughout the entire domain. The system identifier commonly is the media access control (MAC) address (as in the first example, 00a0.c96b.c490) or the IP address expressed in binary-coded decimal (BCD) (as in the second example, 2081.9716.9018, which corresponds to IP address 208.197.169.18). The last byte (00) is the n-selector.

**NOTE:** The system identifier cannot be 0000.0000.0000. All 0s is an illegal setting, and the adjacency is not formed with this setting.

To provide help with IS-IS debugging, the Junos® operating system (Junos OS) supports dynamic mapping of ISO system identifiers to the hostname. Each system can be configured with a hostname, which allows the system identifier-to-hostname mapping to be carried in a dynamic hostname type, length, and value (TLV) tuple in IS-IS link-state PDUs. This enables intermediate systems in the routing domain to learn about the ISO system identifier of a particular intermediate system.

## IS-IS Packets

Each IS-IS PDU shares a common header. IS-IS uses the following PDUs to exchange protocol information:

- IS-IS hello (IIH) PDUs—Broadcast to discover the identity of neighboring IS-IS systems and to determine whether the neighbors are Level 1 or Level 2 intermediate systems.

IS-IS hello PDUs establish adjacencies with other routers and have three different formats: one for point-to-point hello packets, one for Level 1 broadcast links, and one for Level 2 broadcast links. Level 1 routers must share the same area address to form an adjacency, while Level 2 routers do not have this limitation. The request for adjacency is encoded in the Circuit type field of the PDU.

Hello PDUs have a preset length assigned to them. The IS-IS router does not resize any PDU to match the maximum transmission unit (MTU) on a router interface. Each interface supports the maximum IS-IS PDU of 1492 bytes, and hello PDUs are padded to meet the maximum value. When the hello is sent to a neighboring router, the connecting interface supports the maximum PDU size.

- Link-state PDUs—Contain information about the state of adjacencies to neighboring IS-IS systems. Link-state PDUs are flooded periodically throughout an area.

Also included is metric and IS-IS neighbor information. Each link-state PDU must be refreshed periodically on the network and is acknowledged by information within a sequence number PDU.

On point-to-point links, each link-state PDU is acknowledged by a partial sequence number PDU (PSNP), but on broadcast links, a complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) is sent out over the network. Any router that finds newer link-state PDU information in the CSNP then purges the out-of-date entry and updates the link-state database.

Link-state PDUs support variable-length subnet mask addressing.

- Complete sequence number PDUs (CSNPs)—Contain a complete list of all link-state PDUs in the IS-IS database. CSNPs are sent periodically on all links, and the receiving systems use the information in the CSNP to update and synchronize their link-state PDU databases. The designated router

multicasts CSNPs on broadcast links in place of sending explicit acknowledgments for each link-state PDU.

Contained within the CSNP is a link-state PDU identifier, a lifetime, a sequence number, and a checksum for each entry in the database. Periodically, a CSNP is sent on both broadcast and point-to-point links to maintain a correct database. Also, the advertisement of CSNPs occurs when an adjacency is formed with another router. Like IS-IS hello PDUs, CSNPs come in two types: Level 1 and Level 2.

When a device receives a CSNP, it checks the database entries against its own local link-state database. If it detects missing information, the device requests specific link-state PDU details using a partial sequence number PDU (PSNP).

- Partial sequence number PDUs (PSNPs)—Sent multicast by a receiver when it detects that it is missing a link-state PDU (when its link-state PDU database is out of date). The receiver sends a PSNP to the system that transmitted the CSNP, effectively requesting that the missing link-state PDU be transmitted. That routing device, in turn, forwards the missing link-state PDU to the requesting routing device.

A PSNP is used by an IS-IS router to request link-state PDU information from a neighboring router. A PSNP can also explicitly acknowledge the receipt of a link-state PDU on a point-to-point link. On a broadcast link, a CSNP is used as implicit knowledge. Like hello PDUs and CSNPs, the PSNP also has two types: Level 1 and Level 2.

When a device compares a CSNP to its local database and determines that a link-state PDU is missing, the router issues a PSNP for the missing link-state PDU, which is returned in a link-state PDU from the router sending the CSNP. The received link-state PDU is then stored in the local database, and an acknowledgment is sent back to the originating router.

## Persistent Route Reachability

IPv4 and IPv6 route reachability information in IS-IS link-state PDUs is preserved when you commit a configuration. IP prefixes are preserved with their original packet fragment upon link-state PDU regeneration.

## IS-IS Support for Multipoint Network Clouds

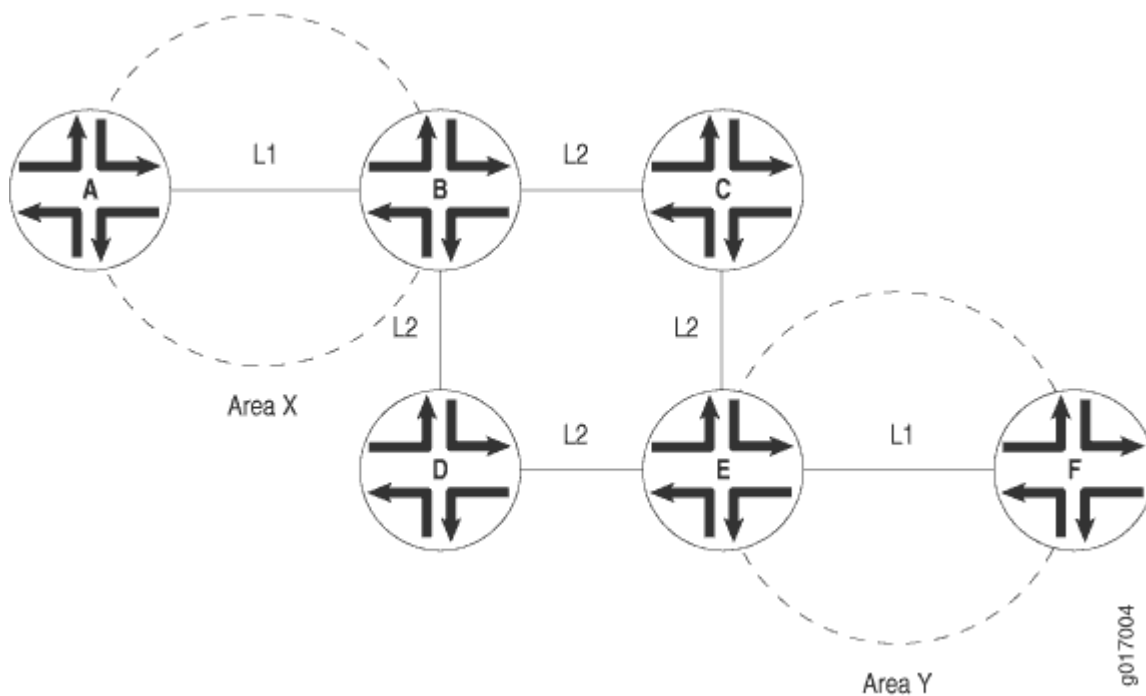
IS-IS does not support multipoint configurations. Therefore, when configuring Frame Relay or Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) networks, you must configure them as collections of point-to-point links, not as multipoint clouds.



## Installing a Default Route to the Nearest Routing Device That Operates at Both IS-IS Levels

When a routing device that operates as both a Level 1 and Level 2 router (Router B) determines that it can reach at least one area other than its own (for example, in Area Y), it sets the ATTACHED bit in its Level 1 link-state PDU. Thereafter, the Level 1 router (Router A) introduces a default route pointing to the nearest attached routing device that operates as both a Level 1 and Level 2 router (Router B). See [Figure 1 on page 7](#).

**Figure 1: Install Default Route to Nearest Routing Device That Operates at Both Level 1 and Level 2**



### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

## Supported Standards for IS-IS

Junos OS substantially supports the following standards for IS-IS.

- International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 8473, *Information technology – Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service*
- ISO 9542, *End System to Intermediate System Routing Exchange Protocol for Use in Conjunction with the Protocol for the Provision of the Connectionless-mode Network Service*
- ISO/IEC 10589, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Intermediate System to Intermediate System intra-domain routing information exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service (ISO 8473)*
- RFC 1195, *Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments*
- RFC 3719, *Recommendations for Interoperable Networks using Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)*
- RFC 3847, *Restart Signaling for Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)*
- RFC 5120, *M-ISIS: Multi Topology (MT) Routing in Intermediate System to Intermediate Systems (IS-ISs)*
- RFC 5130, *A Policy Control Mechanism in IS-IS Using Administrative Tags*
- RFC 5286, *Basic Specification for IP Fast Reroute: Loop-Free Alternates*
- RFC 5301, *Dynamic Hostname Exchange Mechanism for IS-IS*
- RFC 5302, *Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS*
- RFC 5303, *Three-Way Handshake for IS-IS Point-to-Point Adjacencies*
- RFC 5304, *IS-IS Cryptographic Authentication*
- RFC 5305, *IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 5306, *Restart Signaling for IS-IS*
- RFC 5307, *IS-IS Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS)*
- RFC 5308, *Routing IPv6 with IS-IS*
- RFC 5310, *IS-IS Generic Cryptographic Authentication*
- RFC 5880, *Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)*
- RFC 6232, *Purge Originator Identification TLV for IS-IS*

The following RFCs do not define standards, but provide information about IS-IS and related technologies. The IETF classifies them as “Informational.”

- RFC 2973, *IS-IS Mesh Groups*
- RFC 3358, *Optional Checksums in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (ISIS)*
- RFC 3359, *Reserved Type, Length and Value (TLV) Codepoints in Intermediate System to Intermediate System*
- RFC 3373, *Three-Way Handshake for Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Point-to-Point Adjacencies*
- RFC 3567, *Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Cryptographic Authentication*
- RFC 3787, *Recommendations for Interoperable IP Networks using Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)*
- RFC 5309, *Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link State Routing Protocols*
- Internet draft draft-ietf-isis-wg-255adj-02.txt, *Maintaining more than 255 circuits in IS-IS*

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[IS-IS Overview | 2](#)

*Supported ES-IS Standards*

*Accessing Standards Documents on the Internet*

## ISIS Fast Reroute Convergence

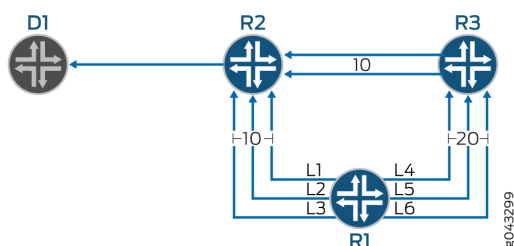
Sub-second service restoration is a key requirement for MPLS and native IP-based network service providers. There are many ways to achieve fast reroute with sub optimal next-hop to reach destination like loop-free alternate and remote loop-free alternate. In these cases, IGP will download primary and backup next-hop beforehand in FIB. Packet forwarding engine (PFE) performs local repair when a primary next-hop loses its reachability to a given destination. Since PFE already has alternative path to reach destination, sub-second restoration is possible. If destination is reachable via equal cost multi path (ECMP) then only primary path is downloaded to forwarding information base (FIB). If few ECMP links go down than the required bandwidth for a destination, fast reroute convergence is not possible.

To resolve this, the best ECMP links are grouped as unilist of primary next-hops to reach destination and the sub-optimal ECMP links are grouped as unilist of backup next-hops to reach the destination. If bandwidth of the primary next-hops falls below the desired bandwidth, PFE does a local repair and switches traffic to backup unilist next-hops. This is yet another backup, where the backup path is computed and installed in FIB for ECMP paths. Here, a set of best ECMP links are grouped as primary next-hops to reach destination and a set of sub-optimal ECMP links are grouped as backup next-hops to

reach destination. If bandwidth of the primary next-hops falls below desired bandwidth due to link failure on primary group, PFE should perform local repair and switch the traffic to backup next-hops.

In the following topology, R1 has three ECMP links to D1 via R2. R1 also has three sub-optimal ECMP links to D1 via R3 and R2. All ECMP links L1, L2 and L3 can be placed under one group; a primary group and also group sub-optimal ECMP links L3, L4 and L5 under another group; a backup group.

**Figure 2: Topology**



IS-IS calculates the shortest path using shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm and downloads primary next-hops with appropriate weight in FIB. IS-IS also calculates backup next-hops and downloads them to FIB with appropriate weight.

Backup next-hops weight will always be greater than primary next-hops. If a link from primary group goes down, PFE performs a local repair and modifies the weight of the next-hops. PFE forwards traffic to the destination with least weight next-hops to achieve sub-millisecond convergence. IS-IS runs SPF and comes up with a set of primary and backup next-hops. IS-IS then updates the FIB with the updated next hops. PFE resumes traffic forwarding on new next-hops without any traffic loss.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[link-group-protection \(Protocols IS-IS\)](#) | 852

# 2

PART

## Configuring IS-IS

---

[Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network | 12](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Authentication and Checksums | 67](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Routing Policy and Route Redistribution | 84](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Bidirectional Forwarding Detection | 190](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Flood Groups | 216](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Multitopology Routing and IPv6 Support | 275](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Link and Node Link Protection | 324](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Traffic Engineering | 397](#)

[Configuring IS-IS Scaling and Throttling | 667](#)

[Configuring IS-IS CLNS | 694](#)

[Configuring IS-IS on Logical Systems | 699](#)

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# Configuring a Basic IS-IS Network

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12
- Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13
- Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22
- Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23
- Understanding IS-IS Designated Routers | 35
- Configuring Designated Router Election Priority for IS-IS | 36
- Configuring an ISO System Identifier for the Router | 36
- Understanding Default Routes | 37
- How to Configure Multiple Independent IGP Instances of IS-IS | 38

## Understanding IS-IS Configuration

To configure IS-IS, you must enable IS-IS on the interfaces and configure a NET address on one of the device interfaces (preferably, the lo0 interface) by setting `family iso address net-address` on the interface. To create the NET address (also known as the system ID or the NSAP address), you can use the convention that is dictated by your network design, or you can follow this convention:

1. Take the router ID, remove the dots (.), and insert leading zeroes where necessary so that the string is 12 characters long.

For example, if the router ID is 192.168.0.4, the 12-character string would be 192168000004. If the router ID is 10.12.23.1, the 12-character string would be 010012023001.

2. Add a dot after every 4th character.

The strings would become 1921.6800.0004 and 0100.1202.3001.

3. Prepend the area number.

If the routing devices are in area 47, the strings would become 47.1921.6800.0004 and 47.0100.1202.3001.

#### 4. Append the selector (00).

The strings would become 47.1921.6800.0004.00 and 47.0100.1202.3001.00.

You must configure the ISO family on all interfaces that are supporting the IS-IS protocol by setting `family iso` on the interface. This means that IS-IS related frames are not discarded by the routing devices.

You must enable IS-IS to run on the interfaces by setting interface `interface-name` in the protocol configuration. This means that the interfaces are advertised into IS-IS.

Unlike OSPF, when you enable IS-IS on the lo0 interface, you do not need to explicitly set passive mode. Passive mode means that the interface is advertised into the link-state protocol, but the interface does not send or receive protocol control packets, such as IS-IS hello and link-state PDUs. In IS-IS, the lo0 interface is always passive.

When you enable IS-IS on an interface, both levels (Level 1 and Level 2) are enabled by default. To specify that an interface is on a Level 1 link, disable Level 2. To specify that an interface is on a Level 2 link, disable Level 1. You can disable a level on the entire device or per-interface. If two routing devices, R1 and R2, are both in the same IS-IS area, they communicate at Level 1 if one or both devices have Level 2 disabled.

For security devices only, you must enable IS-IS by setting mode `packet-based` at the `[edit security forwarding-options family iso]` hierarchy level.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

## Example: Configuring IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Requirements | 14](#)

● [Overview | 14](#)

● [Configuration | 14](#)

- [Verification | 17](#)

This example shows how to configure IS-IS.

## Requirements

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

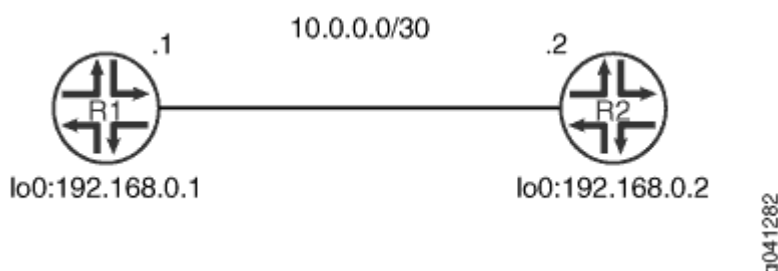
## Overview

In this example, you configure the two IS-IS routing devices in a single area. The devices have NET addresses 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00 and 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00 on the lo0 interfaces. Additionally, you configure the ISO family on the IS-IS interfaces.

For Junos OS security devices only, you configure the mode packet-based statement at the [edit security forwarding-options family iso] hierarchy level.

[Figure 3 on page 14](#) shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 3: Simple IS-IS Topology**



"[CLI Quick Configuration](#)" on [page 15](#) shows the configuration for both of the devices in [Figure 3 on page 14](#). The section "[No Link Title](#)" on [page 16](#) describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Procedure | 15](#)



## Procedure

### 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 R1

```
set security forwarding-options family iso mode packet-based
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
```

#### Device R2

```
set security forwarding-options family iso mode packet-based
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R1
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0
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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure IS-IS:

1. Enable IS-IS if your router is in secure context.

```
[edit security forwarding-options family iso]
user@R1# set mode packet-based
```

2. Create the interface that connects to Device R2, and configure the ISO family on the interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0]
user@R1# set description to-R2
user@R1# set family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@R1# set family iso
```

3. Create the loopback interface, set the IP address, and set the NET address.

```
[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0]
user@R1# set family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
```

4. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface ge-1/2/0.0
user@R1# set interface lo0.0
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show interfaces`, `show protocols`, and `show security` commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show security
forwarding-options {
  family iso {
    mode packet-based;
```

```

    }
}

```

```

user@R1# show interfaces
ge-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R2;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
  }
}

```

```

user@R1# show protocols
isis {
  interface ge-1/2/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying IS-IS Interface Configuration | 18](#)
- [Verifying IS-IS Interface Configuration in Detail | 18](#)

- [Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies | 20](#)
- [Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies in Detail | 20](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

**Verifying IS-IS Interface Configuration**

**Purpose**

Verify the status of the IS-IS-enabled interfaces.

**Action**

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface brief` command.

```
user@R1> show isis interface brief
IS-IS interface database:
Interface          L CirID Level 1 DR      Level 2 DR      L1/L2 Metric
lo0.0              3  0x1 Passive           Passive          0/0
ge-1/2/0.0         3  0x1 R2.02             R2.02           10/10
```

**Meaning**

Verify that the output shows the intended configuration of the interfaces on which IS-IS is enabled.

**Verifying IS-IS Interface Configuration in Detail**

**Purpose**

Verify the details of IS-IS-enabled interfaces.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface detail` command.

```
user@R1> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
lo0.0
  Index: 75, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 0
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: disabled
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    1          0        64      0 Passive
    2          0        64      0 Passive
ge-1/2/0.0
  Index: 77, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    1          1        64     10    9.000     27 R2.02 (not us)
    2          1        64     10    9.000     27 R2.02 (not us)
```

## Meaning

Check the following output fields and verify that the output shows the intended configuration of IS-IS-enabled interfaces:

- Interface—Interface configured for IS-IS.
- State—Internal implementation information.
- Circuit id—Circuit identifier.
- Circuit type—Configured level of IS-IS:
  - 1—Level 1 only
  - 2—Level 2 only
  - 3—Level 1 and Level 2
- link-state PDU interval—Time between IS-IS information messages.
- L or Level—Type of adjacency:
  - 1—Level 1 only

- 2—Level 2 only
- 3—Level 1 and Level 2
- Adjacencies—Adjacencies established on the interface.
- Priority—Priority value established on the interface.
- Metric—Metric value for the interface.
- Hello(s)—Intervals between hello PDUs.
- Hold(s)—Hold time on the interface.

## Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies

### Purpose

Display brief information about IS-IS neighbors.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency brief` command.

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency brief
```

Interface	System	L State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
ge-1/2/0.0	R2	1 Up	6	0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
ge-1/2/0.0	R2	2 Up	6	0:5:85:8f:c8:bd

### Meaning

Verify the adjacent routers in the IS-IS database.

## Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies in Detail

### Purpose

Display extensive information about IS-IS neighbors.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency extensive` command.

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency extensive
R2
  Interface: ge-1/2/0.0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 6 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:40:28 ago
  Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.0.0.2
  Transition log:
  When           State      Event      Down reason
  Thu May 31 11:18:48  Up        Seenself

R2
  Interface: ge-1/2/0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 8 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:40:28 ago
  Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.0.0.2
  Transition log:
  When           State      Event      Down reason
  Thu May 31 11:18:48  Up        Seenself
```

## Meaning

Check the following fields and verify the adjacency information about IS-IS neighbors:

- Interface—Interface through which the neighbor is reachable.
- L or Level—Configured level of IS-IS:
  - 1—Level 1 only
  - 2—Level 2 only
  - 3—Level 1 and Level 2

An exclamation point before the level number indicates that the adjacency is missing an IP address.

- State—Status of the adjacency: Up, Down, New, One-way, Initializing, or Rejected.

- Event—Message that identifies the cause of a state.
- Down reason—Reason the adjacency is down.
- Restart capable—A neighbor is configured for graceful restart.
- Transition log—List of transitions including When, State, and Reason.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

*Example: Configuring IS-IS for GRES with Graceful Restart*

[Configuring Designated Router Election Priority for IS-IS | 36](#)

## Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups

In IS-IS, a single AS can be divided into smaller groups called *areas*.

Link-state protocols cannot scale well if a large autonomous system (AS) consists of a single set of routing devices that all share a common database to compute the best paths through the AS. Because the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm works in an exponential fashion, the CPU demand can become too heavy when too many routing devices share their complete routing information with each other. To alleviate this issue, large ASs are divided into smaller parts called areas.

When ASs are split into areas, the disjointed areas must be connected to route traffic between the areas. Reachability information at the area borders must be injected into each other areas.

In IS-IS, routing between areas is organized hierarchically. 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, Level 1 systems route toward a Level 2 system. Level 2 intermediate systems route between areas and toward other ASs. No IS-IS area functions strictly as a backbone.

Level 1 routers share intra-area routing information, and Level 2 routers share interarea information about IP addresses available within each area. Uniquely, IS-IS routers can act as both Level 1 and Level 2 routers, sharing intra-area routes with other Level 1 routers and interarea routes with other Level 2 routers.

The propagation of link-state updates is determined by the level boundaries. All routers within a level maintain a complete link-state database of all other routers in the same level. Each router then uses the Dijkstra algorithm to determine the shortest path from the local router to other routers in the link-state database.



## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

# Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 23](#)
- [Overview | 23](#)
- [Configuration | 25](#)
- [Verification | 31](#)

This example shows how to configure a multi-level IS-IS topology.

## Requirements

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

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 25](#)

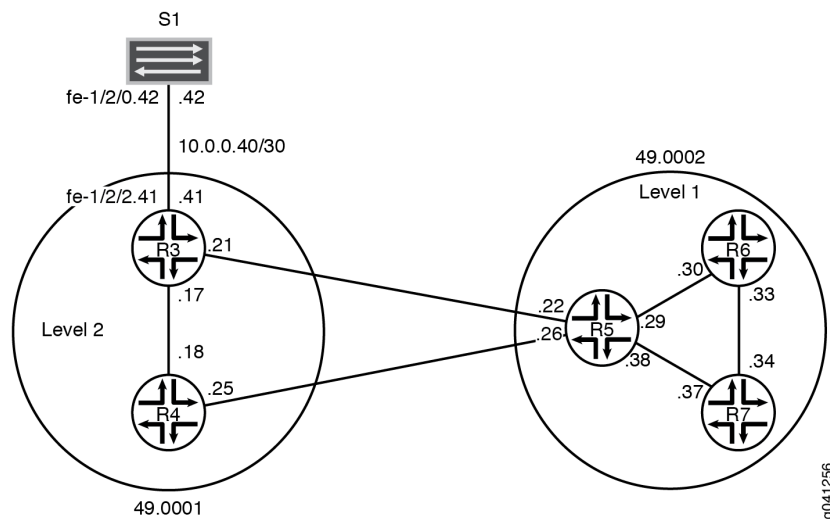
Like OSPF, the IS-IS protocol supports the partitioning of a routing domain into multiple areas with levels that control interarea flooding. The use of multiple levels improves protocol scalability, as Level 2 (backbone) link-state PDUs are normally not flooded into a Level 1 area.

An IS-IS Level 2 area is analogous to the OSPF backbone area (0), while a Level 1 area operates much like an OSPF totally stubby area, in that a default route is normally used to reach both inter-level and AS external routes.

Unlike OSPF, IS-IS area boundaries occur between routers, such that a given routing device is always wholly contained within a particular area. Level 1 adjacencies can be formed between routers that share a common area number, while a Level 2 adjacency can be formed between routers that might or might not share an area number.

Figure 4 on page 24 shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 4: IS-IS Multi-Level Topology**



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 25 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 4 on page 24. The section "No Link Title" on page 27 describes the steps on Device R5.

This example has the following characteristics:

- Device R5 functions as a Level 1/Level 2 router to interconnect the Level 2 backbone area 49.0001 and the Level 1 area 49.0002 containing Device R6 and Device R7.
- The system ID is based on the devices' IPv4 lo0 addresses.
- Loss of any individual interface does not totally disrupt the IS-IS operation.
- The IPv4 lo0 addresses of all routers are reachable through IS-IS.
- The link between Device R3 and Device S1 appears in area 49.0001 as an intra-area route. No IS-IS adjacencies can be established on this interface. This is accomplished by configuring the [passive](#) statement on Device R3's interface to Device S1.
- The loopback addresses of Level 2 devices do not appear in a Level 1 area.
- There is only one adjacency for each device pairing.

## Topology

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Procedure | 25](#)

## Procedure

### 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 R3

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R4
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.41/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-S1
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0192.0168.0003.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 passive
```

#### Device R4

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R3
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
```

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0192.0168.0004.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 1 disable

```

## Device R5

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R3
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R4
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R6
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.29/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 description to-R7
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.38/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 1 disable

```

## Device R6

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.30/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R7
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.33/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0006.00

```

```
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 disable
```

### Device R7

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R6
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.34/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.37/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.7/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0007.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 disable
```

### Device S1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.42/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R3
```

## 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 multi-level IS-IS:

1. Configure the network interfaces.

Enable IS-IS on the interfaces by Including the ISO address family on each interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R5# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R3
user@R5# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
user@R5# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R5# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R4
user@R5# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
```

```

user@R5# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R5# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R6
user@R5# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.29/30
user@R5# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R5# set fe-1/2/3 unit 0 description to-R7
user@R5# set fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.38/30
user@R5# set fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso

```

## 2. Configure two loopback interface addresses.

One address is for IPv4.

The other is for the IS-IS area 49.0002 so that Device R5 can form adjacencies with the other Level 1 devices in area 49.0002. Even though Device R5's NET identifies itself as belonging to the Level 1 area 49.0002, its loopback interface is not configured as a Level 1 interface. Doing so would cause the route to Device R5's loopback to be injected into the Level 1 area.

```

[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0]
user@R5# set family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
user@R5# set family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00

```

## 3. Specify the IS-IS level on a per-interface basis.

Device R5 becomes adjacent to the other routing devices on the same level on each link.

By default, IS-IS is enabled for IS-IS areas on all interfaces on which the ISO protocol family is enabled (at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level). To disable IS-IS at any particular level on an interface, include the `disable` statement.

Device R5's loopback interface is configured to run Level 2 only. If Level 1 operation were enabled on lo0.0, Device R5 would include its loopback address in its Level 1 link-state PDU, which is incorrect for this example in which the loopback addresses of Level 2 devices must not appear in a Level 1 area.

Unlike OSPF, you must explicitly list the router's lo0 interface at the `[edit protocols isis]` hierarchy level, because this interface is the source of the router's NET, and therefore must be configured as an IS-IS interface. In IS-IS, the lo0 interface operates in the passive mode by default, which is ideal because adjacency formation can never occur on a virtual interface.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@R5# set interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
user@R5# set interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
user@R5# set interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 2 disable

```

```

user@R5# set interface fe-1/2/3.0 level 2 disable
user@R5# set interface lo0.0 level 1 disable

```

## 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@R5# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0{
    description to-R3;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.22/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R4;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.26/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
fe-1/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R6;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.29/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
fe-1/2/3 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R7;
    family inet {

```

```

        address 10.0.0.38/30;
    }
    family iso;
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.5/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R5# show protocols
isis {
    interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/1.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
        level 2 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/3.0 {
        level 2 disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
}

```

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



## Verification

**IN THIS SECTION**

- [Checking Interface-to-Area Associations | 31](#)
- [Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies | 32](#)
- [Examining the IS-IS Database | 33](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Checking Interface-to-Area Associations

#### Purpose

Make sure that the interface-to-area associations are configured as expected.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface` command.

```
user@R5> show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface          L CirID Level 1 DR      Level 2 DR      L1/L2 Metric
lo0.0              3  0x1 Disabled             Passive         0/0
fe-1/2/0.0         2  0x3 Disabled             R5.03          10/10
fe-1/2/1.0         2  0x2 Disabled             R5.02          10/10
fe-1/2/0.0         1  0x1 R6.02              Disabled        10/10
fe-1/2/3.0         1  0x4 R5.04              Disabled        10/10
```

#### Meaning

The output shows that Device R5's interfaces have been correctly configured with the ISO family, and that the interfaces have been placed into the correct levels.

You can also see that Device R5 has elected itself as the designated intermediate system (DIS) on its broadcast-capable IS-IS interfaces.

## Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies

### Purpose

Verify that the expected adjacencies have formed between Device R5 and its IS-IS neighbors.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency detail` command.

```
user@R5> show isis adjacency detail

R3
  Interface: fe-1/2/0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 25 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 03:19:31 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: R5.03, IP addresses: 10.0.0.21

R4
  Interface: fe-1/2/1.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 24 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 03:19:36 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: R5.02, IP addresses: 10.0.0.25

R6
  Interface: fe-1/2/0.0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 6 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 03:20:24 ago
  Circuit type: 1, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: R6.02, IP addresses: 10.0.0.30

R7
  Interface: fe-1/2/3.0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 03:19:29 ago
  Circuit type: 1, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
  Topologies: Unicast
```

```
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
LAN id: R5.04, IP addresses: 10.0.0.37
```

## Meaning

These results confirm that Device R5 has two Level 2 adjacencies and two Level 1 adjacencies.

## Examining the IS-IS Database

### Purpose

Because Device R5 is a Level 1/Level 2 (L1/L2) attached router, examine the Level 1 link-state database associated with area 49.0002 to confirm that loopback addresses from backbone routers are not being advertised into the Level 1 area.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis database detail` command.

```
user@R5> show isis database detail
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

R5.00-00 Sequence: 0x19, Checksum: 0x7488, Lifetime: 727 secs
  IS neighbor: R5.04                      Metric:      10
  IS neighbor: R6.02                      Metric:      10
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.28/30                  Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.36/30                  Metric:      10 Internal Up

R5.04-00 Sequence: 0x14, Checksum: 0x2668, Lifetime: 821 secs
  IS neighbor: R5.00                      Metric:       0
  IS neighbor: R7.00                      Metric:       0

R6.00-00 Sequence: 0x17, Checksum: 0xa65, Lifetime: 774 secs
  IS neighbor: R6.02                      Metric:      10
  IS neighbor: R7.02                      Metric:      10
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.28/30                  Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.32/30                  Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 192.168.0.6/32                Metric:       0 Internal Up

R6.02-00 Sequence: 0x13, Checksum: 0xd1c0, Lifetime: 908 secs
  IS neighbor: R5.00                      Metric:       0
```

IS neighbor: R6.00 Metric: 0

R7.00-00 Sequence: 0x17, Checksum: 0xe39, Lifetime: 775 secs

IS neighbor: R5.04 Metric: 10

IS neighbor: R7.02 Metric: 10

IP prefix: 10.0.0.32/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.36/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 192.168.0.7/32 Metric: 0 Internal Up

R7.02-00 Sequence: 0x13, Checksum: 0x404d, Lifetime: 966 secs

IS neighbor: R6.00 Metric: 0

IS neighbor: R7.00 Metric: 0

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x17, Checksum: 0x5f84, Lifetime: 1085 secs

IS neighbor: R4.02 Metric: 10

IS neighbor: R5.03 Metric: 10

IP prefix: 10.0.0.16/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.20/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.40/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 192.168.0.3/32 Metric: 0 Internal Up

R4.00-00 Sequence: 0x17, Checksum: 0xab3a, Lifetime: 949 secs

IS neighbor: R4.02 Metric: 10

IS neighbor: R5.02 Metric: 10

IP prefix: 10.0.0.16/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.24/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 192.168.0.4/32 Metric: 0 Internal Up

R4.02-00 Sequence: 0x14, Checksum: 0xf2a8, Lifetime: 1022 secs

IS neighbor: R3.00 Metric: 0

IS neighbor: R4.00 Metric: 0

R5.00-00 Sequence: 0x1f, Checksum: 0x20d7, Lifetime: 821 secs

IS neighbor: R5.02 Metric: 10

IS neighbor: R5.03 Metric: 10

IP prefix: 10.0.0.20/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.24/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.28/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.32/30 Metric: 20 Internal Up

IP prefix: 10.0.0.36/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

IP prefix: 192.168.0.5/32 Metric: 0 Internal Up

```

IP prefix: 192.168.0.6/32      Metric:      10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 192.168.0.7/32      Metric:      10 Internal Up

```

```

R5.02-00 Sequence: 0x14, Checksum: 0x6135, Lifetime: 977 secs

```

```

IS neighbor: R4.00      Metric:      0

```

```

IS neighbor: R5.00      Metric:      0

```

```

R5.03-00 Sequence: 0x14, Checksum: 0x1483, Lifetime: 1091 secs

```

```

IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

```

IS neighbor: R5.00      Metric:      0

```

## Meaning

This display indicates that Device R5's loopback interface is correctly configured to run Level 2 only. Had Level 1 operation been enabled on lo0.0, Device R5 would have then included its loopback address in its Level 1 link-state PDU.

You can also see that Device R5 has Level 2 link-state PDUs, received from its adjacent neighbors.

Like an OSPF totally stubby area, no backbone (Level 2) or external prefixes are leaked into a Level 1 area, by default. Level 1 prefixes are leaked up into the IS-IS backbone, however, as can be seen in Device R5's Level 2 link-state PDU.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups](#) | 22

## Understanding IS-IS Designated Routers

A router advertises its priority to become a designated router in its hello packets. On all multiaccess networks (physical networks that support the attachment of more than two routers, such as Ethernet networks), IS-IS uses the advertised priorities to elect a designated router for the network. This router is responsible for sending network link-state advertisements, which describe all the routers attached to the network. These advertisements are flooded throughout a single area. The priority value is meaningful only on a multiaccess network. It has no meaning on a point-to-point interface.

A router's priority for becoming the designated router is indicated by an arbitrary number from 0 through 127, which you configure on the IS-IS interface. The router with the highest priority becomes the designated router for the area (Level 1, Level 2, or both), also configured on the IS-IS interface. If

routers in the network have the same priority, then the router with the highest MAC address is elected as the designated router. By default, routers have a priority value of 64.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Configuring Designated Router Election Priority for IS-IS | 36](#)

## Configuring Designated Router Election Priority for IS-IS

This example shows how to configure the designated router election priority for IS-IS.

Before you begin:

- Configure network interfaces. See the *Junos OS Interfaces Configuration Guide for Security Devices*.
- Enable IS-IS on the interfaces. See ["Example: Configuring IS-IS" on page 13](#).

In this example, you configure the priority for logical interface ge-0/0/1.0 to be 100 and the level number to be 1. If this interface has the highest priority value, the router becomes the designated router for the Level 1 area.

To configure a designated router election priority for IS-IS:

[edit]

```
user@host# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 priority 100
```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Designated Routers | 35](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

## Configuring an ISO System Identifier for the Router

For IS-IS to operate on the router, you can optionally configure a system identifier (system ID). The system identifier is commonly the media access control (MAC) address or the IP address expressed in binary-coded decimal (BCD).

If you do not statically map the hostname, the mapping is generated dynamically, based on the system host-name. If you omit the static-host-mapping *hostname* sysid statement, the IS-IS system ID is dynamically generated from the host portion of the ISO address configured on the loopback interface (lo0) and is mapped to the host-name statement configured at the [edit system] hierarchy level. Run the `show isis hostname` command to view the mappings.

To configure an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) system ID, include the sysid statement at the [edit system static-host-mapping *hostname*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit system]
static-host-mapping {
  hostname {
    sysid system-identifier;
  }
}
```

*hostname* is the name specified by the host-name statement at the [edit system] hierarchy level.

*system-identifier* is the ISO system identifier. It is the 6-byte system ID portion of the IS-IS network service access point (NSAP). We recommend that you use the host's IP address represented in BCD format. For example, the IP address 192.168.1.77 is 1921.6800.1077 in BCD.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| *Configuring a Device's Unique Identity for the Network*

## Understanding Default Routes

A default route is the route that takes effect when no other route is available for an IP destination address.

If a packet is received on a routing device, the device first checks to see if the IP destination address is on one of the device's local subnets. If the destination address is not local, the device checks its routing table. If the remote destination subnet is not listed in the routing table, the packet is forwarded to the next hop toward the destination using the default route. The default route generally has a next-hop address of another routing device, which performs the same process. The process repeats until a packet is delivered to the destination.

The route evaluation process in each router uses the longest prefix match method to obtain the most specific route. The network with the longest subnet mask that matches the destination IP address is the next-hop network gateway.

The default route in IPv4 is designated as 0.0.0.0/0 or simply 0/0. Similarly, in IPv6, the default route is specified as ::/0. The subnet mask /0 specifies all networks, and is the shortest match possible. A route lookup that does not match any other route uses this route if it is configured and active in the routing table. To be active, the configured next-hop address must be reachable.

Administrators generally point the default route toward the routing device that has a connection to a network service provider. Therefore, packets with destinations outside the organization's local area network, typically destinations on the Internet or a wide area network, are forwarded to the routing device with the connection to that provider. The device to which the default route points is often called the default gateway.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring an IS-IS Default Route Policy on Logical Systems | 715](#)

*Example: Configuring an OSPF Default Route Policy on Logical Systems*

*Example: Configuring a Conditional Default Route Policy*

## How to Configure Multiple Independent IGP Instances of IS-IS

### SUMMARY

Learn how to configure and run multiple instances of IS-IS on a router.

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Configure Multiple IGP Instances of IS-IS | 39](#)
- [Example: Configure Independent IS-IS Instances in Metro Flooding Domains | 41](#)



# Configure Multiple IGP Instances of IS-IS

## SUMMARY

Learn about the benefits and get an overview of running multiple interior gateway protocol (IGP) instances of IS-IS on a router.

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of Multi-Instance IS-IS | 39](#)
- [Multi-Instance IS-IS Overview | 40](#)

## Benefits of Multi-Instance IS-IS

- You can use multiple IGP instances of IS-IS to redistribute routes among independent IS-IS domains on a single router.
- You can construct flexible IS-IS hierarchies across independent IGP domains.
- Allows decoupling of multiple IS-IS flooding domains and therefore achieve a more scalable IS-IS deployment.

Figure 5: Multi-Instance IS-IS Deployment Topology

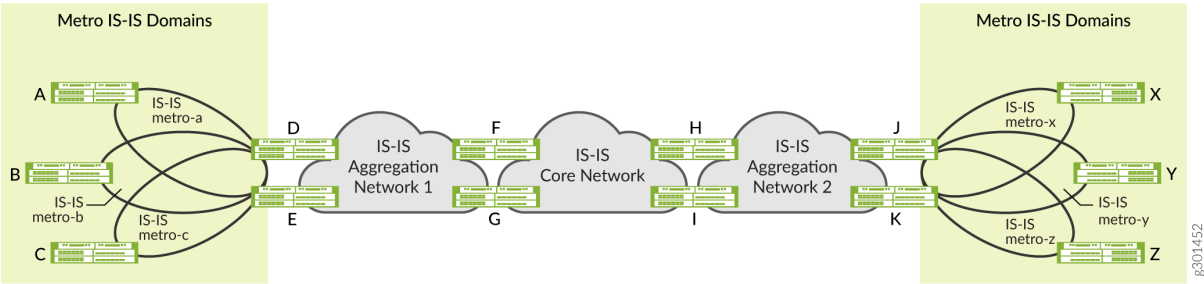


Figure 5 on page 39 illustrates several benefits of configuring multiple IGP instances of IS-IS on the router. For example, Router F participates in two independent IS-IS instances. Router F treats IS-IS Aggregation Network-1 and IS-IS Core Network as two independent IGP domains, while at the same time redistributing routes between those domains. Network operators can use this flexibility to construct a hierarchy of IS-IS domains.

Figure 5 on page 39 also illustrates the use of multiple IGP instances of IS-IS to separate metro networks into independent IS-IS flooding domains. In the example, routers D and E participate in the IS-IS metro-a, IS-IS metro-b, and IS-IS metro-c networks, as well as in IS-IS Aggregation Network-1. Routers D and E do not flood the different IS-IS domains with IS-IS advertisements. Instead they

redistribute specific routes among the different IS-IS domains, which allows for more scalable metro deployments.

## Multi-Instance IS-IS Overview

You can configure and run multiple independent IGP instances of IS-IS simultaneously on a router. These instances are associated with the default routing instance, and they install routes in the default routing table. Each IS-IS instance can also export the routes installed in the routing table by other IS-IS instances using the standard Junos OS routing policy configuration. By default, the routes installed by the different IS-IS instances have the same route preference.

**NOTE:** Junos OS does not support configuring the same logical interface in multiple IGP instances of IS-IS.

In most deployment scenarios, only one IS-IS instance on a router installs a route for a given prefix. Therefore, you don't need to configure different route preferences for multiple IS-IS instances. However, for certain deployment scenarios where multiple IS-IS instances install the routes for the same prefix in the routing table, you can set a different route preference for the routes installed by other IS-IS instances. This allows the routing table to choose the routes with the best route preference and installs those routes in the forwarding table.

You can use the multiple IS-IS instance feature for both hierarchical and parallel deployments. In the case of hierarchical deployments, there are well-defined borders between the groups of routers participating in different IGP instances. In parallel deployments, different IGP instances (typically not more than two or three) span entire groups of routers. You can also have mixed deployments, with some domains in a hierarchical deployment running IGP instances in parallel.

You can configure multiple independent IGP instances of IS-IS by including the `isis-instance` configuration statement at the `[edit protocols]` hierarchy level. The configuration statements that you use at the `[edit protocols isis-instance igp-instance-name]` hierarchy level are the same as those available at the `[edit protocols isis]` hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** The `isis-instance` configuration statement is not supported at the `[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols]` hierarchy level.

## Example: Configure Independent IS-IS Instances in Metro Flooding Domains

### SUMMARY

Use this example to learn how to configure independent metro flooding domains running multiple IGP instances of IS-IS.

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Overview | 41](#)
- [Requirements | 42](#)
- [Configuration | 43](#)
- [Verification | 59](#)

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 41](#)

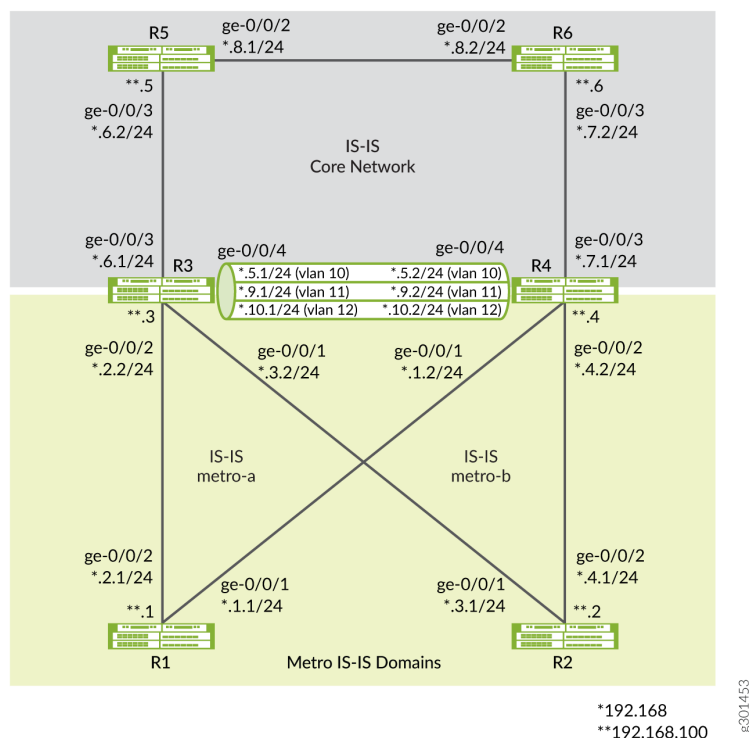
This example shows how to configure and run multiple independent IGP instances of IS-IS in metro flooding domains.

### *Topology*

*Figure 2* shows an example of metro flooding domains (metro-a and metro-b) running independent IGP instances of IS-IS. In the topology, routers R3 and R4 participate in metro IS-IS domains (IS-IS metro-a and IS-IS metro-b) and the IS-IS core network domain. Routers R3 and R4 do not flood the different IS-IS

domains with IS-IS advertisements. Instead they redistribute specific routes among the different IS-IS domains, which allows for a more scalable metro deployment.

**Figure 6: Multi-Instance IS-IS Topology Across Independent Metro Flooding Domains (IGP Domains)**



## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later running on all devices

**NOTE:** You must configure the network services mode as Enhanced IP. The Enhanced IP configuration ensures that the router uses enhanced mode capabilities.

[edit]

```
user@CE1#set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
```

After you configure the enhanced-ip statement and commit the configuration, the following warning message appears, prompting you to reboot the router:

```
'chassis'
WARNING: Chassis configuration for network services has been changed. A system reboot is
mandatory. Please reboot the system NOW. Continuing without a reboot might result in
unexpected system behavior.
commit complete
```

The reboot brings up the FPCs on the router.

[See [show chassis network-services.](#)]

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 43](#)
- [Configure R1 | 49](#)
- [Configure R3 | 51](#)

To configure and run multiple IGP instances of IS-IS on the router, perform these tasks:

### *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 R1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description R1-to-R4
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R1-to-R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.1/24
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.1

```

## Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description R2-to-R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.3.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R2-to-R4
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.2

```

## Device R3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description R3-to-R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.3.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R3-to-R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/3 description R3-to-R5
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.6.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 description R3-to-R4
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 10
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 vlan-id 11
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.9.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 vlan-id 12
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 family inet address 192.168.10.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback from route-filter 192.168.100.3/32
exact
set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback then accept
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis then accept
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from igp-instance metro-a
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from igp-instance metro-b
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b then accept
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis export export-isis-metro-a
set protocols isis export export-isis-metro-b

```

```

set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-isis
set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-direct-loopback
set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-isis-metro-a
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-isis
set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-direct-loopback
set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-isis-metro-b
set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.3

```

#### Device R4

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description R4-to-R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R4-to-R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 description R4-to-R6
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 description R4-to-R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 10
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.5.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 vlan-id 11
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.9.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 vlan-id 12
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 family inet address 192.168.10.2/24

```



```

set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0004.00
set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback from route-filter 192.168.100.4/32
exact
set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback then accept
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis then accept
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from igp-instance metro-a
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from igp-instance metro-b
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer
set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b then accept
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis export export-isis-metro-a
set protocols isis export export-isis-metro-b
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-isis
set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-direct-loopback
set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-isis-metro-b
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 level 1 disable

```

```

set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 point-to-point
set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-isis
set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-direct-loopback
set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-isis-metro-a
set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.4

```

## Device R5

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R5-to-R6
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.8.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 description R5-to-R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.5

```

## Device R6

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R6-to-R5
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.8.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 description R6-to-R4
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.7.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0006.00
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100

```

```

set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.6

```

### *Configure R1*

#### 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](#).

You can use the steps in this example to also configure the R2, R5, and R6 routers. See ["CLI Quick Configuration" on page 43](#) and *Figure 2* to understand the interface IDs, IP addresses, and the loopback addresses used on these routers.

To configure R1:

1. Configure the interfaces to enable IP (inet) and ISO family support.

```

user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description R1-to-R4
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/24
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R1-to-R3
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.1/24
user@R1# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso

```

2. Create the loopback interface and configure the IP and NET addresses.

```

user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.1/32
user@R1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00

```

### 3. Configure routing options to identify the router in the domain.

```
user@R1# set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.1
```

### 4. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
user@R1# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 metric 100
user@R1# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 disable
user@R1# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
user@R1# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
user@R1# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
user@R1# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
user@R1# set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

## 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.

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    description R1-to-R4;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.1.1/24;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    description R1-to-R3;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.2.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.100.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
        }
    }
}
}
protocols {
    isis {
        interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            level 2 metric 100;
            level 1 disable;
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 metric 100;
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.100.1;
}

```

### *Configure R3*

#### **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](#).

You can use the steps in this example to also configure the R4 router. See ["CLI Quick Configuration" on page 43](#) and *Figure 2* to understand the interface IDs, IP addresses, and the loopback address used on the router.

To configure R3:

1. Configure the interfaces connecting to R1, R2, and R5 to enable IP and ISO family support.

```
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description R3-to-R2
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.3.2/24
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R3-to-R1
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.2/24
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 description R3-to-R5
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.6.1/24
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
```

2. Configure three subinterfaces (logical interfaces) connecting R3 and R4 (one IS-IS standard instance and two IS-IS metro instances (IS-IS metro-a and IS-IS metro-b)).

**NOTE:** The standard IS-IS instance refers to the IS-IS IGP instance configured at the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level.

```
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 description R3-to-R4
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 vlan-tagging
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 vlan-id 10
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.5.1/24
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 vlan-id 11
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 family inet address 192.168.9.1/24
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 1 family iso
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 vlan-id 12
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 family inet address 192.168.10.1/24
user@R3# set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 2 family iso
```

3. Create the loopback interface and configure the IP and NET addresses.

```
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.100.3/32
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
```

4. Configure policies to redistribute loopback addresses of IS-IS metro-instance (IS-IS metro-a and IS-IS metro-b) and IS-IS standard-instance (core network) routers, so that the routes can be distributed across IS-IS domains as required.

- a. Configure policies to distribute the loopback address of R3.

```
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback from protocol direct
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback from route-filter
192.168.100.3/32 exact
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-direct-loopback then accept
```

- b. Configure policies to distribute the loopback addresses of the R5 and R6 routers (standard IS-IS instance).

```
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from protocol isis
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from level 2
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis from route-filter
192.168.100.0/24 longer
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis then accept
```

- c. Configure policies to distribute the loopback addresses of R1 (IS-IS metro-a instance).

```
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from igp-instance metro-
a
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from protocol isis
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from level 2
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a from route-filter
192.168.100.0/24 longer
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-a then accept
```

- d. Configure policies to distribute the loopback addresses of R2 (IS-IS metro-b instance).

```

user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from igp-instance metro-
b
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from protocol isis
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from level 2
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b from route-filter
192.168.100.0/24 longer
user@R3# set policy-options policy-statement export-isis-metro-b then accept

```

5. Enable IS-IS on the standard-instance interface (connecting R3 to R5) and on the subinterface (connecting R3 to R4).

```

user@R3# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 1 disable
user@R3# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 level 2 metric 100
user@R3# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3.0 point-to-point
user@R3# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 level 1 disable
user@R3# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 level 2 metric 100
user@R3# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4.0 point-to-point
user@R3# set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive

```

6. Configure IS-IS to export loopback addresses from IS-IS metro-a and IS-IS metro-b instances to the IS-IS standard instance. This configuration distributes specific routes instead of flooding the entire metro domain.

```

user@R3# set protocols isis export export-isis-metro-a
user@R3# set protocols isis export export-isis-metro-b

```

7. Enable IS-IS on the IS-IS metro-b instance interface (connecting R3 to R2) and on the subinterface (R3 to R4).

```

user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 1 disable
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 metric 100
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 level 1 disable

```



```
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 level 2 metric 100
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b interface ge-0/0/4.2 point-to-point
```

8. Configure IS-IS to export the loopback addresses of IS-IS metro-a and standard IS-IS instances to the IS-IS metro-b instance. This configuration distributes specific routes instead of flooding the entire standard IS-IS instances and metro-a domain instances.

```
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-isis
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-direct-loopback
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-b export export-isis-metro-a
```

9. Enable IS-IS on the IS-IS metro-a instance interface (connecting R3 to R1) and on the subinterface (R3 to R4).

```
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 1 disable
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 metric 100
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 level 1 disable
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 level 2 metric 100
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a interface ge-0/0/4.1 point-to-point
```

10. Configure IS-IS to export the loopback addresses of IS-IS metro-b and standard IS-IS instances to the IS-IS metro-a instance. This configuration distributes specific routes instead of flooding the entire standard IS-IS instances and metro-b domain instances.

```
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-isis
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-direct-loopback
user@R3# set protocols isis-instance metro-a export export-isis-metro-b
```

11. Configure routing options to identify the router in the domain.

```
user@R3# set routing-options router-id 192.168.100.3
```

## 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.

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    description R3-to-R2;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.3.2/24;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    description R3-to-R1;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.2.2/24;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    description R3-to-R5;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.6.1/24;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/4 {
    description R3-to-R4;
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
      vlan-id 10;
      family inet {
        address 192.168.5.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
    family iso;
}
unit 1 {
    vlan-id 11;
    family inet {
        address 192.168.9.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
unit 2 {
    vlan-id 12;
    family inet {
        address 192.168.10.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.100.3/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00;
        }
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement export-direct-loopback {
        from {
            protocol direct;
            route-filter 192.168.100.3/32 exact;
        }
        then accept;
    }
    policy-statement export-isis {
        from {
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        then accept;
    }
    policy-statement export-isis-metro-a {
        from {
            igp-instance metro-a;
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer;
        }
        then accept;
    }
    policy-statement export-isis-metro-b {
        from {
            igp-instance metro-b;
            protocol isis;
            level 2;
            route-filter 192.168.100.0/24 longer;
        }
        then accept;
    }
}
protocols {
    isis {
        interface ge-0/0/3.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 metric 100;
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface ge-0/0/4.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 metric 100;
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        export [ export-isis-metro-a export-isis-metro-b ];
    }
    isis-instance metro-b {
        interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 metric 100;
            point-to-point;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    interface ge-0/0/4.2 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 metric 100;
        point-to-point;
    }
    export [ export-isis export-direct-loopback export-isis-metro-a ];
}
isis-instance metro-a {
    interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 metric 100;
        point-to-point;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/4.1 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 metric 100;
        point-to-point;
    }
    export [ export-isis export-direct-loopback export-isis-metro-b ];
}
}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.100.3;
}

```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify IS-IS Advertisements | 60](#)
- [Verify the Routing Table | 61](#)
- [Verify the Routes in the IS-IS Routing Table | 63](#)
- [Verify IS-IS Interfaces | 65](#)

To verify that the configuration is working properly, perform the following tasks:

## Verify IS-IS Advertisements

### Purpose

Verify the IS-IS advertisement entries in the IS-IS link-state database (LSDB), which contains data about PDU packets.

### Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis database level 2` command.

### On R3

```
user@R3>show isis database level 2
```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

LSP ID	Sequence	Checksum	Lifetime	Attributes
R6.00-00	0x75d	0x1ff7	1181	L1 L2
R5.00-00	0x75b	0xffdc	741	L1 L2
R4.00-00	0x780	0x4e1	552	L1 L2
R3.00-00	0x7f0	0x8643	496	L1 L2

4 LSPs

```
user@R3>show isis database level 2 igp-instance metro-a
```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

LSP ID	Sequence	Checksum	Lifetime	Attributes
R1.00-00	0x136	0x46e5	1046	L1 L2
R4.00-00	0x781	0xf65e	768	L1 L2
R3.00-00	0x7f2	0x871b	764	L1 L2

3 LSPs

```
user@R3>show isis database level 2 igp-instance metro-b
```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

LSP ID	Sequence	Checksum	Lifetime	Attributes
R2.00-00	0x13a	0x7997	1013	L1 L2
R4.00-00	0x781	0x86ba	771	L1 L2
R3.00-00	0x7f2	0x1288	510	L1 L2

3 LSPs

## On R1

```
user@R1>show isis database level 2
```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

LSP ID	Sequence	Checksum	Lifetime	Attributes
R1.00-00	0x136	0x46e5	851	L1 L2
R4.00-00	0x781	0xf65e	571	L1 L2
R3.00-00	0x7f2	0x871b	565	L1 L2

3 LSPs

## Meaning

This output on R3 illustrates that R3 sees the IS-IS advertisements from R4, R5, and R6 which is standard IS-IS instance. R3 also sees the IS-IS advertisements from R1 (IS-IS metro-a), R2 (IS-IS metro-b), and R4 (both IS-IS metro-a and IS-IS metro-b). Thus, you can see that R3 is a common router that redistributes IS-IS routes among the IS-IS metro-a instance, the IS-IS metro-b instance, and the standard IS-IS instance (core network).

The output on R1 illustrates that R1 sees the IS-IS advertisements only from R3 and R4. R1 does not see any IS-IS advertisements from R2. Thus, you see that IS-IS metro-a and IS-IS metro-b are separate IS-IS flooding domains. You can use this property to build more scalable networks.

### *Verify the Routing Table*

## Purpose

Verify the route entries in the routing table.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show route table inet.0 route-destination address extensive` command.

## On R3

```
user@R3>show route table inet.0 192.168.100.1 extensive
```

```
inet.0: 28 destinations, 28 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
192.168.100.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 192.168.100.1/32 -> {192.168.2.1}
```

```

IS-IS level 1, LSP fragment 0
IS-IS level 2, LSP fragment 0
IS-IS level 1, LSP fragment 0
IS-IS level 2, LSP fragment 0
    *IS-IS Preference: 18
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 601
        Address: 0xc5b21cc
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 192.168.2.1 via ge-0/0/2.0, selected
        Session Id: 0x140
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 2d 18:10:36      Metric: 63
        Validation State: unverified
        ORR Generation-ID: 0
        Task: IS-IS-metro-a
        Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 2-IS-IS 10-IS-IS-metro-b
        AS path: I
        Thread: junos-main

```

```

user@R3>show route table inet.0 192.168.100.2 extensive
inet.0: 28 destinations, 28 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
192.168.100.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 192.168.100.2/32 -> {192.168.3.1}
IS-IS level 1, LSP fragment 0
IS-IS level 2, LSP fragment 0
IS-IS level 1, LSP fragment 0
IS-IS level 2, LSP fragment 0
    *IS-IS Preference: 18
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 602
        Address: 0xc5b2234
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 192.168.3.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected
        Session Id: 0x141
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 2d 18:18:48      Metric: 63
        Validation State: unverified
        ORR Generation-ID: 0

```



Task: **IS-IS-metro-b**  
Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 2-IS-IS 4-IS-IS-metro-a  
AS path: I  
Thread: junos-main

Meaning

The output illustrates that the loopback address of R1 (192.168.100.1) is mapped to the IS-IS metro-a instance (**IS-IS-metro-a**) and the loopback address of R2 (192.168.100.2) is mapped to the IS-IS metro-b instance (**IS-IS-metro-b**) as configured in R3.

Verify the Routes in the IS-IS Routing Table

Purpose

Verify the routes in the IS-IS routing table.

Action

From operational mode, run the show isis route command.

On R3

```
user@R3>show isis route
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 1885 L2: 1956
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix          L  Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via          Backup Score
192.168.7.0/24   2    1956      126 int  ge-0/0/4.0    IPV4 R4
192.168.8.0/24   2    1956      126 int  ge-0/0/3.0    IPV4 R5
192.168.100.4/32 2    1956       63 int  ge-0/0/4.0    IPV4 R4
192.168.100.5/32 2    1956       63 int  ge-0/0/3.0    IPV4 R5
192.168.100.6/32 2    1956      126 int  ge-0/0/3.0    IPV4 R5
                  ge-0/0/4.0    IPV4 R4
```

```
user@R3>show isis route igp-instance metro-a
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 1889 L2: 1961
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
```

```

-----
Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via           Backup Score
192.168.1.0/24   2    1961      126 int  ge-0/0/4.1    IPV4 R4
                  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R1
192.168.100.1/32 2    1961      63 int  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R1

```

```

user@R3>show isis route igp-instance metro-b
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 1892 L2: 1949
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via           Backup Score
192.168.4.0/24   2    1949      126 int  ge-0/0/4.2    IPV4 R4
                  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R2
192.168.100.2/32 2    1949      63 int  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R2

```

### On R1

```

user@R1>show isis route
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 313 L2: 392
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via           Backup Score
192.168.9.0/24   2    392      126 int  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R3
                  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R4
192.168.100.2/32 2    392      126 int  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R3
                  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R4
192.168.100.3/32 2    392       73 int  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R3
192.168.100.4/32 2    392       73 int  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R4
192.168.100.5/32 2    392      126 int  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R3
                  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R4
192.168.100.6/32 2    392      126 int  ge-0/0/2.0    IPV4 R3
                  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV4 R4

```

### Meaning

The output on R3 shows the loopback addresses and the IS-IS instance mapping information of R1, R2, R4, R5, and R6.

The output on R1 shows the loopback addresses of R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6.

### *Verify IS-IS Interfaces*

#### **Purpose**

Verify the status information about IS-IS-enabled interfaces.

#### **Action**

From operational mode, run the `show isis interface` command.

#### **On R3**

```
user@R3>show isis interface
```

IS-IS interface database:

Interface	L	CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
ge-0/0/3.0	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100
ge-0/0/4.0	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100
lo0.0	3	0x1	Passive	Passive	0/0

```
user@R3>show isis interface igp-instance metro-a
```

IS-IS interface database:

Interface	L	CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
ge-0/0/2.0	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100
ge-0/0/4.1	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100

```
user@R3>show isis interface igp-instance metro-b
```

IS-IS interface database:

Interface	L	CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
ge-0/0/1.0	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100
ge-0/0/4.2	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100

#### **On R1**

```
user@R1>show isis interface
```

IS-IS interface database:

Interface	L	CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
ge-0/0/1.0	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100
ge-0/0/2.0	2	0x1	Disabled	Point to Point	10/100
lo0.0	3	0x1	Passive	Passive	0/0

## Meaning

The output shows the interfaces mapped to different IS-IS instances.

# Configuring IS-IS Authentication and Checksums

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Configuring IS-IS Authentication | 67](#)
- [Configuring IS-IS Authentication Without Network-Wide Deployment | 69](#)
- [Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 70](#)
- [Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 71](#)
- [Understanding Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking | 78](#)
- [Example: Enabling Packet Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking | 79](#)

## Configuring IS-IS Authentication

All IS-IS protocol exchanges can be authenticated to guarantee that only trusted routing devices participate in the autonomous system (AS) routing. By default, IS-IS authentication is disabled on the routing device.

To configure IS-IS authentication, you must define an authentication password and specify the authentication type.

You can configure one of the following authentication methods:

- Simple authentication—Uses a text password that is included in the transmitted packet. The receiving routing device uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet. Simple authentication is included for compatibility with existing IS-IS implementations. However, we recommend that you do *not* use this authentication method because it is insecure (the text can be “sniffed”).



**CAUTION:** A simple password that exceeds 254 characters is truncated.

- HMAC-MD5 authentication—Uses an iterated cryptographic hash function. The receiving routing device uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet.

You can also configure more fine-grained interface-level authentication for hello packets.

To enable authentication and specify an authentication method, include the `authentication-type` statement, specifying the `simple` or `md5` authentication type:

```
authentication-type authentication;
```

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

To configure a password, include the `authentication-key` statement. The authentication password for all routing devices in a domain must be the same.

```
authentication-key key;
```

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

To configure hitless authentication key rollover, include the `authentication-key-chain` (Protocols IS-IS) statement.

The password can contain up to 255 characters. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").

If you are using the Junos OS IS-IS software with another implementation of IS-IS, the other implementation must be configured to use the same password for the domain, the area, and all interfaces that are shared with a Junos OS implementation.

Authentication of hello packets, partial sequence number PDU (PSNP), and complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) can be suppressed to enable interoperability with the routing software of different vendors. Different vendors handle authentication in various ways, and suppressing authentication for different PDU types might be the simplest way to allow compatibility within the same network.

To configure IS-IS to generate authenticated packets, but not to check the authentication on received packets, include the `no-authentication-check` statement:

```
no-authentication-check;
```

To suppress authentication of IS-IS hello packets, include the `no-hello-authentication` statement:

```
no-hello-authentication;
```

To suppress authentication of PSNPs, include the `no-psnp-authentication` statement:

```
no-psnp-authentication;
```

To suppress authentication of CSNPs, include the `no-csnp-authentication` statement:

```
no-csnp-authentication;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

**NOTE:** The authentication and the no-authentication statements must be configured at the same hierarchy level. Configuring authentication at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name]` hierarchy level and configuring no-authentication at the `[edit protocols isis]` hierarchy level has no effect.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Configuring IS-IS Authentication Without Network-Wide Deployment](#) | 69

## Configuring IS-IS Authentication Without Network-Wide Deployment

To allow the use of authentication without requiring network-wide deployment, include the `loose-authentication-check` statement:

```
loose-authentication-check;
```

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

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 70](#)

[Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 71](#)

## Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS

IS-IS protocol exchanges can be authenticated to guarantee that only trusted routing devices participate in routing. By default, authentication is disabled. The authentication algorithm creates an encoded checksum that is included in the transmitted packet. The receiving routing device uses an authentication key (password) to verify the packet's checksum.

If you configure authentication for all peers, each peer in that group inherits the group's authentication.

You can update authentication keys without resetting any IS-IS neighbor sessions. This is referred to as *hitless authentication key rollover*.

Hitless authentication key rollover uses authentication keychains, which consist of the authentication keys that are being updated. The keychain includes multiple keys. Each key in the keychain has a unique start time. At the next key's start time, a rollover occurs from the current key to the next key, and the next key becomes the current key.

You can choose the algorithm through which authentication is established. You can configure MD5 or SHA-1 authentication. You associate a keychain and the authentication algorithm with an IS-IS neighboring session. Each key contains an identifier and a secret password.

The sending peer chooses the active key based on the system time and the start times of the keys in the keychain. The receiving peer determines the key with which it authenticates based on the incoming key identifier.

You can configure either RFC 5304-based encoding or RFC 5310-based encoding for the IS-IS protocol transmission encoding format.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 71](#)



## Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 71](#)
- [Overview | 71](#)
- [Configuration | 73](#)
- [Verification | 78](#)

This example shows how to configure hitless authentication key rollover for IS-IS.

### Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring hitless authentication key rollover for IS-IS.

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 73](#)

Authentication guarantees that only trusted routers participate in routing updates. This keychain authentication method is referred to as hitless because the keys roll over from one to the next without resetting any peering sessions or interrupting the routing protocol. Junos OS supports both RFC 5304, *IS-IS Cryptographic Authentication* and RFC 5310, *IS-IS Generic Cryptographic Authentication*.

This example includes the following statements for configuring the keychain:

- **algorithm**—For each key in the keychain, you can specify an encryption algorithm. The algorithm can be SHA-1 or MD-5.
- **key**—A keychain can have multiple keys. Each key within a keychain must be identified by a unique integer value. The range of valid identifier values is from 0 through 63.
- **key-chain**—For each keychain, you must specify a name. This example defines two keychains: **base-key-global** and **base-key-inter**.

- **options**—For each key in the keychain, you can specify the encoding for the message authentication code: **isis-enhanced** or **basic**. The basic (RFC 5304) operation is enabled by default.

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 protocols ignore the encoding option configured in the key.

- **secret**—For each key in the keychain, you must set a secret password. This password can be entered in either encrypted or plain text format in the **secret** statement. It is always displayed in encrypted format.
- **start-time**—Each key must specify a start time in UTC format. Control gets passed from one key to the next. When a configured start time arrives (based on the routing device's clock), the key with that start time becomes active. Start times are specified in the local time zone for a routing device and must be unique within the key chain.

You can apply a keychain globally to all interfaces or more granularly to specific interfaces.

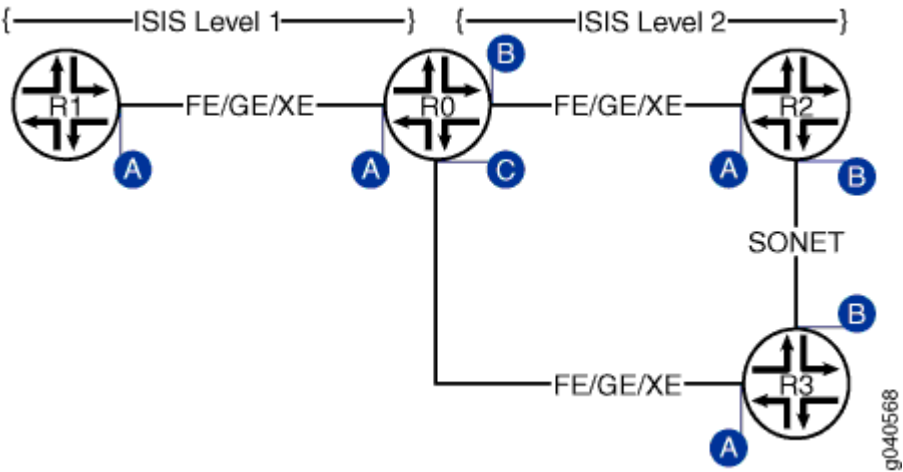
This example includes the following statements for applying the keychain to all interfaces or to particular interfaces:

- **authentication-key-chain**—Enables you to apply a keychain at the global IS-IS level for all Level 1 or all Level 2 interfaces.
- **hello-authentication-key-chain**—Enables you to apply a keychain at the individual IS-IS interface level. The interface configuration overrides the global configuration.

Topology

Figure 7 on page 73 shows the topology used in the example.

Figure 7: Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS



This example shows the configuration for Router R0.

Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 73
- Results | 76

Procedure

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the hitless authentication key rollover for IS-IS, copy the following commands and paste the commands into the CLI.

```
[edit]
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 description "interface A"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address fe80::200:f8ff:fe21:67cf/128
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 description "interface B"
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 10FB::C:ABC:1F0C:44DA/128
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 description "interface C"
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address ff06::c3/128
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-global key 63 secret "$ABC123"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-global key 63 start-time
"2011-8-6.06:54:00-0700"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-global key 63 algorithm hmac-sha-1
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-global key 63 options isis-enhanced
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-inter key 0 secret "$ABC123"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-inter key 0 start-time
"2011-8-6.06:54:00-0700"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-inter key 0 algorithm md5
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-inter key 0 options basic
set protocols isis level 1 authentication-key-chain base-key-global
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 1 hello-authentication-key-chain base-key-inter

```

## Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure hitless authentication key rollover for IS-IS:

1. Configure the Router R0 interfaces.

```

[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0]
user@host# set description "interface A"
user@host# set family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@host# set family iso
user@host# set family inet6 address fe80::200:f8ff:fe21:67cf/128
user@host# exit
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 description "interface B"
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30

```

```

user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 10FB::C:ABC:1F0C:44DA/128
user@host# exit
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@host# set description "interface C"
user@host# set family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address ff06::c3/128
user@host# exit

```

## 2. Configure one or more authentication keys.

```

[edit]
user@host# edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-global
[edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-global]
user@host# set key 63 secret "$ABC123"
user@host# set key 63 start-time "2011-8-6.06:54:00-0700"
user@host# set key 63 algorithm hmac-sha-1
user@host# set key 63 options isis-enhanced
user@host# exit
[edit]
user@host# edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-inter
[edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain base-key-inter]
user@host# set key 0 secret "$ABC123"
user@host# set key 0 start-time "2011-8-6.06:54:00-0700"
user@host# set key 0 algorithm md5
user@host# set key 0 options basic
user@host# exit

```

## 3. Apply the base-key-global keychain to all Level 1 IS-IS interfaces on Router R0.

```

[edit]
user@host# edit protocols isis level 1
[edit protocols isis level 1]
set authentication-key-chain base-key-global
user@host# exit

```

4. Apply the base-key-inter keychain to the **ge-0/0/0.0** interface on Router R0.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 1
[edit protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 1]
set hello-authentication-key-chain base-key-inter
user@host# exit
```

5. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

## Results

Confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, and **show security** commands.

```
user@host# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    description "interface A";
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address fe80::200:f8ff:fe21:67cf/128;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description "interface B";
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.5/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 10fb::c:abc:1f0c:44da/128;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    description "interface C";
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.9/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address ff06::c3/128;
    }
  }
}
}

```

```

user@host# show protocols
isis {
  level 1 authentication-key-chain base-key-global;
  interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
    level 1 hello-authentication-key-chain base-key-inter;
  }
}

```

```

user@host# show security
authentication-key-chains {
  key-chain base-key-global {
    key 63 {
      secret "ABC123";
      start-time "2011-8-6.06:54:00-0700";
      algorithm hmac-sha-1;
      options isis-enhanced;
    }
  }
  key-chain base-key-inter {
    key 0 {
      secret "$ABC123";
      start-time "2011-8-6.06:54:00-0700";
      algorithm md5;
      options basic;
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}

```

## Verification

To verify the configuration, run the following commands:

- show isis authentication
- show security keychain

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 70](#)

## Understanding Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking

The checksum enables IS-IS to check at the receiver if the IS-IS protocol frames have become corrupted while traversing the network.

Sometimes corrupt IS-IS protocol frames can go undetected. If routing control traffic becomes corrupted, it is likely that user payload traffic might be corrupted, too. This can lead to unacceptable throughput. To prevent corrupt frames from going undetected, we recommend enabling checksumming on the IS-IS interfaces.

To review, IS-IS hello (IIH) PDUs establish adjacencies with other routing devices. A partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) is used by an IS-IS router to request link-state PDU information from a neighboring router. The complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) lists all the link-state PDUs in the link-state database.

The original specification for IS-IS does not provide checksums for IIHs, CSNPs, and PSNPs.

RFC 3358, *Optional Checksums in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)* introduced an optional type, length, and value (TLV) tuple that provides checksums for IIHs, PSNPs, and CSNPs.

Junos OS supports the checksumming TLV on a per-interface basis.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Enabling Packet Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking | 79](#)



## Example: Enabling Packet Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking

### IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 79
- Overview | 79
- Configuration | 80
- Verification | 82

This example shows how to enable packet checksums for IS-IS interfaces.

### Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS on both routers. See ["Example: Configuring IS-IS" on page 13](#) for information about the sample IS-IS configuration.

### Overview

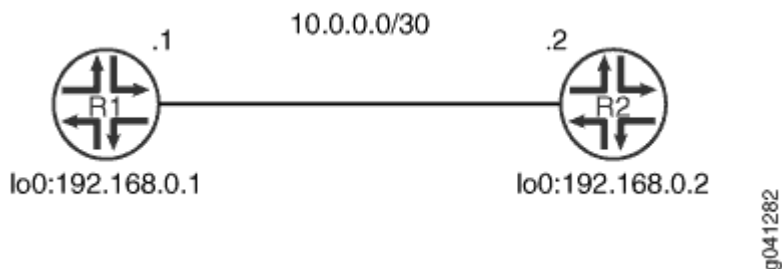
Junos OS supports IS-IS checksums as documented in RFC 3358, *Optional Checksums in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (ISIS)*.

IS-IS protocol data units (PDUs) include link-state PDUs, complete sequence number PDUs (CSNPs), partial sequence number PDUs (PSNPs), and IS-IS hello (IIH) packets. These PDUs can be corrupt due to faulty implementations of Layer 2 hardware or lack of checksums on a specific network technology. Corruption of length or type, length, and value (TLV) fields can lead to the generation of extensive numbers of empty link-state PDUs in the receiving node. Because authentication is not a replacement for a checksum mechanism, you might want to enable the optional checksum TLV on your IS-IS interfaces.

The checksum cannot be enabled with MD5 hello authentication on the same interface.

Figure 8 on page 80 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 8: IS-IS Checksum Topology



This example describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Procedure | 80](#)

## Procedure

### 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 R1

```

set protocols isis traceoptions file isis
set protocols isis traceoptions flag all
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.1 checksum
  
```

## 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 IS-IS checksums:

1. Enable checksums.

```
[edit protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.1]
user@R1# set checksum
```

2. (Optional) Enable tracing for tracking checksum operations.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@R1# set file isis
user@R1# set flag all
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `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 protocols
isis {
  traceoptions {
    file isis;
    flag all;
  }
  interface fe-1/2/0.1 {
    checksum;
  }
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying Checksums | 82](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying Checksums

#### Purpose

Verify that checksums are performed.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show log isis | match checksum` command.

```
user@R1> show log isis | match checksum
```

```
May 31 16:47:39.513267    sequence 0x49 checksum 0x8e64
May 31 16:47:39.513394    sequence 0x4e checksum 0x34b3
May 31 16:47:39.513517    sequence 0x50 checksum 0x9dcb
May 31 16:47:46.563781    sequence 0x45 checksum 0x7e1a
May 31 16:47:46.563970    sequence 0x46 checksum 0x226d
May 31 16:47:46.564104    sequence 0x52 checksum 0x99cd
May 31 16:47:46.581087    sequence 0x49 checksum 0x8e64
May 31 16:47:46.581222    sequence 0x4e checksum 0x34b3
May 31 16:47:46.581353    sequence 0x50 checksum 0x9dcb
May 31 16:47:55.799090    sequence 0x45 checksum 0x7e1a
May 31 16:47:55.799223    sequence 0x46 checksum 0x226d
May 31 16:47:55.799347    sequence 0x52 checksum 0x99cd
May 31 16:47:55.818255    sequence 0x49 checksum 0x8e64
May 31 16:47:55.818473    sequence 0x4e checksum 0x34b3
May 31 16:47:55.818606    sequence 0x50 checksum 0x9dcb
May 31 16:48:03.455816    sequence 0x49 checksum 0x8e64
May 31 16:48:03.455973    sequence 0x4e checksum 0x34b3
```

## Meaning

The output shows that checksum information is captured in the IS-IS trace log file.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking](#) | 78

## CHAPTER 4

# Configuring IS-IS Routing Policy and Route Redistribution

**IN THIS CHAPTER**

- Understanding Routing Policies | 84
- Understanding Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol | 88
- Example: Configuring Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol | 90
- Configuring Backup Selection Policy for the IS-IS Protocol | 129
- Example: Redistributing OSPF Routes into IS-IS | 136
- Example: Configuring IS-IS Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area | 150
- Understanding BGP Communities, Extended Communities, and Large Communities as Routing Policy Match Conditions | 159
- Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to Redistribute BGP Routes with a Specific Community Tag into IS-IS | 161
- IS-IS Extensions to Support Route Tagging | 174
- Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to Prioritize IS-IS Routes | 176
- Configuring Overloading of Stub Networks | 188

## Understanding Routing Policies

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Importing and Exporting Routes | 85
- Active and Inactive Routes | 87
- Explicitly Configured Routes | 87
- Dynamic Database | 87

For some routing platform vendors, the flow of routes occurs between various protocols. If, for example, you want to configure redistribution from RIP to OSPF, the RIP process tells the OSPF process that it has routes that might be included for redistribution. In Junos OS, there is not much direct interaction between the routing protocols. Instead, there are central gathering points where all protocols install their routing information. These are the main unicast routing tables `inet.0` and `inet6.0`.

From these tables, the routing protocols calculate the best route to each destination and place these routes in a forwarding table. These routes are then used to forward routing protocol traffic toward a destination, and they can be advertised to neighbors.

## Importing and Exporting Routes

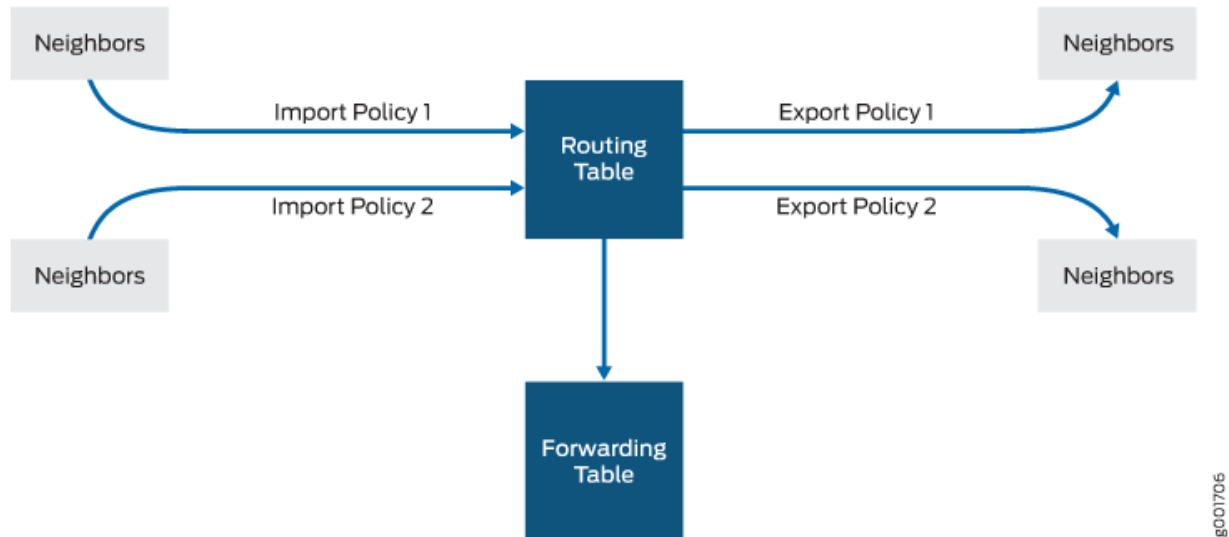
Two terms—*import* and *export*—explain how routes move between the routing protocols and the routing table.

- When the Routing Engine places the routes of a routing protocol into the routing table, it is *importing* routes into the routing table.
- When the Routing Engine uses active routes from the routing table to send a protocol advertisement, it is *exporting* routes from the routing table.

**NOTE:** The process of moving routes between a routing protocol and the routing table is described always *from the point of view of the routing table*. That is, routes are *imported into* a routing table from a routing protocol and they are *exported from* a routing table to a routing protocol. Remember this distinction when working with routing policies.

As shown in [Figure 9 on page 86](#), you use import routing policies to control which routes are placed in the routing table, and export routing policies to control which routes are advertised from the routing table to neighbors.

**Figure 9: Importing and Exporting Routes**



In general, the routing protocols place all their routes in the routing table and advertise a limited set of routes from the routing table. The general rules for handling the routing information between the routing protocols and the routing table are known as the *routing policy framework*.

The routing policy framework is composed of default rules for each routing protocol that determine which routes the protocol places in the routing table and advertises from the routing table. The default rules for each routing protocol are known as *default routing policies*.

You can create routing policies to preempt the default policies, which are always present. A *routing policy* allows you to modify the routing policy framework to suit your needs. You can create and implement your own routing policies to do the following:

- Control which routes a routing protocol places in the routing table.
- Control which active routes a routing protocol advertises from the routing table. An *active route* is a route that is chosen from all routes in the routing table to reach a destination.
- Manipulate the route characteristics as a routing protocol places the route in the routing table or advertises the route from the routing table.

You can manipulate the route characteristics to control which route is selected as the active route to reach a destination. The active route is placed in the forwarding table and is used to forward traffic toward the route's destination. In general, the active route is also advertised to a router's neighbors.



## Active and Inactive Routes

When multiple routes for a destination exist in the routing table, the protocol selects an active route and that route is placed in the appropriate routing table. For equal-cost routes, the Junos OS places multiple next hops in the appropriate routing table.

When a protocol is exporting routes from the routing table, it exports active routes only. This applies to actions specified by both default and user-defined export policies.

When evaluating routes for export, the Routing Engine uses only active routes from the routing table. For example, if a routing table contains multiple routes to the same destination and one route has a preferable metric, only that route is evaluated. In other words, an export policy does not evaluate all routes; it evaluates only those routes that a routing protocol is allowed to advertise to a neighbor.

**NOTE:** By default, BGP advertises active routes. However, you can configure BGP to advertise *inactive routes*, which go to the same destination as other routes but have less preferable metrics.

## Explicitly Configured Routes

An *explicitly configured route* is a route that you have configured. *Direct routes* are not explicitly configured. They are created as a result of IP addresses being configured on an interface. Explicitly configured routes include aggregate, generated, local, and static routes. (An *aggregate route* is a route that distills groups of routes with common addresses into one route. A *generated route* is a route used when the routing table has no information about how to reach a particular destination. A *local route* is an IP address assigned to a router interface. A *static route* is an unchanging route to a destination.)

The policy framework software treats direct and explicitly configured routes as if they are learned through routing protocols; therefore, they can be imported into the routing table. Routes cannot be exported from the routing table to the pseudoprotocol, because this protocol is not a real routing protocol. However, aggregate, direct, generated, and static routes can be exported from the routing table to routing protocols, whereas local routes cannot.

## Dynamic Database

In Junos OS Release 9.5 and later, you can configure routing policies and certain routing policy objects in a dynamic database that is not subject to the same verification required by the standard configuration database. As a result, you can quickly commit these routing policies and policy objects, which can be referenced and applied in the standard configuration as needed. BGP is the only protocol to which you can apply routing policies that reference policies configured in the dynamic database. After a routing policy based on the dynamic database is configured and committed in the standard configuration, you can quickly make changes to existing routing policies by modifying policy objects in the dynamic

database. Because Junos OS does not validate configuration changes to the dynamic database, when you use this feature, you should test and verify all configuration changes before committing them.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring Dynamic Routing Policies](#)

## Understanding Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol

Support for IS-IS loop-free alternate (LFA) routes essentially adds IP fast-reroute capability for IS-IS. Junos OS precomputes multiple loop-free backup routes for all IS-IS routes. These backup routes are pre-installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine, which performs a local repair and implements the backup path when the link for a primary next hop for a particular route is no longer available. The selection of LFA is done randomly by selecting any matching LFA to progress to the given destination. This does not ensure best backup coverage available for the network. In order to choose the best LFA, Junos OS allows you to configure network-wide backup selection policies for each destination (IPv4 and IPv6) and a primary next-hop interface. These policies are evaluated based on admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, metric, and neighbor information.

During backup shortest-path-first (SPF) computation, each node and link attribute of the backup path is accumulated by IGP and is associated with every node (router) in the topology. The next hop in the best backup path is selected as the backup next hop in the routing table. In general, backup evaluation policy rules are categorized into the following types:

- Pruning — Rules configured to select the eligible backup path.
- Ordering — Rules configured to select the best among the eligible backup paths.

The backup selection policies can be configured with both pruning and ordering rules. While evaluating the backup policies, each backup path is assigned a score, an integer value that signifies the total weight of the evaluated criteria. The backup path with the highest score is selected.

To enforce LFA selection, configure various rules for the following attributes:

- admin-group— 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. These configured administrative groups are defined under protocol MPLS. You can use administrative groups to implement a variety of backup selection policies using exclude, include-all, include-any, or preference.
- backup-neighbor— A neighbor ID to either prefer or exclude in the backup path selection.

- **node**— A list of loop-back IP addresses of the adjacent nodes to either prefer or exclude in the backup path selection. The node can be a local (adjacent router) node, remote node, or any other router in the backup path. The nodes are identified through the TE-router-ID TLV advertised by a node in the LSP.
- **node-tag**— A node tag identifies a group of nodes in the network based on criteria such as the same neighbor tag values for all PE nodes to either prefer or exclude in the a backup path selection. This is implemented using IS-IS admin-tags. The routers are not identified with the explicit router-id but with an admin-tag prefix to their lo0 address prefix. These tags are advertised as part of extended IP reachability with a /32 prefix length that represents the TE-router \_ID or node-ID of a router.
- **srlg**— 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 (IS-IS) domain. A link might belong to multiple SRLGs. You can define the backup selection to either allow or reject the common SRLGs between the primary and the backup path.
- **bandwidth**—The bandwidth specifies the bandwidth constraints between the primary and the backup path. The backup next-hop link can be used only if the bandwidth of the backup next-hop interface is greater than or equal to the bandwidth of the primary next hop.
- **protection-type**— The protection-type protects the destination from node failure of the primary node or link failure of the primary link. You can configure node, link, or node-link to protect the destination.. If link-node is configured , then the node-protecting LFA is preferred over link-protection LFA.
- **metric**— Metric decides how the LFAs should be preferred. In backup selection path, root metric and dest-metric are the two types of metrics. root-metric indicates the metric to the one-hop neighbor or a remote router such as an RSVP backup LSP tail-end router. The dest-metric indicates the metric from a one-hop neighbor or remote router such as an RSVP backup LSP tail-end router to the final destination. The metric evaluation is done either in ascending or descending order. By default, the first preference is given to backup paths with lowest destination evaluation and then to backup paths with lowest root metrics.

The evaluation-order allows you to control the order and criteria of evaluating these attributes in the backup path. You can explicitly configure the evaluation order. Only the configured attributes influence the backup path selection. The default order of evaluation of these attributes for the LFA is [ admin-group srlg bandwidth protection-type neighbor neighbor-tag metric ] .

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol](#)

## Example: Configuring Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 90](#)
- [Overview | 90](#)
- [Configuration | 92](#)
- [Verification | 118](#)

This example shows how to configure the backup selection policy for the IS-IS protocol.

When you enable backup selection policies, Junos OS allows selection of LFA based on the policy rules and attributes of the links and nodes in the network. These attributes are admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, metric, neighbor, and neighbor-tag.

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Eight routers that can be a combination of M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms, and T Series Core Routers
- Junos OS Release 14.1 or later running on all devices

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure IS-IS.

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

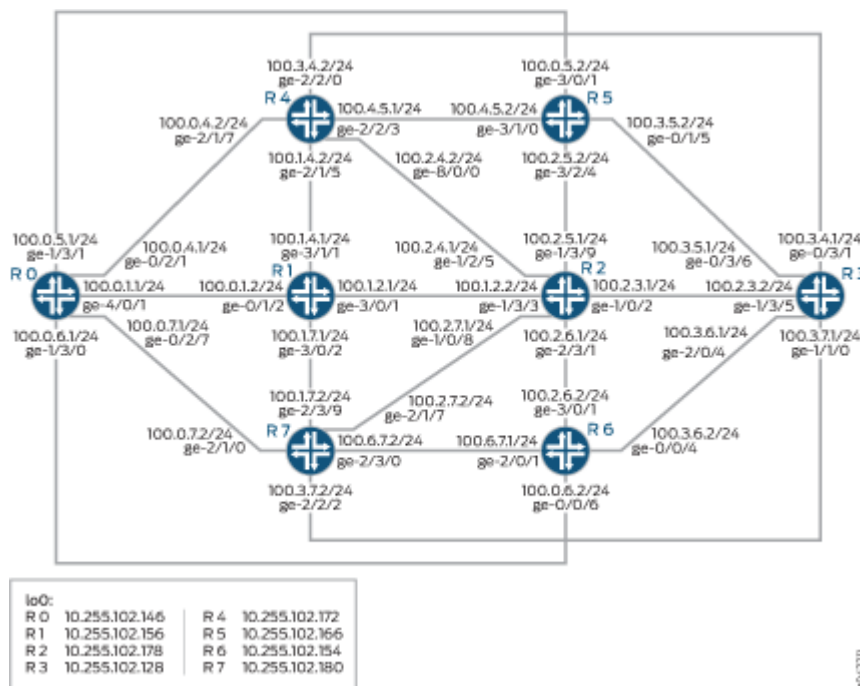
- [Topology | 91](#)

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.1, the default loop free alternative (LFA) selection algorithm or criteria can be overridden with an LFA policy. These policies are configured for each destination (IPv4 and IPv6) and a primary next-hop interface. These backup policies enforce LFA selection based on admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, metric, neighbor, and neighbor-tag attributes of the backup path. During backup shortest-path-first (SPF) computation, each attribute (both node and link) of the backup path, stored per backup next-hop, is accumulated by IGP. For the routes created internally by IGP, the attribute set of every backup path is evaluated against the policy configured for each destination (IPv4 and IPv6) and a primary next-hop interface. The first or the best backup path is selected and installed as the backup next hop in the routing table. To configure the backup selection policy, include the backup-selection configuration statement at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level. The show backup-selection command displays the configured policies for a given interface and destination. The display can be filtered against a particular destination, prefix, interface, or logical systems.

## Topology

In this topology, backup selection policy is configured on Device R3.

**Figure 10: Backup Selection Path**



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 92](#)
- [Configuring Device R3 | 108](#)
- [Results | 113](#)

### 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.

#### RO

```
set interfaces ge-4/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-4/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-4/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:1::1/64
set interfaces ge-4/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:4::1/64
set interfaces ge-0/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:5::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.6.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:6::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/2/7 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/2/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/2/7 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:7::1/64
set interfaces ge-0/2/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.146/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:146/128
```

```
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
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set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21
set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
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set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis interface ge-4/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/2/1 level 2 metric 18
set protocols isis interface ge-1/3/1 level 2 metric 51
set protocols isis interface ge-1/3/0 level 2 metric 52
set protocols isis interface ge-0/2/7 level 2 metric 23
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
```

```

set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112

```

## R1

```

set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:1::2/64
set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:1:2::1/64
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:1:4::1/64
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-3/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:1:7::1/64
set interfaces ge-3/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.156/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:156/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7

```



```
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
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set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/1/2 srlg srlg9
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/1/2 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/1/2 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/1/2 admin-group c6
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112
```

R2

```

set interfaces ge-1/3/3 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:1:2::2/64
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.3.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:3::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/5 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/2/5 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/5 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:4::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/2/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/9 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/9 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/9 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:5::1/64
set interfaces ge-2/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.6.1/24
set interfaces ge-2/3/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/3/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:6::1/64
set interfaces ge-2/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/8 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/8 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:7::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.178/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1003.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:178/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11

```

```
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
set protocols mpls admin-groups c18 18
set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21
set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/2 srlg srlg1
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/3/9 srlg srlg1
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/3/9 srlg srlg2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/3/1 srlg srlg1
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/8 srlg srlg7
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/2 link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/5 level 2 metric 12
set protocols isis interface ge-2/3/1 level 2 metric 12
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/8 level 2 metric 13
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
```

```
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112
```

### R3

```
set interfaces ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.3.2/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:3::2/64
set interfaces ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:4::1/64
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:5::1/64
set interfaces ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.6.1/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:6::1/64
set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:7::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.128/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1004.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:128/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
```

```

set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
set protocols mpls admin-groups c18 18
set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21
set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/1 srlg srlg1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/1 srlg srlg2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c3
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c5
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/6 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/3/6 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/4 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/4 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/4 admin-group c5
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/1/0 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/1/0 admin-group c12
set protocols isis interface ge-1/3/5 link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/3/1 level 2 metric 21
set protocols isis interface ge-0/3/6 level 2 metric 13
set protocols isis interface ge-2/0/4 level 2 metric 15
set protocols isis interface ge-1/1/0 level 2 metric 22
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101

```

```

set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group include-
all c1
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group include-
any c2
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group preference
c3
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all srlg loose
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all downstream-paths-only
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all bandwidth-greater-
equal-primary
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all neighbor preference
10.255.102.178
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all neighbor-tag
preference 1004
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all metric-order dest
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all evaluation-order admin-
group
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all evaluation-order srlg
set routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all evaluation-order
bandwidth
set routing-options backup-selection destination 100.0.1.0/24 interface all srlg strict
set routing-options backup-selection destination 100.0.1.0/24 interface all bandwidth-greater-
equal-primary
set routing-options backup-selection destination 100.0.7.0/24 interface all srlg strict

```

#### R4

```

set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:4::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

set interfaces ge-2/1/5 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/1/5 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/1/5 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:1:4::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/1/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-8/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-8/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-8/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:4::2/64
set interfaces ge-8/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:4::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 100.4.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-2/2/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/2/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:4:5::1/64
set interfaces ge-2/2/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.172/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1005.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:172/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
set protocols mpls admin-groups c18 18
set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21

```

```

set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 srlg srlg1
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 srlg srlg2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 srlg srlg3
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 admin-group c6
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/1/7 admin-group c13
set protocols isis interface ge-2/1/7 level 2 metric 18
set protocols isis interface ge-8/0/0 level 2 metric 12
set protocols isis interface ge-2/2/0 level 2 metric 21
set protocols isis interface ge-2/2/3 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112

```

## R5

```

set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.5.2/24
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:5::2/64
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family mpls

```



```

set interfaces ge-3/2/4 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.5.2/24
set interfaces ge-3/2/4 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/2/4 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:5::2/64
set interfaces ge-3/2/4 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/1/5 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.5.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/5 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/1/5 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:5::2/64
set interfaces ge-0/1/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.4.5.2/24
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:4:5::2/64
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.166/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1006.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:166/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
set protocols mpls admin-groups c18 18
set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21
set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25

```

```

set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface ge-3/1/0 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-3/1/0 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-3/1/0 admin-group c4
set protocols mpls interface ge-3/0/1 srlg srlg3
set protocols mpls interface ge-3/0/1 srlg srlg4
set protocols isis interface ge-3/0/1 level 2 metric 51
set protocols isis interface ge-0/1/5 level 2 metric 13
set protocols isis interface ge-3/1/0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112

```

## R6

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:6::2/64
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:6::2/64
set interfaces ge-3/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:6::2/64

```

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.6.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:6:7::1/64
set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.154/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1007.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:154/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
set protocols mpls admin-groups c18 18
set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21
set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
set protocols mpls interface all
```

```

set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 srlg srlg2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 srlg srlg3
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 srlg srlg4
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 srlg srlg5
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 admin-group c5
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/1 admin-group c11
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/6 level 2 metric 52
set protocols isis interface ge-3/0/1 level 2 metric 12
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/4 level 2 metric 15
set protocols isis interface ge-2/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112

```

## R7

```

set interfaces ge-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.0.7.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/1/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:0:7::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/3/9 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.7.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/3/9 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/3/9 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:1:7::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/3/9 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.7.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:7::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/1/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.7.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/2/2 unit 0 family iso

```

```
set interfaces ge-2/2/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:7::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.6.7.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/3/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/3/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:6:7::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/3/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.180/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1008.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:180/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls admin-groups c0 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups c1 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups c2 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups c3 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups c4 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups c5 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups c6 6
set protocols mpls admin-groups c7 7
set protocols mpls admin-groups c8 8
set protocols mpls admin-groups c9 9
set protocols mpls admin-groups c10 10
set protocols mpls admin-groups c11 11
set protocols mpls admin-groups c12 12
set protocols mpls admin-groups c13 13
set protocols mpls admin-groups c14 14
set protocols mpls admin-groups c15 15
set protocols mpls admin-groups c16 16
set protocols mpls admin-groups c17 17
set protocols mpls admin-groups c18 18
set protocols mpls admin-groups c19 19
set protocols mpls admin-groups c20 20
set protocols mpls admin-groups c21 21
set protocols mpls admin-groups c22 22
set protocols mpls admin-groups c23 23
set protocols mpls admin-groups c24 24
set protocols mpls admin-groups c25 25
set protocols mpls admin-groups c26 26
set protocols mpls admin-groups c27 27
set protocols mpls admin-groups c28 28
set protocols mpls admin-groups c29 29
set protocols mpls admin-groups c30 30
set protocols mpls admin-groups c31 31
```

```

set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/3/9 srlg srlg8
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/3/9 admin-group c1
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/3/9 admin-group c2
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/3/9 admin-group c7
set protocols isis interface ge-2/1/0 level 2 metric 23
set protocols isis interface ge-2/1/7 level 2 metric 13
set protocols isis interface ge-2/2/2 level 2 metric 22
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set routing-options srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
set routing-options srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
set routing-options srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
set routing-options srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
set routing-options srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
set routing-options srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
set routing-options srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
set routing-options srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
set routing-options srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
set routing-options srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
set routing-options srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112

```

## Configuring Device R3

### 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure Device R3:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R3# set ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family inet address 100.2.3.2/24
user@R3# set ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:2:3::2/64
user@R3# set ge-1/3/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@R3# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.4.1/24
user@R3# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:4::1/64

```

```

user@R3# set ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@R3# set ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.5.1/24
user@R3# set ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:5::1/64
user@R3# set ge-0/3/6 unit 0 family mpls
user@R3# set ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.6.1/24
user@R3# set ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:6::1/64
user@R3# set ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
user@R3# set ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 100.3.7.1/24
user@R3# set ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:100:3:7::1/64
user@R3# set ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.128/32
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0100.1004.00
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:102:128/128
user@R3# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls

```

## 2. Configure routing policy.

```

[edit policy-options]
user@R3# set policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet

```

## 3. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols]
user@R3# set rsvp interface all

```

## 4. Configure administrative groups.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R3# set admin-groups c0 0
user@R3# set admin-groups c1 1
user@R3# set admin-groups c2 2
user@R3# set admin-groups c3 3
user@R3# set admin-groups c4 4
user@R3# set admin-groups c5 5
user@R3# set admin-groups c6 6
user@R3# set admin-groups c7 7
user@R3# set admin-groups c8 8

```

```

user@R3# set admin-groups c9 9
user@R3# set admin-groups c10 10
user@R3# set admin-groups c11 11
user@R3# set admin-groups c12 12
user@R3# set admin-groups c13 13
user@R3# set admin-groups c14 14
user@R3# set admin-groups c15 15
user@R3# set admin-groups c16 16
user@R3# set admin-groups c16 16
user@R3# set admin-groups c17 17
user@R3# set admin-groups c18 18
user@R3# set admin-groups c19 19
user@R3# set admin-groups c20 20
user@R3# set admin-groups c21 21
user@R3# set admin-groups c22 22
user@R3# set admin-groups c23 23
user@R3# set admin-groups c24 24
user@R3# set admin-groups c25 25
user@R3# set admin-groups c26 26
user@R3# set admin-groups c27 27
user@R3# set admin-groups c28 28
user@R3# set admin-groups c29 29
user@R3# set admin-groups c30 30
user@R3# set admin-groups c31 31

```

##### 5. Configure srlg values.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@R3# set srlg srlg1 srlg-value 101
user@R3# set srlg srlg2 srlg-value 102
user@R3# set srlg srlg3 srlg-value 103
user@R3# set srlg srlg4 srlg-value 104
user@R3# set srlg srlg5 srlg-value 105
user@R3# set srlg srlg6 srlg-value 106
user@R3# set srlg srlg7 srlg-value 107
user@R3# set srlg srlg8 srlg-value 108
user@R3# set srlg srlg9 srlg-value 109
user@R3# set srlg srlg10 srlg-value 110
user@R3# set srlg srlg11 srlg-value 111
user@R3# set srlg srlg12 srlg-value 112

```



6. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R3# set interface all
```

7. Configure srlg on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/1 srlg srlg1
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/1 srlg srlg2
```

8. Configure administrative groups on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c1
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c2
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c3
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/1 admin-group c5
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/6 admin-group c1
user@R3# set interface ge-0/3/6 admin-group c2
user@R3# set interface ge-2/0/4 admin-group c1
user@R3# set interface ge-2/0/4 admin-group c2
user@R3# set interface ge-2/0/4 admin-group c5
user@R3# set interface ge-1/1/0 admin-group c2
user@R3# set interface ge-1/1/0 admin-group c12
```

9. Enable link protection and configure metric values on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R3# set isis interface ge-1/3/5 link-protection
user@R3# set isis interface ge-0/3/1 level 2 metric 21
user@R3# set isis interface ge-0/3/6 level 2 metric 13
user@R3# set isis interface ge-2/0/4 level 2 metric 15
user@R3# set isis interface ge-1/1/0 level 2 metric 22
```

10. Configure the metric value on all the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R3# set isis interface all level 2 metric 10
```

11. Apply the routing policy to all equal cost multi paths exported from the routing table to the forwarding table.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R3# set forwarding-table export ecmp
```

12. Configure attributes of the backup selection policy.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group include-all c1
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group include-any c2
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group preference c3
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all srlg loose
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all downstream-paths-only
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all bandwidth-greater-equal-
primary
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all neighbor preference
10.255.102.178
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all neighbor-tag preference
1004
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all metric-order dest
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all evaluation-order admin-
group
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all evaluation-order srlg
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all evaluation-order bandwidth
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 100.0.1.0/24 interface all srlg strict
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 100.0.1.0/24 interface all bandwidth-greater-
equal-primary
user@R3# set backup-selection destination 100.0.7.0/24 interface all srlg strict
```

## Results

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

```
user@R3# show interfaces
ge-1/3/5 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 100.2.3.2/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:100:2:3::2/64;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/3/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 100.3.4.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:100:3:4::1/64;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/3/6 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 100.3.5.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:100:3:5::1/64;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
```

```

}
ge-2/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 100.3.6.1/24;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6{
            address 2001:100:3:6::1/64;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-1/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 100.3.7.1/24;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6{
            address 2001:100:3:7::1/64;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.102.128/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0010.0100.1004.00;
        }
        family inet6{
            address abcd::10:255:102:128/128;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

```
user@R3# show protocols
```

```
  rsvp {  
    interface all;  
  }
```

```
  mpls {  
    admin-groups {
```

```
      c0 0;  
      c1 1;  
      c2 2;  
      c3 3;  
      c4 4;  
      c5 5;  
      c6 6;  
      c7 7;  
      c8 8;  
      c9 9;  
      c10 10;  
      c11 11;  
      c12 12;  
      c13 13;  
      c14 14;  
      c15 15;  
      c16 16;  
      c17 17;  
      c18 18;  
      c19 19;  
      c20 20;  
      c21 21;  
      c22 22;  
      c23 23;  
      c24 24;  
      c25 25;  
      c26 26;  
      c27 27;  
      c28 28;  
      c29 29;  
      c30 30;  
      c31 31;
```

```

}
interface all;
    interface ge-0/3/1 {
        srlg [ srlg1 srlg2 ];
        admin-group [ c1 c2 c3 c5 ];
    }
    interface ge-0/3/6 {
        admin-group [ c1 c2 ];
    }
    interface ge-2/0/4 {
        admin-group [ c1 c2 c5 ];
    }
    interface ge-1/1/0 {
        admin-group [ c2 c12 ];
    }
isis {
    interface ge-1/3/5 {
        link-protection;
    }
    interface ge-0/3/1 {
        level 2 metric 21;
    }
    interface ge-0/3/6 {
        level 2 metric 13;
    }
    interface ge-2/0/4 {
        level 2 metric 15;
    }
    interface ge-1/1/0 {
        level 2 metric 22;
    }
    interface all {
        level 2 metric 10;
    }
}

```

```

user@R3# show routing-options
srlg {
    srlg1 {
        srlg-value 101;
    }
}

```

```
srlg2 {  
    srlg-value 102;  
}  
srlg3 {  
    srlg-value 103;  
}  
srlg4 {  
    srlg-value 104;  
}  
srlg5 {  
    srlg-value 105;  
}  
srlg6 {  
    srlg-value 106;  
}  
srlg7 {  
    srlg-value 107;  
}  
srlg8 {  
    srlg-value 108;  
}  
srlg9 {  
    srlg-value 109;  
}  
srlg10 {  
    srlg-value 110;  
}  
srlg111 {  
    srlg-value 111;  
}  
srlg112 {  
    srlg-value 112;  
}  
}  
backup-selection {  
    destination 0.0.0.0/0 {  
        interface all {  
            admin-group {  
                include-all c1;  
                include-any c2;  
                preference c3;  
            }  
            srlg loose;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        downstream-paths-only;
        bandwidth-greater-equal-primary;
        neighbor {
            preference 10.255.102.178;
        }
        neighbor-tag {
            preference 1004;
        }
        metric-order dest;
        evaluation-order [ admin-group srlg bandwidth ];
    }
}
destination 100.0.1.0/24 {
    interface all {
        srlg strict;
        bandwidth-greater-equal-primary;
    }
}
destination 100.0.7.0/24 {
    interface all {
        srlg strict;
    }
}
}
}

```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Routes | 119](#)
- [Verifying the IS-IS Route | 124](#)
- [Verifying the Backup SPF Roots for Device R3. | 126](#)
- [Verifying the Backup Selection Policy for Device R3 | 127](#)

Verify 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 routing table.

```
user@R3> show route

inet.0: 32 destinations, 32 routes (32 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.255.102.128/32  *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:14:44
                  > via lo0.31
10.255.102.146/32  *[IS-IS/18] 6d 07:19:57, metric 40
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
                  to 100.3.4.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
10.255.102.154/32  *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:02, metric 25
                  > to 100.3.6.2 via ge-2/0/4.0
10.255.102.156/32  *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 30
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
                  to 100.3.6.2 via ge-2/0/4.0
10.255.102.166/32  *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 23
                  > to 100.3.5.2 via ge-0/3/6.0
10.255.102.172/32  *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:03, metric 31
                  > to 100.3.4.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
10.255.102.178/32  *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 20
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
10.255.102.180/32  *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:51, metric 32
                  > to 100.3.7.2 via ge-1/1/0.0
100.0.1.0/24       *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 30
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
                  to 100.3.4.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
100.0.4.0/24       *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:03, metric 39
                  > to 100.3.4.2 via ge-0/3/1.0
100.0.5.0/24       *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 64
                  > to 100.3.5.2 via ge-0/3/6.0
100.0.6.0/24       *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:02, metric 67
                  > to 100.3.6.2 via ge-2/0/4.0
```

```

100.0.7.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:51, metric 45
                  > to 100.3.7.2 via ge-1/1/0.0
100.1.2.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 20
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
100.1.4.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 30
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
                  to 100.3.6.2 via ge-2/0/4.0
100.1.7.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 30
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
                  to 100.3.6.2 via ge-2/0/4.0
100.2.3.0/24      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:11
                  > via ge-1/3/5.0
100.2.3.2/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:11
                  Local via ge-1/3/5.0
100.2.4.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 22
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
100.2.5.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 20
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
100.2.6.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 22
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
100.2.7.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 06:38:55, metric 23
                  > to 100.2.3.1 via ge-1/3/5.0
100.3.4.0/24      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  > via ge-0/3/1.0
100.3.4.1/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  Local via ge-0/3/1.0
100.3.5.0/24      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  > via ge-0/3/6.0
100.3.5.1/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  Local via ge-0/3/6.0
100.3.6.0/24      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  > via ge-2/0/4.0
100.3.6.1/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  Local via ge-2/0/4.0
100.3.7.0/24      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  > via ge-1/1/0.0
100.3.7.1/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                  Local via ge-1/1/0.0
100.4.5.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 23
                  > to 100.3.5.2 via ge-0/3/6.0
100.6.7.0/24      *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:02, metric 25
                  > to 100.3.6.2 via ge-2/0/4.0

```

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

49.0001.0010.0100.1004/72

\*[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:14:44

> via lo0.0

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

0 \*[MPLS/0] 1w0d 04:14:47, metric 1

Receive

1 \*[MPLS/0] 1w0d 04:14:47, metric 1

Receive

2 \*[MPLS/0] 1w0d 04:14:47, metric 1

Receive

13 \*[MPLS/0] 1w0d 04:14:47, metric 1

Receive

inet6.0: 39 destinations, 43 routes (39 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

2001:100:0:1::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 30

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0

to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0

2001:100:0:4::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:03, metric 39

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0

2001:100:0:5::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 64

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0

2001:100:0:6::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:02, metric 67

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3f49 via ge-2/0/4.0

2001:100:0:7::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:51, metric 45

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:4949 via ge-1/1/0.0

2001:100:1:2::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 20

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0

to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0

2001:100:1:4::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 30

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0

to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0

2001:100:1:7::/64 \*[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 30

> to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0

to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0

2001:100:2:3::/64 \*[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:00

```

        > via ge-1/3/5.0
2001:100:2:3::2/128*[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:11
        Local via ge-1/3/5.0
2001:100:2:4::/64 *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 22
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:2:5::/64 *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 20
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:2:6::/64 *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 22
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:2:7::/64 *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 23
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:3:4::/64 *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-0/3/1.0
2001:100:3:4::1/128*[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
        Local via ge-0/3/1.0
2001:100:3:5::/64 *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:3:5::1/128*[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
        Local via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:3:6::/64 *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-2/0/4.0
2001:100:3:6::1/128*[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
        Local via ge-2/0/4.0
2001:100:3:7::/64 *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-1/1/0.0
2001:100:3:7::1/128*[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
        Local via ge-1/1/0.0
2001:100:4:5::/64 *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 23
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
2001:100:6:7::/64 *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:02, metric 25
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3f49 via ge-2/0/4.0
abcd::10:255:102:128/128
        *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:14:43
        > via lo0.0
abcd::10:255:102:146/128
        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 40
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0
abcd::10:255:102:154/128

```

```

        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:02, metric 25
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3f49 via ge-2/0/4.0
abcd::10:255:102:156/128
        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 30
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0
abcd::10:255:102:166/128
        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 23
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
abcd::10:255:102:172/128
        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:03, metric 31
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:2b49 via ge-0/3/1.0
abcd::10:255:102:178/128
        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:11:57, metric 20
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:1749 via ge-1/3/5.0
        to fe80::2a0:a514:0:3549 via ge-0/3/6.0
abcd::10:255:102:180/128
        *[IS-IS/18] 1w0d 04:12:51, metric 32
        > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:4949 via ge-1/1/0.0
fe80::/64
        *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:13:00
        > via ge-1/3/5.0
        [Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-0/3/1.0
        [Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-0/3/6.0
        [Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-2/0/4.0
        [Direct/0] 1w0d 04:12:59
        > via ge-1/1/0.0
fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:7649/128
        *[Direct/0] 1w0d 04:14:43
        > via lo0.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:2049/128
        *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:11
        Local via ge-1/3/5.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:2249/128
        *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
        Local via ge-0/3/1.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:2349/128
        *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
        Local via ge-0/3/6.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:2449/128
        *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10

```

```

                Local via ge-2/0/4.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:2549/128
                *[Local/0] 1w0d 04:13:10
                Local via ge-1/1/0.0

```

## Meaning

The output shows all Device R3 routes.

## Verifying the IS-IS Route

### Purpose

Verify the routing table of IS-IS.

### Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis route` command for Device R3.

```
user@R3> show isis route
```

```

IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 0 L2: 5023
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix           L Version  Metric Type Interface      NH Via Backup Score
10.255.102.146/32 2    5023      40 int  ge-1/3/5.0    IPV4 R2
                  ge-0/3/1.0    IPV4 R4 0000000000200000
10.255.102.154/32 2    5023      25 int  ge-2/0/4.0    IPV4 R6
10.255.102.156/32 2    5023      30 int  ge-1/3/5.0    IPV4 R2
                  ge-2/0/4.0    IPV4 R6 0000000000000000
10.255.102.166/32 2    5023      23 int  ge-0/3/6.0    IPV4 R5
10.255.102.172/32 2    5023      31 int  ge-0/3/1.0    IPV4 R4
10.255.102.178/32 2    5023      20 int  ge-1/3/5.0    IPV4 R2
10.255.102.180/32 2    5023      32 int  ge-1/1/0.0    IPV4 R7
100.0.1.0/24      2    5023      30 int  ge-1/3/5.0    IPV4 R2
                  ge-0/3/1.0    IPV4 R4 00000000002003100
100.0.4.0/24      2    5023      39 int  ge-0/3/1.0    IPV4 R4
100.0.5.0/24      2    5023      64 int  ge-0/3/6.0    IPV4 R5
100.0.6.0/24      2    5023      67 int  ge-2/0/4.0    IPV4 R6
100.0.7.0/24      2    5023      45 int  ge-1/1/0.0    IPV4 R7
100.1.2.0/24      2    5023      20 int  ge-1/3/5.0    IPV4 R2

```

100.1.4.0/24	2	5023	30	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV4 R2	
					ge-2/0/4.0	IPV4 R6	0000000000000000
100.1.7.0/24	2	5023	30	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV4 R2	
					ge-2/0/4.0	IPV4 R6	0000000000000000
100.2.4.0/24	2	5023	22	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV4 R2	
100.2.5.0/24	2	5023	20	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV4 R2	
100.2.6.0/24	2	5023	22	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV4 R2	
100.2.7.0/24	2	5023	23	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV4 R2	
100.4.5.0/24	2	5023	23	int	ge-0/3/6.0	IPV4 R5	
100.6.7.0/24	2	5023	25	int	ge-2/0/4.0	IPV4 R6	
2001:100:0:1::/64	2	5023	30	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
2001:100:0:4::/64	2	5023	39	int	ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
2001:100:0:5::/64	2	5023	64	int	ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:0:6::/64	2	5023	67	int	ge-2/0/4.0	IPV6 R6	
2001:100:0:7::/64	2	5023	45	int	ge-1/1/0.0	IPV6 R7	
2001:100:1:2::/64	2	5023	20	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:1:4::/64	2	5023	30	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
2001:100:1:7::/64	2	5023	30	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
2001:100:2:4::/64	2	5023	22	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:2:5::/64	2	5023	20	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:2:6::/64	2	5023	22	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:2:7::/64	2	5023	23	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:4:5::/64	2	5023	23	int	ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
2001:100:6:7::/64	2	5023	25	int	ge-2/0/4.0	IPV6 R6	
abcd::10:255:102:146/128	2	5023	40	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
abcd::10:255:102:154/128	2	5023	25	int	ge-2/0/4.0	IPV6 R6	
abcd::10:255:102:156/128	2	5023	30	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
abcd::10:255:102:166/128	2	5023	23	int	ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
abcd::10:255:102:172/128	2	5023	31	int	ge-0/3/1.0	IPV6 R4	
abcd::10:255:102:178/128	2	5023	20	int	ge-1/3/5.0	IPV6 R2	
					ge-0/3/6.0	IPV6 R5	
abcd::10:255:102:180/128	2	5023	32	int	ge-1/1/0.0	IPV6 R7	

## Meaning

The output displays the routing table of IS-IS routers.

## Verifying the Backup SPF Roots for Device R3.

## Purpose

Verify the potential IS-IS backup SPF roots for Device R3.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis backup spf results` command for Device R3.

```
user@R3> show isis backup spf results

IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
  0 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
R0.00
  Primary next-hop: ge-1/3/5, IPV4, R2, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bc
  Primary next-hop: ge-1/3/5, IPV6, R2, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bc
  Root: R4, Root Metric: 21, Metric: 18, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R4.04-00, track-item-isnbr: R4.00
    track-item: R0.00-00, track-item-isnbr: R6.03
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-0/3/1, IPV4, R4, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-0/3/1, IPV6, R4, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
  Root: R2, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R2.02-00, track-item-isnbr: R2.00
    track-item: R1.02-00
    track-item: R1.00-00, track-item-isnbr: R2.02
    track-item: R0.00-00, track-item-isnbr: R1.02
  Not eligible, IPV4, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Not eligible, IPV6, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: R7, Root Metric: 22, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R7.05-00, track-item-isnbr: R7.00
    track-item: R1.02-00
    track-item: R1.00-00
    track-item: R0.00-00, track-item-isnbr: R1.02
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-1/1/0, IPV4, R7, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-1/1/0, IPV6, R7, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
```



```

Root: R5, Root Metric: 13, Metric: 28, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: R5.03-00, track-item-isnbr: R5.00
  track-item: R4.04-00, track-item-isnbr: R4.00
  track-item: R4.00-00
  track-item: R0.00-00, track-item-isnbr: R6.03
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-0/3/6, IPV4, R5, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-0/3/6, IPV6, R5, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
Root: R6, Root Metric: 15, Metric: 30, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: R7.05-00, track-item-isnbr: R7.00
  track-item: R7.04-00, track-item-isnbr: R6.00
  track-item: R7.00-00
  track-item: R1.02-00
  track-item: R1.00-00
  track-item: R0.00-00, track-item-isnbr: R1.02
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-2/0/4, IPV4, R6, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-2/0/4, IPV6, R6, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
R7.00
Primary next-hop: ge-1/1/0, IPV4, R7, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
Primary next-hop: ge-1/1/0, IPV6, R7, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:bd
Root: R7, Root Metric: 22, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
  Not eligible, IPV4, Reason: Interface protection not configured
  Not eligible, IPV6, Reason: Interface protection not configured
Root: R6, Root Metric: 15, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: R7.04-00, track-item-isnbr: R6.00
  track-item: R7.00-00
. . .

```

## Meaning

The output displays the root calculations through each directly connected router.

## Verifying the Backup Selection Policy for Device R3

### Purpose

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show backup-selection` command for Device R3.

```
user@R3> show backup-selection

Prefix: 0.0.0.0/0
  Interface: all
    Admin-group include-all: c1
    Admin-group include-any: c2
    Admin-group preference: c3
    Neighbor preference: 10.255.102.178
    Neighbor-tag preference: 1004
    Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Enabled, SRLG: Loose, B/w >= Primary: Enabled,
Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
    Metric Evaluation Order: Dest-metric, Root-metric
    Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth
Prefix: 100.0.1.0/24
  Interface: all
    Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Disabled, SRLG: Strict, B/w >= Primary:
Enabled, Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
    Metric Evaluation Order: Dest-metric, Root-metric
    Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth, Protection, Neighbor, Metric,
Neighbor-Tag
Prefix: 100.0.7.0/24
  Interface: all
    Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Disabled, SRLG: Strict, B/w >= Primary:
Disabled, Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
    Metric Evaluation Order: Dest-metric, Root-metric
    Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth, Protection, Neighbor, Metric,
Neighbor-Tag
```

## Meaning

The output displays the configured policies per prefix per primary next-hop interface.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol*

[backup-selection \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 791](#)

## Configuring Backup Selection Policy for the IS-IS Protocol

Support for IS-IS loop-free alternate (LFA) routes essentially adds IP fast-reroute capability for IS-IS. Junos OS precomputes multiple loop-free backup routes for all IS-IS routes. These backup routes are pre-installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine, which performs a local repair and implements the backup path when the link for a primary next hop for a particular route is no longer available. The selection of LFA is done randomly by selecting any matching LFA to progress to the given destination. This does not ensure best backup coverage available for the network. In order to choose the best LFA, Junos OS allows you to configure network-wide backup selection policies for each destination (IPv4 and IPv6) and a primary next-hop interface. These policies are evaluated based on admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, metric, and neighbor information.

Before you begin to configure the backup selection policy for the IS-IS protocol:

- Configure the router interfaces. See the *Junos OS Network Management Administration Guide for Routing Devices*
- Configure an interior gateway protocol or static routing. See the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library for Routing Devices*

To configure the backup selection policy for the IS-IS protocol:

1. Configure per-packet load balancing.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# set policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
```

2. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set rsvp interface all
```

3. Configure administrative groups.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set admin-groups group-name
```

4. Configure srlg values.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set srlg srlg-name srlg-value srlg-value
```

5. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set interface all
```

6. Configure srlg on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set interface interface-name srlg srlg-name
```

7. Configure the administrative groups on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set interface interface-name admin-group group-name
```

8. Enable link protection and configure the metric value on all the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set isis interface all level 2 metric 10
```

9. Apply the routing policy to all equal cost multipaths exported from the routing table to the forwarding table.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set forwarding-table export ecmp
```

10. Configure the administrative group of the backup selection policy for an IP address. You can choose to exclude, include all, include any, or prefer the administrative groups from the backup path.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name admin-group
```

- Specify the administrative group to be excluded.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
admin-group]
user@host# set exclude group-name
```

The backup path is not selected as the loop-free alternate (LFA) or backup nexthop if any of the links in the path have any one of the listed administrative groups.

For example, to exclude the group `c1` from the administrative group:

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group]
user@host# set exclude c1
```

- Configure all the administrative groups if each link in the backup path requires all the listed administrative groups in order to accept the path.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
admin-group]
user@host# set include-all group-name
```

For example, to set all the administrative groups if each link requires all the listed administrative groups in order to accept the path:

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group]
user@host# set include-all c2
```

- Configure any administrative group if each link in the backup path requires at least one of the listed administrative groups in order to select the path.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
admin-group]
user@host# set include-any group-name
```

For example, to set any administrative group if each link in the backup path requires at least one of the listed administrative groups in order to select the path:

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group]
user@host# set include-any c3
```

- Define an ordered set of administrative group that specifies the preference of the backup path.

The leftmost element in the set is given the highest preference.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
admin-group]
user@host# set preference group-name
```

For example, to set an ordered set of administrative group that specifies the preference of the backup path:

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all admin-group]
user@host# set preference c4
```

11. Configure the backup path to allow the selection of the backup next hop only if the bandwidth is greater than or equal to the bandwidth of the primary next hop.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name bandwidth-
greater-equal-primary
```

12. Configure the backup path to specify the metric from the one-hop neighbor or from the remote router such as an RSVP backup label-switched-path (LSP) tail-end router to the final destination. The destination metric can be either highest or lowest.

- Configure the backup path that has the highest destination metric.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name dest-
metric highest
```

- Configure the backup path that has the lowest destination metric.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name dest-
metric lowest
```

13. Configure the backup path that is a downstream path to the destination.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name downstream-
paths-only
```

14. Set the order of preference of the root and the destination metric during backup path selection. The preference order can be :

- [root dest] — Backup path selection or preference is first based on the root-metric criteria. If the criteria of all the root-metric is the same, then the selection or preference is based on the dest-metric.
- [dest root] — Backup path selection or preference is first based on the dest-metric criteria. If the criteria of all the dest-metric is the same, then the selection is based on the root-metric.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name metric-
order root
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name metric-
order dest
```

15. Configure the backup path to define a list of loop-back IP addresses of the adjacent neighbors to either exclude or prefer in the backup path selection. The neighbor can be a local (adjacent router) neighbor, remote neighbor, or any other router in the backup path.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name neighbor
```

- Configure the list of neighbors to be excluded.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
neighbor]
user@host# set exclude neighbor-address
```

The backup path that has a router from the list is not selected as the loop-free alternative or backup next hop.

- Configure an ordered set of neighbors to be preferred.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
neighbor]
user@host# set preference neighbor-address
```

The backup path having the leftmost neighbor is selected.

16. Define the backup path per-neighbor policy, to either exclude or prefer a backup path.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all neighbor-tag
```

- Configure to not select the backup path as the loop-free alternative or backup-next hop if any node or router with route-tag is present in the path.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
neighbor-tag]
user@host# set exclude route-tag
```

For example, to not select the backup path as the loop-free alternative or backup-next hop if any node or router with 1004 route-tag is present in the path:

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all neighbor-tag]
user@host# set exclude 1004
```

- Configure the set of route tags in descending order of preference.

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
neighbor-tag]
user@host# set preference route-tag
```

For example, to configure the set of route tags in descending order of preference:

```
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination 0.0.0.0/0 interface all neighbor-tag]
user@host# set preference 1006
```

17. Configure the backup path to specify the required protection type of the backup path to be link, node, or node-link.



- Select the backup path that provides link protection.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
protection-type link
```

- Select the backup path that provides node protection.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
protection-type node
```

- Select the backup path that allows either node or link protection LFA where node-protection LFA is preferred over link-protection LFA.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface interface-name
protection-type node-link
```

18. Specify the metric to the one-hop neighbor or to the remote router such as an RSVP backup label-switched-path (LSP) tail-end router.

- Select the path with highest root metric.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all root-metric highest
```

- Select the path with lowest root metric.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all root-metric lowest
```

19. Configure the backup selection path to either allow or reject the common shared risk link groups (SRLGs) between the primary link and each link in the backup path.

- Configure the backup path to allow common srlgs between the primary link and each link in the backup path.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all srlg loose
```

A backup path with a fewer number of srlg collisions is preferred.

- Configure the backup path to reject the backup path that has common srlgs between the primary link and each link in the backup path.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all srlg strict
```

20. Configure the backup path to control the order and the criteria of evaluating the backup path based on the administrative group, srlg, bandwidth, protection type, neighbor, neighbor-tag, and metric. The default order of evaluation is admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, neighbor, neighbor-tag, and metric.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all evaluation-order admin-group
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all evaluation-order srlg
user@host# set backup-selection destination ip-address interface all evaluation-order bandwidth
```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol*

## Example: Redistributing OSPF Routes into IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

● Requirements | 137

- Overview | 137
- Configuration | 138
- Verification | 146

This example shows how to redistribute OSPF routes into an IS-IS network.

## Requirements

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

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

- Topology | 138

Export policy can be applied to IS-IS to facilitate route redistribution.

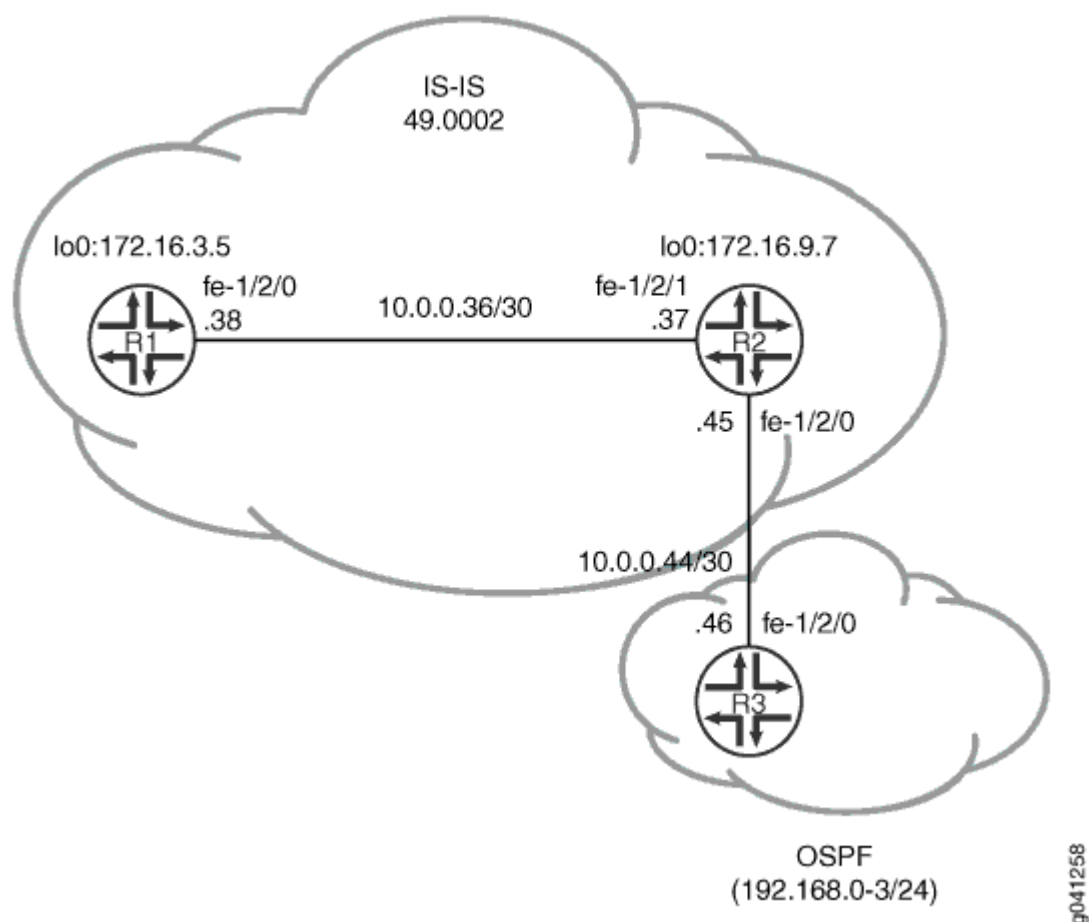
Junos OS does not support the application of import policy for link-state routing protocols like IS-IS because such policies can lead to inconsistent link-state database (LSDB) entries, which in turn can result in routing inconsistencies.

In this example, OSPF routes 192.168.0/24 through 192.168.3/24 are redistributed into IS-IS area 49.0002 from Device R2.

In addition, policies are configured to ensure that Device R1 can reach destinations on the 10.0.0.44/30 network, and that Device R3 can reach destinations on the 10.0.0.36/30 network. This enables end-to-end reachability.

Figure 11 on page 138 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 11: IS-IS Route Redistribution Topology



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 139 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 11 on page 138. The section "No Link Title" on page 140 describes the steps on Device R2. "No Link Title" on page 142 describes the steps on Device R3.

## Topology

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 139

## Procedure

### 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 R1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R7
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.38/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.3.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0172.0016.0305.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
```

#### Device R2

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.37/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-OSPF-network
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.45/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.9.7/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0172.0016.0907.00
set protocols isis export ospf-isis
set protocols isis export send-direct-to-isis-neighbors
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf export send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-isis term 1 from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-isis term 1 from route-filter 192.168.0.0/22 longer
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-isis term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-isis-neighbors from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-isis-neighbors from route-filter 10.0.0.44/30 exact
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-isis-neighbors then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors from protocol direct
```

```

set policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors from route-filter 10.0.0.36/30
exact
set policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors then accept

```

## Device R3

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.46/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.3.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set protocols ospf export ospf
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement ospf term 1 from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement ospf term 1 then accept
set routing-options static route 192.168.0.0/24 discard
set routing-options static route 192.168.1.0/24 discard
set routing-options static route 192.168.3.0/24 discard
set routing-options static route 192.168.2.0/24 discard

```

## Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device R2:

1. Configure the network interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
user@R2# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.37/30
user@R2# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-OSPF-network
user@R2# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.45/30
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.9.7/32
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0172.0016.0907.00

```

2. Configure IS-IS on the interface facing Device R1 and the loopback interface.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R2# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
user@R2# set interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the policy that enables Device R1 to reach the 10.0.0.44/30 network.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-isis-neighbors]
user@R2# set from protocol direct
user@R2# set from route-filter 10.0.0.44/30 exact
user@R2# set then accept
```

4. Apply the policy that enables Device R1 to reach the 10.0.0.44/30 network.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R2# set export send-direct-to-isis-neighbors
```

5. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.1 interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@R2# set area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
```

6. Configure the OSPF route redistribution policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement ospf-isis term 1]
user@R2# set from protocol ospf
user@R2# set from route-filter 192.168.0.0/22 longer
user@R2# set then accept
```

7. Apply the OSPF route redistribution policy to the IS-IS instance.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R2# set export ospf-isis
```

8. Configure the policy that enables Device R3 to reach the 10.0.0.36/30 network.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors]
user@R2# set from protocol direct
user@R2# set from route-filter 10.0.0.36/30 exact
user@R2# set then accept
```

9. Apply the policy that enables Device R3 to reach the 10.0.0.36/30 network.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R2# set export send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors
```

## 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 multi-level IS-IS:

1. Configure the network interfaces.

Multiple addresses are configured on the loopback interface to simulate multiple route destinations.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.46/30
user@R3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.1/32
user@R3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.1/32
user@R3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.3.1/32
user@R3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
```

2. Configure static routes to the loopback interface addresses.

These are the routes that are redistributed into IS-IS.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@R3# set route 192.168.0.0/24 discard
user@R3# set route 192.168.1.0/24 discard
```



```
user@R3# set route 192.168.3.0/24 discard
user@R3# set route 192.168.2.0/24 discard
```

### 3. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1]
user@R3# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@R3# set interface lo0.0 passive
```

### 4. Configure the OSPF policy to export the static routes.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement ospf term 1]
user@R3# set from protocol static
user@R3# set then accept
```

### 5. Apply the OSPF export policy.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# set export ospf
```

## Results

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

### Device R2

```
user@R2# show interfaces
fe-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R5;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.37/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
fe-1/2/0 {
```

```

    unit 0 {
        description to-OSPF-network;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.45/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.9.7/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0172.0016.0907.00;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R2# show protocols
isis {
    export [ ospf-isis send-direct-to-isis-neighbors ];
    interface fe-1/2/1.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}
ospf {
    export send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors;
    area 0.0.0.1 {
        interface fe-1/2/0.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement ospf-isis {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol ospf;
            route-filter 192.168.0.0/22 longer;

```

```

    }
    then accept;
  }
}
policy-statement send-direct-to-isis-neighbors {
  from {
    protocol direct;
    route-filter 10.0.0.44/30 exact;
  }
  then accept;
}
policy-statement send-direct-to-ospf-neighbors {
  from {
    protocol direct;
    route-filter 10.0.0.36/30 exact;
  }
  then accept;
}

```

### Device R3

```

user@R3# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.46/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.1.1/32;
      address 192.168.2.1/32;
      address 192.168.3.1/32;
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
}
```

```
user@R3# show protocols
ospf {
  export ospf;
  area 0.0.0.1 {
    interface fe-1/2/0.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@R3# show policy-options
policy-statement ospf {
  term 1 {
    from protocol static;
    then accept;
  }
}
```

```
user@R3# show routing-options
static {
  route 192.168.0.0/24 discard;
  route 192.168.1.0/24 discard;
  route 192.168.3.0/24 discard;
  route 192.168.2.0/24 discard;
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

 [Verifying OSPF Route Advertisement | 147](#)

- [Verifying Route Redistribution | 148](#)
- [Verifying Connectivity | 149](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## Verifying OSPF Route Advertisement

### Purpose

Make sure that the expected routes are advertised by OSPF.

### Action

From operational mode on Device R2, enter the `show route protocol ospf` command.

```
user@R2> show route protocol ospf
```

```
inet.0: 15 destinations, 15 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
192.168.0.0/24    *[OSPF/150] 03:54:21, metric 0, tag 0
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.1/32   *[OSPF/10] 03:54:21, metric 1
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.1.0/24   *[OSPF/150] 03:54:21, metric 0, tag 0
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.1.1/32   *[OSPF/10] 03:54:21, metric 1
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.2.0/24   *[OSPF/150] 03:54:21, metric 0, tag 0
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.2.1/32   *[OSPF/10] 03:54:21, metric 1
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.3.0/24   *[OSPF/150] 03:54:21, metric 0, tag 0
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.3.1/32   *[OSPF/10] 03:54:21, metric 1
                  > to 10.0.0.46 via fe-1/2/0.0
224.0.0.5/32     *[OSPF/10] 03:56:03, metric 1
```

## MultiRecv

```
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

## Meaning

The 192.168/16 routes are advertised by OSPF.

## Verifying Route Redistribution

## Purpose

Make sure that the expected routes are redistributed from OSPF into IS-IS.

## Action

From operational mode on Device R1, enter the `show route protocol isis` command.

```
user@R1> show route protocol isis
```

```
inet.0: 13 destinations, 13 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
10.0.0.44/30      *[IS-IS/160] 03:45:24, metric 20
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
172.16.9.7/32     *[IS-IS/15] 03:49:46, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.0/24    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.1/32    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 11, tag2 1
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.1.0/24    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.1.1/32    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 11, tag2 1
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.2.0/24    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.2.1/32    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 11, tag2 1
                  > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.3.0/24    *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 10
```

```

                > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.3.1/32   *[IS-IS/160] 03:49:46, metric 11, tag2 1
                > to 10.0.0.37 via fe-1/2/0.0

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

## Meaning

The 192.168/16 routes are redistributed into IS-IS.

## Verifying Connectivity

### Purpose

Check that Device R1 can reach the destinations on Device R3.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the ping command.

```

user@R1> ping 192.168.1.1
PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=2.089 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.270 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=2.135 ms

```

## Meaning

These results confirm that Device R1 can reach the destinations in the OSPF network.

## Example: Configuring IS-IS Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 150](#)
- [Overview | 150](#)
- [Configuration | 151](#)
- [Verification | 157](#)

This example shows how to leak prefixes in an IS-IS network from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area.

### Requirements

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

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 150](#)

Every routing protocol passes routing information up or down the routing hierarchy. This bidirectional flow of routing information is known as route leaking.

By default, IS-IS protocol leaks routing information from a Level 1 area to a Level 2 area. However, to leak routing information from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area, an export policy must be explicitly configured.

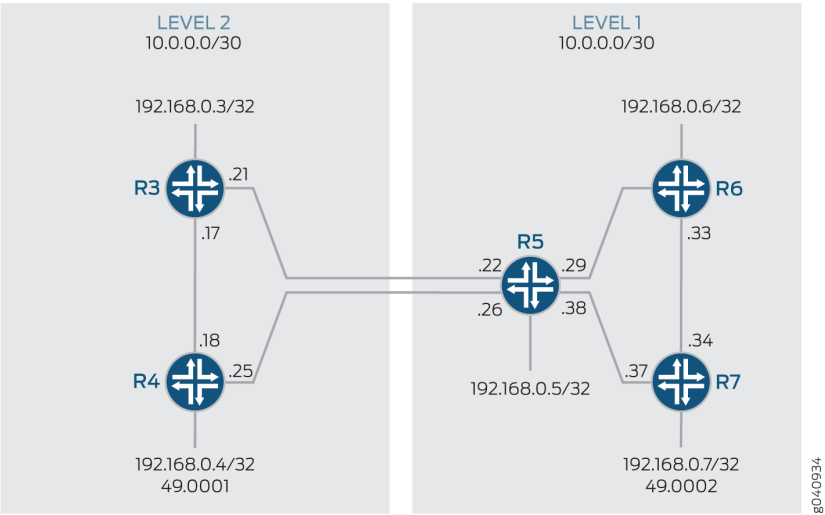
### Topology

In this example, Devices R3 and R4 are configured in a Level 2 area. Devices R5, R6, and R7 are configured in a Level 1 area.



Figure 12 on page 151 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 12: Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area | 151](#)
- [Configuring Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area | 154](#)
- [Results | 155](#)

## Configuring Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area

### CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure route leaking from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area, 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 R3

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R4
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0192.0168.0003.00
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 from route-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 to protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 to level 1
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 then accept
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis export leak-L2-to-L1

```

### Device R4

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R3
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0192.0168.0004.00
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 from route-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 to protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 to level 1
set policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 then accept
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis export leak-L2-to-L1

```

## Device R5

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R3
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R4
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R6
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.29/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 description to-R7
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.38/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 1 disable

```

## Device R6

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.30/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R7
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.33/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0006.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 disable

```

## Device R7

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R6
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.34/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.37/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.7/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0007.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 disable

```

## Step-by-Step Procedure

### Configuring Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area

## 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure route leaking from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area:

1. Configure the network interfaces.

Enable IS-IS on the interfaces by including the ISO address family on each interface.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R4
user@R3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
user@R3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R3# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R5
user@R3# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
user@R3# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso

```

Similarly, configure other routers.

2. Configure two loopback interface addresses.

One address is for IPv4, and the other address is to enable the router to form adjacencies with other routers in the area.

```
[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0]
user@R3# set family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
user@R3# set family iso address 49.0001.0192.0168.0003.00
```

3. Specify the IS-IS level on a per-interface basis.

```
[edit protocols isis interface]
user@R3# set fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
user@R3# set fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
user@R3# set lo0.0 level 1 disable
```

4. Configure a route leaking policy on the routers configured in the Level 2 area to leak routes into the Level 1 area.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1]
user@R3# set from route-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
user@R3# set from protocol isis
user@R3# set from level 2
user@R3# set to protocol isis
user@R3# set to level 1
user@R3# set then accept
```

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R3# set export leak-L2-to-L1
```

Similarly, configure Device R4.

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols isis**, 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@R3# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R4;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.17/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
        description to-R5;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.21/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.3/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0192.0168.0003.00;
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@R3# show protocols isis
export leak-L2-to-L1;
interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
    level 1 disable;
}
interface fe-1/2/1.0 {
    level 1 disable;
}

```

```
interface lo0.0 {  
    level 1 disable;  
}
```

```
user@R3# show policy-options  
policy-statement leak-L2-to-L1 {  
    from {  
        protocol isis;  
        level 2;  
        route-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger;  
    }  
    to {  
        protocol isis;  
        level 1;  
    }  
    then accept;  
}
```

Similarly, confirm the configuration on all other routers. If you are done configuring the routers, enter `commit` from configuration mode.

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area | 157](#)

## Verifying Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area

### Purpose

Verify that IS-IS leaks routes from a Level 2 area to a Level 1 area.

### Action

To verify that route leaking is taking place, use the following commands:

- **show isis adjacency** (to verify that the IS-IS network is up and adjacencies have been established)
- **show isis database detail** (to verify the presence of leaked routes)

1. From operational mode on Device R3, run the **show isis adjacency** command.

```
user@R3> show isis adjacency
```

Interface	System	L State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
fe-1/2/0.0	R4	2 Up	7	0:5:85:8f:94:bd
fe-1/2/1.0	R5	2 Up	7	0:5:85:8f:94:bd

The output verifies that the interfaces on Device R3 are up and have established adjacencies with the connecting interfaces on Routers R4 and R5. If you don't see the interfaces being functional, see the ["Results" on page 155](#) section for troubleshooting your configuration.

2. From operational mode on Device R3, run the **show isis database detail** command.

```
user@R3> show isis database detail
```

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x19, Checksum: 0x3453, Lifetime: 1078 secs

IP prefix: 192.168.0.4/32	Metric:	10 Internal Down
IP prefix: 192.168.0.5/32	Metric:	10 Internal Down
IP prefix: 192.168.0.6/32	Metric:	20 Internal Down
IP prefix: 192.168.0.7/32	Metric:	20 Internal Down

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x1c, Checksum: 0xc657, Lifetime: 1078 secs

IS neighbor: R4.02	Metric:	10
IS neighbor: R5.02	Metric:	10
IP prefix: 10.0.0.16/30	Metric:	10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 10.0.0.20/30	Metric:	10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 192.168.0.3/32	Metric:	0 Internal Up

R4.00-00 Sequence: 0x19, Checksum: 0xea13, Lifetime: 1076 secs

IS neighbor: R4.02	Metric:	10
IS neighbor: R5.03	Metric:	10
IP prefix: 10.0.0.16/30	Metric:	10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 10.0.0.24/30	Metric:	10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 192.168.0.4/32	Metric:	0 Internal Up



```

R4.02-00 Sequence: 0x17, Checksum: 0xecab, Lifetime: 1076 secs
  IS neighbor: R3.00                      Metric:      0
  IS neighbor: R4.00                      Metric:      0

R5.00-00 Sequence: 0x12, Checksum: 0xf4e5, Lifetime: 1076 secs
  IS neighbor: R5.02                      Metric:      10
  IS neighbor: R5.03                      Metric:      10
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.20/30                 Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.24/30                 Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.28/30                 Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.32/30                 Metric:      20 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 10.0.0.36/30                 Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 192.168.0.5/32                Metric:       0 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 192.168.0.6/32                Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 192.168.0.7/32                Metric:      10 Internal Up

R5.02-00 Sequence: 0xb, Checksum: 0x2d74, Lifetime: 1076 secs
  IS neighbor: R3.00                      Metric:       0
  IS neighbor: R5.00                      Metric:       0

R5.03-00 Sequence: 0xb, Checksum: 0x6c32, Lifetime: 1076 secs
  IS neighbor: R4.00                      Metric:       0
  IS neighbor: R5.00                      Metric:       0

```

The Down keyword identifies the routes that have successfully leaked from the Level 2 area to the Level 1 area.

## Meaning

Route leaking from a Level 2 to a Level 1 area is functioning as expected.

## Understanding BGP Communities, Extended Communities, and Large Communities as Routing Policy Match Conditions

A *BGP community* is a group of destinations that share a common property. Community information is included as a path attribute in BGP update messages. This information identifies community members and enables you to perform actions on a group without having to elaborate upon each member. You can use community and extended communities attributes to trigger routing decisions, such as acceptance, rejection, preference, or redistribution.

You can assign community tags to non-BGP routes through configuration (for static, aggregate, or generated routes) or an import routing policy. These tags can then be matched when BGP exports the routes.

A community value is a 32-bit field that is divided into two main sections. The first 16 bits of the value encode the AS number of the network that originated the community, while the last 16 bits carry a unique number assigned by the AS. This system attempts to guarantee a globally unique set of community values for each AS in the Internet. Junos OS uses a notation of *as-number:community-value*, where each value is a decimal number. The AS values of 0 and 65,535 are reserved, as are all of the community values within those AS numbers. Each community, or set of communities, is given a name within the [edit policy-options] configuration hierarchy. The name of the community uniquely identifies it to the routing device and serves as the method by which routes are categorized. For example, a route with a community value of 64510:1111 might belong to the community named AS64510-routes. The community name is also used within a routing policy as a match criterion or as an action. The command syntax for creating a community is: `policy-options community name members [community-ids]`. The *community-ids* are either a single community value or multiple community values. When more than one value is assigned to a community name, the routing device interprets this as a logical AND of the community values. In other words, a route must have all of the configured values before being assigned the community name.

The regular community attribute is four octets. Networking enhancements, such as VPNs, have functionality requirements that can be satisfied by an attribute such as a community. However, the 4-octet community value does not provide enough expansion and flexibility to accommodate VPN requirements. This leads to the creation of extended communities. An extended community is an 8-octet value that is also divided into two main sections. The first 2 octets of the community encode a type field while the last 6 octets carry a unique set of data in a format defined by the type field. Extended communities provide a larger range for grouping or categorizing communities.

The BGP extended communities attribute format has three fields: *type:administrator:assigned-number*. The routing device expects you to use the words *target* or *origin* to represent the type field. The administrator field uses a decimal number for the AS or an IPv4 address, while the assigned number field expects a decimal number no larger than the size of the field (65,535 for 2 octets or 4,294,967,295 for 4 octets).

When specifying community IDs for standard and extended community attributes, you can use UNIX-style regular expressions. The only exception is for VPN import policies (*vrf-import*), which do not support regular expressions for the extended communities attribute.

Regular BGP communities attributes are a variable length attribute consisting of a set of one or more 4-byte values that was split into 16 bit values. The most significant word is interpreted as an AS number and least significant word is a locally defined value assigned by the operator of the AS. Since the adoption of 4-byte ASNs, the 4-byte BGP regular community and 6-byte BGP extended community can no longer support BGP community attributes. Operators often encode AS number in the local portion of the BGP community that means that sometimes the format of the community is ASN:ASN. With the 4-byte ASN, you need 8-bytes to encode it. Although BGP extended community permits a 4-byte AS to

be encoded as the global administrator field, the local administrator field has only 2-byte of available space. Thus, 6-byte extended community attribute is also unsuitable. To overcome this, Junos OS allows you to configure optional transitive path attribute - a 12-byte BGP large community that provides the most significant 4-byte value to encode autonomous system number as the global administrator and the remaining two 4-byte assigned numbers to encode the local values as defined in RFC 8092. You can configure BGP large community at the [edit policy-options community *community-name* members] and [edit routing-options static route *ip-address* community] hierarchy levels. The BGP large community attributes format has four fields: *large:global administrator:assigned number:assigned number*.

**NOTE:** The length of the BGP large communities attribute value should be a non-zero multiple of 12.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding How to Define BGP Communities and Extended Communities*

*How BGP Communities and Extended Communities Are Evaluated in Routing Policy Match Conditions*

*Example: Configuring a Routing Policy That Removes BGP Communities*

*Example: Configuring Communities in a Routing Policy*

*Example: Configuring Extended Communities in a Routing Policy*

## Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to Redistribute BGP Routes with a Specific Community Tag into IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

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- Configuration | 163
- Verification | 173

This example defines a policy that takes BGP routes from the Edu community and places them into IS-IS with a metric of 63.

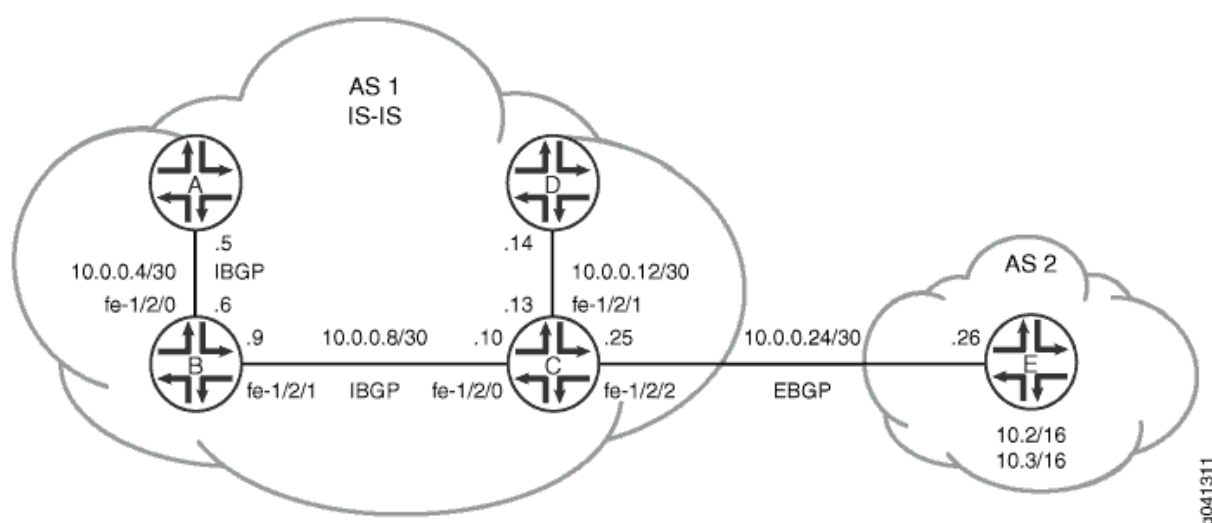
## Requirements

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

## Overview

Figure 13 on page 162 shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 13: Redistributing BGP Routes with a Specific Community Tag into IS-IS**



In this example, Device A, Device B, Device C, and Device D are in autonomous system (AS) 1 and are running IS-IS. All of the AS 1 devices, except Device D, are running internal BGP (IBGP).

Device E is in AS 2 and has an external BGP (EBGP) peering session with Device C. Device E has two static routes, 10.2.0.0/16 and 10.3.0.0/16. These routes are tagged with the Edu 2:5 community attribute and are advertised by way of EBGP to Device C.

Device C accepts the BGP routes that are tagged with the Edu 2:5 community attribute, redistributes the routes into IS-IS, and applies an IS-IS metric of 63 to these routes.

"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 163 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 13 on page 162. The section "No Link Title" on page 166 describes the steps on Device C and Device E.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Procedure](#) | 163

## Procedure

### 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 A

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.3
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
```

#### Device B

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set protocols bgp group int type internal
```

```

set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.3
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

### Device C

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.3
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group external-peers type external
set protocols bgp group external-peers export send-isis-and-direct
set protocols bgp group external-peers peer-as 2
set protocols bgp group external-peers neighbor 10.0.0.26
set protocols isis export Edu-to-isis
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 2 passive
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 from community Edu
set policy-options policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 then metric 63
set policy-options policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-isis-and-direct term 1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement send-isis-and-direct term 1 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-isis-and-direct term 1 from route-filter 10.0.0.0/16
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement send-isis-and-direct term 1 from route-filter 192.168.0.0/16

```

```

orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement send-isis-and-direct term 1 then accept
set policy-options community Edu members 2:5
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

#### Device D

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.14/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0004.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.4
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

#### Device E

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 7 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 7 family inet address 10.2.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 7 family inet address 10.3.0.1/32
set protocols bgp group external-peers type external
set protocols bgp group external-peers export statics
set protocols bgp group external-peers peer-as 1
set protocols bgp group external-peers neighbor 10.0.0.25
set policy-options policy-statement statics from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement statics then community add Edu
set policy-options policy-statement statics then accept
set policy-options community Edu members 2:5
set routing-options static route 10.2.0.0/16 reject
set routing-options static route 10.2.0.0/16 install
set routing-options static route 10.3.0.0/16 reject
set routing-options static route 10.3.0.0/16 install
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.5
set routing-options autonomous-system 2

```

## 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 E:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@E# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
user@E# set lo0 unit 7 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32 primary
user@E# set lo0 unit 7 family inet address 10.2.0.1/32
user@E# set lo0 unit 7 family inet address 10.3.0.1/32
```

2. Configure the statics policy, which adds the Edu community attribute to the static routes.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@E# set policy-statement statics from protocol static
user@E# set policy-statement statics then community add Edu
user@E# set policy-statement statics then accept
user@E# set community Edu members 2:5
```

3. Configure EBGp and apply the statics policy.

```
[edit protocols bgp group external-peers]
user@E# set type external
user@E# set export statics
user@E# set peer-as 1
user@E# set protocols bgp group external-peers neighbor 10.0.0.25
```

4. Configure the static routes.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@E# set route 10.2.0.0/16 reject
user@E# set route 10.2.0.0/16 install
user@E# set route 10.3.0.0/16 reject
user@E# set route 10.3.0.0/16 install
```



## 5. Configure the router ID and the AS number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@E# set router-id 192.168.0.5
user@E# set autonomous-system 2
```

## 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 C:

### 1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@C# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
user@C# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@C# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
user@C# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@C# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
user@C# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
user@C# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
user@C# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
```

### 2. Configure IBGP.

```
[edit protocols bgp group int]
user@C# set type internal
user@C# set local-address 192.168.0.3
user@C# set neighbor 192.168.0.1
user@C# set neighbor 192.168.0.2
```

### 3. Configure the Edu-to-isis policy, which redistributes the Edu-tagged BGP routes learned from Device E and applies a metric of 63.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@C# set policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 from protocol bgp
```

```

user@C# set policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 from community Edu
user@C# set policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 then metric 63
user@C# set policy-statement Edu-to-isis term 1 then accept
user@C# set community Edu members 2:5

```

4. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces, and apply the Edu-to-isis policy.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@C# set export Edu-to-isis
user@C# set interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
user@C# set interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
user@C# set interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 1 disable
user@C# set interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 2 passive
user@C# set interface lo0.0

```

5. Configure the send-isis-and-direct policy, which redistributes routes to Device E, through EBGp.

Without this policy, Device E would not have connectivity to the networks in AS 1.

```

[edit policy-options policy-statement send-isis-and-direct term 1]
user@C# set from protocol isis
user@C# set from protocol direct
user@C# set from route-filter 10.0.0.0/16 orlonger
user@C# set from route-filter 192.168.0.0/16 orlonger
user@C# set then accept

```

6. Configure EBGp and apply the send-isis-and-direct policy.

```

[edit protocols bgp group external-peers]
user@C# set type external
user@C# set export send-isis-and-direct
user@C# set peer-as 2
user@C# set neighbor 10.0.0.26

```

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

```
[edit routing-options]
user@C# set router-id 192.168.0.3
user@C# set autonomous-system 1
```

## Results

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

## Device E

```
user@E# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.26/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.5/32 {
        primary;
      }
      address 10.2.0.1/32;
      address 10.3.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@E# show protocols
bgp {
  group external-peers {
    type external;
    export statics;
    peer-as 1;
```

```

        neighbor 10.0.0.25;
    }
}

```

```

user@E# show policy-options
policy-statement statics {
    from protocol static;
    then {
        community add Edu;
        accept;
    }
}
community Edu members 2:5;

```

```

user@E# show routing-options
static {
    route 10.2.0.0/16 {
        reject;
        install;
    }
    route 10.3.0.0/16 {
        reject;
        install;
    }
}
router-id 192.168.0.5;
autonomous-system 2;

```

## Device C

```

user@C# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.10/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}

```

```

fe-1/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.13/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
fe-1/2/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.25/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.3/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00;
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@C# show protocols
bgp {
    group int {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.0.3;
        neighbor 192.168.0.1;
        neighbor 192.168.0.2;
    }
    group external-peers {
        type external;
        export send-isis-and-direct;
        peer-as 2;
        neighbor 10.0.0.26;
    }
}

```

```

}
isis {
    export Edu-to-isis;
    interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/1.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/2.0 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 passive;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
}

```

```

user@C# show policy-options
policy-statement Edu-to-isis {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol bgp;
            community Edu;
        }
        then {
            metric 63;
            accept;
        }
    }
}
policy-statement send-isis-and-direct {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol [ isis direct ];
            route-filter 10.0.0.0/16 orlonger;
            route-filter 192.168.0.0/16 orlonger;
        }
        then accept;
    }
}

```

```
}
community Edu members 2:5;
```

```
user@C# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.0.3;
autonomous-system 1;
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the IS-IS Neighbor | 173](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the IS-IS Neighbor

#### Purpose

Verify that the BGP routes from Device E are communicated on the IS-IS network in AS 1.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show route protocol isis` command.

```
user@D> show route protocol isis
inet.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.4/30      *[IS-IS/18] 22:30:53, metric 30
                 > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.8/30      *[IS-IS/18] 22:30:53, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.24/30     *[IS-IS/18] 03:31:21, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
```

```

10.2.0.0/16      *[IS-IS/165] 02:36:31, metric 73
                  > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
10.3.0.0/16      *[IS-IS/165] 02:36:31, metric 73
                  > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.1/32   *[IS-IS/18] 03:40:28, metric 30
                  > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.2/32   *[IS-IS/18] 22:30:53, metric 20
                  > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.3/32   *[IS-IS/18] 22:30:53, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.0.13 via fe-1/2/0.0

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

## Meaning

As expected, the 10.2.0.0/16 and 10.3.0.0/16 routes are in Device D's routing table as IS-IS external routes with a metric of 73. If Device C had not added 63 to the metric, Device D would have a metric of 10 for these routes.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Advertising LSPs into IGP](#)

## IS-IS Extensions to Support Route Tagging

To control the transmission of routes into IS-IS, or to control transmission of IS-IS routes between different IS-IS levels, you can tag routes with certain attributes. IS-IS routes can carry these attributes, which the routing policies can use to export and import routes between different IS-IS levels. A sub-TLV to the IP prefix TLV is used to carry the tag or attribute on the routes.

**NOTE:** Route tagging does not work when IS-IS traffic engineering is disabled.

```

protocols {
  isis {
    export tag-lo0;
  }
}

```



```

}
policy-options {
  policy-statement tag-lo0 {
    from {
      interface lo0.0;
    }
    then {
      accept;
      tag 200;
    }
  }
}

```

You can verify that the tag has been correctly applied by using the `show isis database extensive` command. In the command output, look for the `Administrative tag` field.

After verifying that the routes are tagged correctly, you can apply a route leaking policy to match against the presence of administrative tags, rather than specifying a list of route filters.

```

protocols {
  isis {
    export leak-tagged-L2-to-L1;
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement leak-tagged-L2-to-L1 {
    from {
      tag 200;
      protocol isis;
      level 2;
    }
    to {
      protocol isis;
      level 1;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}

```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS Route Leaking from a Level 2 Area to a Level 1 Area | 150](#)

## Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to Prioritize IS-IS Routes

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 176](#)
- [Overview | 176](#)
- [Configuration | 178](#)
- [Verification | 185](#)

In a network with a large number of IS-IS routes, it can be useful to control the order in which routes are updated in response to a network topology change. This example shows how to define a routing policy to prioritize some IS-IS routes over others. In the event of an IS-IS topology change, high priority prefixes are updated in the routing table first, followed by medium and then low priority prefixes. Internet Service Providers (ISP) can use this feature to ensure faster convergence for important customers.

### Requirements

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Three routers that can be a combination of M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers
- Junos OS Release 17.1 or later on the device

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 177](#)

Beginning with Junos OS Release 17.1, you can prioritize or reject IS-IS routes that are installed in the routing table. Use the reject policy option to reject routes from a specific prefix or routes marked with a particular tag.

You can prioritize IS-IS routes for better convergence and to provide differentiated services. In a network with a large number of IGP prefixes with BGP Layer 3 VPN or label-based pseudowire service established on top of some IGP prefixes, it is important to control the order in which routes get updated in the forwarding table. You can configure an import policy and use a route tag or filter the routes based on their prefix before setting a priority of high, medium, or low as per your network requirements. The IS-IS protocol downloads routes to the rpd routing table based on the configured priority. If you do not configure an import policy, all routes are set to a medium priority by default.

An IS-IS import policy can be used to set priority or to filter IS-IS external routes based on the following criteria:

**Prefix**      Use route-filter policy option to filter known prefixes.

**Route Tag**    Use tag policy option to assign a specific priority for prefixes that contain a particular tag.

**NOTE:** If an IS-IS import policy is applied that results in a reject terminating action for a non-external route, then the reject action is ignored and the route is accepted anyway. By default, such a route is now installed in the routing table with a priority of low. This behavior prevents traffic black holes, that is, silently discarded traffic, by ensuring consistent routing. However, you can use the reject policy option to reject routes based on the prefix or the configured tag.



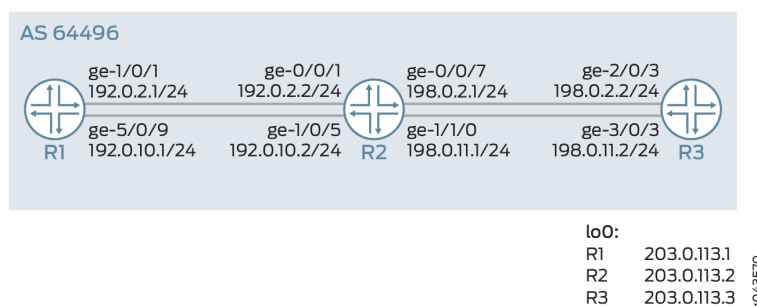
**CAUTION:** You might see an increase in micro loop traffic as order of route download changes.

## Topology

In [Figure 14 on page 178](#), Router R1 is connected to Router R3 via Router R2. We need to set a high priority to a route to Router R3 to ensure quicker convergence. An import routing policy is configured on Router R1, which sets a high priority to routes connecting to Router R3. Routes matching

203.0.113.3/32 are installed first because they have a priority of high. LDP imports routes and their configure priority from IS-IS. This route is restored first in the event of a network topology change.

**Figure 14: Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to prioritize IS-IS Routes**



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 178](#)
- [Configuring Router R1 | 181](#)
- [Results | 183](#)

### 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 R1

```
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description R1->R2
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-5/0/9 unit 0 description R1->R2
set interfaces ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.10.1/24
```

```

set interfaces ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::1/64
set interfaces ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0103.0000.0010.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::1/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls ipv6-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface ge-5/0/9.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/1.0
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/1.0
set protocols isis interface ge-5/0/9.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/1.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-5/0/9.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement test_rf term t1 from route-filter 203.0.113.3/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement test_rf term t1 then priority high
set protocols isis import test_rf
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 64496

```

## Router R2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 description R2->R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2::2/64
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 description R2->R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 198.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2::1/64
set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 description R2->R1
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.10.2/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::2/64
set interfaces ge-1/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 198.0.10.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1::1/64
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0103.0000.0030.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:2:2::1/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/5.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/1/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/7.0
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/7.0
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/5.0
set protocols isis interface ge-1/1/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/7.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/5.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/1/0.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 64496

```

### Router R3

```

set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 description R3->R2
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 198.1.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2::2/64
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/10 unit 0 description R3->R4
set interfaces ge-3/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 198.0.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-3/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1:1::2/64
set interfaces ge-3/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0103.0000.0020.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:3:3::3/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls ipv6-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface ge-3/0/0.0

```

```

set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/3.0
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-2/0/3.0
set protocols isis interface ge-3/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-2/0/3.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-3/0/0.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement add_tag term t1 from route-filter 203.0.113.3/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement add_tag term t1 then tag 18
set protocols isis export add_tag
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 64496

```

## Configuring Router R1

### Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure Router R1:

**NOTE:** Repeat this procedure for other routers after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the interfaces with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description R1->R2
user@R1# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@R1# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2::1/64
user@R1# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 description R1->R2
user@R1# set ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.10.1/24
user@R1# set ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family iso

```

```
user@R1# set ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::1/64
user@R1# set ge-5/0/9 unit 0 family mpls
```

## 2. Configure the loopback address.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0103.0000.0010.00
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::1/128
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family mpls
```

## 3. Configure MPLS.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls ipv6-tunneling
user@R1# set mpls interface ge-5/0/9.0
user@R1# set mpls interface ge-1/0/1.0
```

## 4. Enable IS-IS protocol on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis level 1 disable
user@R1# set isis interface ge-1/0/1.0
user@R1# set isis interface ge-5/0/9.0
user@R1# set isis interface lo0.0 passive
user@R1# set isis import test_rf
```

## 5. Configure LDP protocol on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set ldp interface ge-1/0/1.0
user@R1# set ldp interface ge-5/0/9.0
user@R1# set ldp interface lo0.0
```



6. Define a policy to prioritize IS-IS routes to Router R3. .

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-statement test_rf term t1 from route-filter 203.0.113.3/32 exact
user@R1# set policy-statement test_rf term t1 then priority high
```

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

```
[edit routing--options]
user@R1# set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.1
user@R1# set routing-options autonomous-system 64496
```

## 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.

```
[edit]
user@R1> show interfaces
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.0.2.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1:2::1/64;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-5/0/9 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.0.2.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1:1::1/64;
```

```

    }
    family mpls;
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 203.0.113.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0103.0000.0010.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:1::1/128;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R1> show protocols
mpls {
    ipv6-tunneling;
    interface ge-5/0/9.0;
    interface ge-1/0/1.0;
}
isis {
    import test_rf;
    level 1 disable;
    interface ge-1/0/1.0;
    interface ge-5/0/9.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
}
ldp {
    interface ge-1/0/1.0;
    interface ge-5/0/9.0;
}

```

```
interface lo0.0;  
}
```

```
[edit]  
user@R1> show routing-options  
router-id 203.0.113.1;  
autonomous-system 64496;
```

```
user@R1> sshow configuration policy-options  
policy-statement test_rf {  
  term t1 {  
    from {  
      route-filter 203.0.113.3/32 exact;  
    }  
    then priority high;  
  }  
}
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Priority for LDP Routes | 185](#)
- [Verifying the Priority of IS-IS Routes | 187](#)

## Verifying the Priority for LDP Routes

### Purpose

Verify that LDP has inherits route 203.0.113.3 from IS-IS protocol.

## Action

From operational mode, run the **show route extensive** command on Router R1.

```

user@R1> show route 203.0.113.3 extensive
inet.0: 26 destinations, 26 routes (26 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

203.0.113.3/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    State: <FlashAll>
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 203.0.113.3/32 -> {16.1.2.2}
    *IS-IS Preference: 18
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
        Address: 0x4a1f43c
        Next-hop reference count: 4
        Next hop: 16.1.2.2 via ge-1/0/1.0, selected
        Session Id: 0x0
        Next hop: 16.1.1.2 via ge-5/0/9.0
        Session Id: 0x0
        State: <Active Int HighPriority>
        Local AS: 64496
        Age: 59      Metric: 20
        Validation State: unverified
        ORR Generation-ID: 0
        Tag: 18
        Task: IS-IS
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-LDP
        AS path: I

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

203.0.113.3/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    State: <FlashAll>
    *LDP Preference: 9
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
        Address: 0x4a1e55c
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 16.1.2.2 via ge-1/0/1.0, selected
        Label operation: Push 299776
        Label TTL action: prop-ttl
        Load balance label: Label 299776: None;

```

```

Label element ptr: 0x4b99100
Label parent element ptr: 0x0
Label element references: 2
Label element child references: 0
Label element lsp id: 0
Session Id: 0x0
Next hop: 16.1.1.2 via ge-5/0/9.0
Label operation: Push 299776
Label TTL action: prop-ttl
Load balance label: Label 299776: None;
Label element ptr: 0x4b99100
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 HighPriority>
Local AS: 64496
Age: 59      Metric: 1
Validation State: unverified
Task: LDP
Announcement bits (1): 2-Resolve tree 1
AS path: I
Secondary Tables: inet6.3

```

## Meaning

The output shows that LDP inherits the route 203.0.113.3, with priority high from IS-IS.

## Verifying the Priority of IS-IS Routes

### Purpose

Verify that the priority is set for route 203.0.113.3 in IS-IS.

### Action

```

user@R1> show isis route download-priority
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 0 L2: 122
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----

```

Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	NH	Via	Backup	Score
<b>203.0.113.3/32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>int</b>	<b>ge-1/0/1.0</b>		<b>IPV4 R2</b>		
					<b>ge-5/0/9.0</b>		<b>IPV4 R2</b>		
203.0.113.2/32	2	122	10	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV4 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV4 R2		
198.1.1.0/24	2	122	20	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV4 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV4 R2		
198.1.2.0/24	2	122	20	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV4 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV4 R2		
2001:db8:2:2::1/128	2	122	10	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV6 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV6 R2		
2001:db8:3:3::3/128	2	122	20	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV6 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV6 R2		
2001:db8:1:1::/64	2	122	20	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV6 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV6 R2		
2001:db8:1:2::/64	2	122	20	int	ge-1/0/1.0		IPV6 R2		
					ge-5/0/9.0		IPV6 R2		

## Meaning

The routes are displayed in the order of the set priorities. Route 203.0.113.3, which is set with high priority is displayed at the very top followed by routes with medium or low priority.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[import \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 827](#)

[show isis route download priority | 1073](#)

[show isis route | 1067](#)

## Configuring Overloading of Stub Networks

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, new configuration options `external-prefixes` and `internal-prefixes` are available at the `[edit protocols isis overload]` hierarchy level to control overload of internal prefixes, external prefixes or both internal and external prefixes as per network requirement. The user can choose not to receive any traffic for internal and external prefixes advertised by the overloaded IS-IS routers unless the router is the only node in the network which hosts the prefix. In previous Junos OS releases, overloaded IS-IS routers continued to receive traffic for prefixes even if the user did not want to receive traffic for directly connected prefixes.



# Configuring IS-IS Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- Understanding BFD for IS-IS | 190
- Example: Configuring BFD for IS-IS | 194
- Understanding BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 204
- Configuring BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 206
- Example: Configuring BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 210

## Understanding BFD for IS-IS

The Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (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 after a specified interval. BFD works with a wide variety of network environments and topologies. The failure detection timers for BFD have shorter time limits than the failure detection mechanisms of IS-IS, providing faster detection.

The BFD failure detection timers are adaptive and can be adjusted to be faster or slower. 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.

**NOTE:** Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1R1, you can configure IS-IS BFD sessions for IPv6 by including the `bfd-liveness-detection` statement at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name family inet|inet6]` hierarchy level.



- For interfaces that support both IPv4 and IPv6 routing, the `bfd-liveness-detection` statement must be configured separately for each inet family.
- BFD over IPv6 link local address is currently not distributed because IS-IS uses link local addresses for forming adjacencies.
- BFD sessions over IPv6 must not have the same aggressive detection intervals as IPv4 sessions.
- BFD IPv6 sessions with detection intervals less than 2.5 seconds are currently not supported when nonstop active routing (NSR) is enabled.

**NOTE:** QFX5000 Series switches and EX4600 switches do not support minimum interval values of less than 1 second.

To detect failures in the network, the set of statements in [Table 1 on page 191](#) are used in the configuration.

**Table 1: Configuring BFD for IS-IS**

Statement	Description
<code>bfd-liveness-detection</code>	Enable failure detection.

Table 1: Configuring BFD for IS-IS (*Continued*)

Statement	Description
<code>minimum-interval</code> <i>milliseconds</i>	<p>Specify the minimum transmit and receive intervals for failure detection.</p> <p>This value represents the minimum interval at which the local router transmits hellos packets as well as the minimum interval at which the router expects to receive a reply from a neighbor with which it has established a BFD session. You can configure a number from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds. You can also specify the minimum transmit and receive intervals separately.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> BFD is an intensive protocol that consumes system resources. Specifying a minimum interval for BFD less than 100 ms for Routing Engine-based sessions and 10 ms for distributed BFD sessions can cause undesired BFD flapping.</p> <p>Depending on your network environment, these additional recommendations might apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For large-scale network deployments with a large number of BFD sessions, specify a minimum interval of 300 ms for Routing Engine-based sessions and 100 ms for distributed BFD sessions.</li> <li>• For very large-scale network deployments with a large number of BFD sessions, please contact Juniper Networks customer support for more information.</li> <li>• For BFD sessions to remain up during a Routing Engine switchover event when <i>nonstop active routing</i> (NSR) is configured, specify a minimum interval of 2500 ms for Routing Engine-based sessions. For distributed BFD sessions with nonstop active routing configured, the minimum interval recommendations are unchanged and depend only on your network deployment.</li> </ul>
<code>minimum-receive-interval</code> <i>milliseconds</i>	<p>Specify only the minimum receive interval for failure detection.</p> <p>This value represents the minimum interval at which the local router expects to receive a reply from a neighbor with which it has established a BFD session. You can configure a number from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds.</p>
<code>multiplier</code> <i>number</i>	<p>Specify the number of hello packets not received by the neighbor that causes the originating interface to be declared down.</p> <p>The default is 3, and you can configure a value from 1 through 225.</p>

**Table 1: Configuring BFD for IS-IS (Continued)**

Statement	Description
no-adaptation	<p>Disable BFD adaptation.</p> <p>In Junos OS Release 9.0 and later, you can specify that the BFD sessions not adapt to changing network conditions.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> We recommend that you not disable BFD adaptation unless it is preferable not to have BFD adaptation enabled in your network.</p>
threshold	<p>Specify the threshold for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation of the detection time</li> </ul> <p>When the BFD session detection time adapts to a value equal to or greater than the threshold, a single trap and a system log message are sent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transmit interval</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The threshold value must be greater than the minimum transmit interval multiplied by the multiplier number.</p>
transmit-interval minimum-interval	<p>Specify the minimum transmit interval for failure detection.</p> <p>This value represents the minimum interval at which the local routing device transmits hello packets to the neighbor with which it has established a BFD session. You can configure a value from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds.</p>
version	<p>Specify the BFD version used for detection.</p> <p>The default is to have the version detected automatically.</p>

**NOTE:** You can trace BFD operations by including the traceoptions statement at the [edit protocols bfd] hierarchy level.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding BFD for IS-IS | 190](#)

[Understanding BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 204](#)

## Example: Configuring BFD for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 194](#)
- [Overview | 194](#)
- [Configuration | 195](#)
- [Verification | 200](#)

This example describes how to configure the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol to detect failures in an IS-IS network.

**NOTE:** BFD is not supported with ISIS for IPV6 on QFX10000 series switches.

### Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS on both routers. See "[Example: Configuring IS-IS](#)" on page 13 for information about the required IS-IS configuration.

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 7.3 or later
- M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

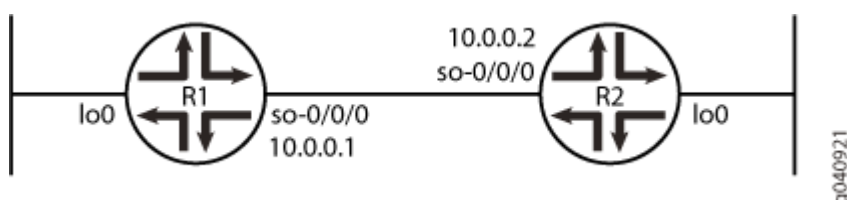
- [Topology | 195](#)

This example shows two routers connected to each other. A loopback interface is configured on each router. IS-IS and BFD protocols are configured on both routers.

## Topology

Figure 15 on page 195 shows the sample network.

Figure 15: Configuring BFD for IS-IS



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 195](#)
- [Procedure | 196](#)
- [Results | 199](#)

## 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.

Router R1

```

set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection detection-time threshold 5
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 2
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection minimum-receive-interval 1
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection no-adaptation
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection transmit-interval threshold 3
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection transmit-interval minimum-interval 1

```

```
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection multiplier 2
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection version automatic
```

Router R2

```
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection detection-time threshold 6
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 3
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection minimum-receive-interval 1
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection no-adaptation
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection transmit-interval threshold 4
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection transmit-interval minimum-interval 1
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection multiplier 2
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection version automatic
```

## 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*.

**NOTE:** To simply configure BFD for IS-IS, only the `minimum-interval` statement is required. The BFD protocol selects default parameters for all the other configuration statements when you use the `bfd-liveness-detection` statement without specifying any parameters.

**NOTE:** You can change parameters at any time without stopping or restarting the existing session. BFD automatically adjusts to the new parameter value. However, no changes to BFD parameters take place until the values resynchronize with each BFD peer.

To configure BFD for IS-IS on Routers R1 and R2:

1. Enable BFD failure detection for IS-IS.

```
[edit protocols isis]  
user@R1# set interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection
```

```
[edit protocols isis]  
user@R2# set interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection
```

2. Configure the threshold for the adaptation of the detection time, which must be greater than the multiplier number multiplied by the minimum interval.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]  
user@R1# set detection-time threshold 5
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]  
user@R2# set detection-time threshold 6
```

3. Configure the minimum transmit and receive intervals for failure detection.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]  
user@R1# set minimum-interval 2
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]  
user@R2# set minimum-interval 3
```

4. Configure only the minimum receive interval for failure detection.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]  
user@R1# set minimum-receive-interval 1
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]  
user@R2# set minimum-receive-interval 1
```

5. Disable BFD adaptation.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set no-adaptation
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R2# set no-adaptation
```

6. Configure the threshold for the transmit interval, which must be greater than the minimum transmit interval.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set transmit-interval threshold 3
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R2# set transmit-interval threshold 4
```

7. Configure the minimum transmit interval for failure detection.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set transmit-interval minimum-interval 1
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R2# set transmit-interval minimum-interval 1
```

8. Configure the multiplier number, which is the number of hello packets not received by the neighbor that causes the originating interface to be declared down.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set multiplier 2
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R2# set multiplier 2
```



## 9. Configure the BFD version used for detection.

The default is to have the version detected automatically.

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set version automatic
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R2# set version automatic
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by issuing the `show protocols isis interface` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show protocols isis interface so-0/0/0
```

```
    bfd-liveness-detection {
      version automatic;
      minimum-interval 2;
      minimum-receive-interval 1;
      multiplier 2;
      no-adaptation;
      transmit-interval {
        minimum-interval 1;
        threshold 3;
      }
      detection-time {
        threshold 5;
      }
    }
  ...
```

```
user@R2# show protocols isis interface so-0/0/0
```

```
    bfd-liveness-detection {
      version automatic;
```

```
    minimum-interval 3;  
    minimum-receive-interval 1;  
    multiplier 2;  
    no-adaptation;  
    transmit-interval {  
        minimum-interval 1;  
        threshold 4;  
    }  
    detection-time {  
        threshold 6;  
    }  
}  
...
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Connection Between Routers R1 and R2 | 200](#)
- [Verifying That IS-IS Is Configured | 201](#)
- [Verifying That BFD Is configured | 202](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the Connection Between Routers R1 and R2

#### Purpose

Make sure that Routers R1 and R2 are connected to each other.

#### Action

Ping the other router to check the connectivity between the two routers as per the network topology.

```
user@R1> ping 10.0.0.2
```

```
PING 10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2): 56 data bytes
```

```

64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.367 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.662 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.291 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.291/1.440/1.662/0.160 ms

```

```

user@R2> ping 10.0.0.1

PING 10.0.0.1 (10.0.0.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.287 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.310 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.289 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.287/1.295/1.310/0.010 ms

```

## Meaning

Routers R1 and R2 are connected to each other.

## Verifying That IS-IS Is Configured

### Purpose

Make sure that the IS-IS instance is running on both routers.

### Action

Use the `show isis database` statement to check if the IS-IS instance is running on both routers, R1 and R2.

```

user@R1> show isis database

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID          Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00        0x4a571  0x30c5    1195 L1 L2

```

```

R2.00-00      0x4a586  0x4b7e   1195 L1 L2
R2.02-00      0x330ca1 0x3492   1196 L1 L2
  3 LSPs

```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

```

LSP ID      Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00    0x4a856  0x5db0   1194 L1 L2
R2.00-00    0x4a89d  0x149b   1194 L1 L2
R2.02-00    0x1fb2ff  0xd302   1194 L1 L2
  3 LSPs

```

```
user@R2> show isis database
```

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

```

LSP ID      Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00    0x4b707  0xcc80   1195 L1 L2
R2.00-00    0x4b71b  0xeb37   1198 L1 L2
R2.02-00    0x33c2ce 0xb52d   1198 L1 L2
  3 LSPs

```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

```

LSP ID      Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R1.00-00    0x4b9f2  0xee70   1192 L1 L2
R2.00-00    0x4ba41  0x9862   1197 L1 L2
R2.02-00    0x3      0x6242   1198 L1 L2
  3 LSPs

```

## Meaning

IS-IS is configured on both routers, R1 and R2.

## Verifying That BFD Is configured

## Purpose

Make sure that the BFD instance is running on both routers, R1 and R2.

Action

Use the show bfd session detail statement to check if BFD instance is running on the routers.

```
user@R1> show bfd session detail
```

Address	State	Interface	Detect Time	Transmit Interval	Multiplier
10.0.0.2	Up	so-0/0/0	2.000	1.000	2

Client ISIS R2, TX interval 0.001, RX interval 0.001  
Client ISIS R1, TX interval 0.001, RX interval 0.001  
Session down time 00:00:00, previous up time 00:00:15  
Local diagnostic NbrSignal, remote diagnostic NbrSignal  
Remote state AdminDown, version 1  
Router 3, routing table index 17

1 sessions, 2 clients  
Cumulative transmit rate 1.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 1.0 pps

```
user@R2> show bfd session detail
```

Address	State	Interface	Detect Time	Transmit Interval	Multiplier
10.0.0.1	Up	so-0/0/0	2.000	1.000	2

Client ISIS R2, TX interval 0.001, RX interval 0.001  
Session down time 00:00:00, previous up time 00:00:05  
Local diagnostic NbrSignal, remote diagnostic NbrSignal  
Remote state AdminDown, version 1  
Router 2, routing table index 15

1 sessions, 1 clients  
Cumulative transmit rate 1.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 1.0 pps

Meaning

BFD is configured on Routers R1 and R2 for detecting failures in the IS-IS network.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding BFD for IS-IS](#) | 190

## Understanding BFD Authentication for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [BFD Authentication Algorithms | 204](#)
- [Security Authentication Keychains | 205](#)
- [Strict Versus Loose Authentication | 205](#)

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) enables rapid detection of communication failures between adjacent systems. By default, authentication for BFD sessions is disabled. However, when running BFD over Network Layer protocols, the risk of service attacks can be significant. We strongly recommend using authentication if you are running BFD over multiple hops or through insecure tunnels. Beginning with Junos OS Release 9.6, Junos OS supports authentication for BFD sessions running over IS-IS. BFD authentication is only supported in the domestic image and is not available in the export image.

You authenticate BFD sessions by specifying an authentication algorithm and keychain, and then associating that configuration information with a security authentication keychain using the keychain name.

The following sections describe the supported authentication algorithms, security keychains, and level of authentication that can be configured:

### BFD Authentication Algorithms

Junos OS supports the following algorithms for BFD authentication:

- **simple-password**—Plain-text password. One to 16 bytes of plain text are used to authenticate the BFD session. One or more passwords might be configured. This method is the least secure and should be used only when BFD sessions are not subject to packet interception.
- **keyed-md5**—Keyed Message Digest 5 hash algorithm for sessions with transmit and receive intervals greater than 100 ms. To authenticate the BFD session, keyed MD5 uses one or more secret keys (generated by the algorithm) and a sequence number that is updated periodically. With this method, packets are accepted at the receiving end of the session if one of the keys matches and the sequence number is greater than or equal to the last sequence number received. Although more secure than a simple password, this method is vulnerable to replay attacks. Increasing the rate at which the sequence number is updated can reduce this risk.
- **meticulous-keyed-md5**—Meticulous keyed Message Digest 5 hash algorithm. This method works in the same manner as keyed MD5, but the sequence number is updated with every packet. Although

more secure than keyed MD5 and simple passwords, this method might take additional time to authenticate the session.

- **keyed-sha-1**—Keyed Secure Hash Algorithm I for sessions with transmit and receive intervals greater than 100 ms. To authenticate the BFD session, keyed SHA uses one or more secret keys (generated by the algorithm) and a sequence number that is updated periodically. The key is not carried within the packets. With this method, packets are accepted at the receiving end of the session if one of the keys matches and the sequence number is greater than the last sequence number received.
- **meticulous-keyed-sha-1**—Meticulous keyed Secure Hash Algorithm I. This method works in the same manner as keyed SHA, but the sequence number is updated with every packet. Although more secure than keyed SHA and simple passwords, this method might take additional time to authenticate the session.

**NOTE:** *Nonstop active routing* (NSR) is not supported with meticulous-keyed-md5 and meticulous-keyed-sha-1 authentication algorithms. BFD sessions using these algorithms might go down after a switchover.

**NOTE:** QFX5000 Series switches and EX4600 switches do not support minimum interval values of less than 1 second.

## Security Authentication Keychains

The security authentication keychain defines the authentication attributes used for authentication key updates. When the security authentication keychain is configured and associated with a protocol through the keychain name, authentication key updates can occur without interrupting routing and signaling protocols.

The authentication keychain contains one or more keychains. Each keychain contains one or more keys. Each key holds the secret data and the time at which the key becomes valid. The algorithm and keychain must be configured on both ends of the BFD session, and they must match. Any mismatch in configuration prevents the BFD session from being created.

BFD allows multiple clients per session, and each client can have its own keychain and algorithm defined. To avoid confusion, we recommend specifying only one security authentication keychain.

## Strict Versus Loose Authentication

By default, strict authentication is enabled and authentication is checked at both ends of each BFD session. Optionally, to smooth migration from nonauthenticated sessions to authenticated sessions, you

can configure *loose checking*. When loose checking is configured, packets are accepted without authentication being checked at each end of the session. This feature is intended for transitional periods only.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 210](#)

## Configuring BFD Authentication for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring BFD Authentication Parameters | 206](#)
- [Viewing Authentication Information for BFD Sessions | 208](#)

Beginning with Junos OS Release 9.6, you can configure authentication for BFD sessions running over IS-IS. Routing instances are also supported. Only three steps are needed to configure authentication on a BFD session:

1. Specify the BFD authentication algorithm for the IS-IS protocol.
2. Associate the authentication keychain with the IS-IS protocol.
3. Configure the related security authentication keychain.

The following sections provide instructions for configuring and viewing BFD authentication on IS-IS:

### Configuring BFD Authentication Parameters

To configure BFD authentication:

1. Specify the algorithm (**keyed-md5**, **keyed-sha-1**, **meticulous-keyed-md5**, **meticulous-keyed-sha-1**, or **simple-password**) to use for BFD authentication on an IS-IS route or routing instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols isis interface if1-isis bfd-liveness-detection authentication
algorithm keyed-sha-1
```



**NOTE:** Nonstop active routing (NSR) is not supported with the meticulous-keyed-md5 and meticulous-keyed-sha-1 authentication algorithms. BFD sessions using these algorithms might go down after a switchover.

2. Specify the keychain to be used to associate BFD sessions on the specified IS-IS route or routing instance with the unique security authentication keychain attributes.

This should match the keychain name configured at the [edit security authentication key-chains] hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols isis interface if1-isis bfd-liveness-detection authentication
keychain bfd-isis
```

**NOTE:** The algorithm and keychain must be configured on both ends of the BFD session, and they must match. Any mismatch in configuration prevents the BFD session from being created.

3. Specify the unique security authentication information for BFD sessions:

- The matching keychain name as specified in Step "2" on page 207.
- At least one key, a unique integer between 0 and 63. Creating multiple keys allows multiple clients to use the BFD session.
- The secret data used to allow access to the session.
- The time at which the authentication key becomes active, *yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss*.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set authentication-key-chains key-chain bfd-sr4 key 53 secret $9$ggaJDmPQ6/tJgF/
AtREVsyPsnCtUhm start-time 2009-06-14.10:00:00
```

4. (Optional) Specify loose authentication checking if you are transitioning from nonauthenticated sessions to authenticated sessions.

```
[edit]
user@host> set protocols isis interface if1-isis bfd-liveness-detection authentication loose-
check
```

5. (Optional) View your configuration using the `show bfd session detail` or `show bfd session extensive` command.
6. Repeat these steps to configure the other end of the BFD session.

**NOTE:** BFD authentication is only supported in the domestic image and is not available in the export image.

## Viewing Authentication Information for BFD Sessions

You can view the existing BFD authentication configuration using the `show bfd session detail` and `show bfd session extensive` commands.

The following example shows BFD authentication configured for the `if1-isis` interface. It specifies the keyed SHA-1 authentication algorithm and a keychain name of **bfd-isis**. The authentication keychain is configured with two keys. Key **1** contains the secret data “**\$9\$ggaJDmPQ6/tJgF/AtREVsyPsnCtUHm**” and a start time of June 1, 2009, at 9:46:02 AM PST. Key **2** contains the secret data “**\$9\$a5jiKW9l.reP38ny.TszF2/9**” and a start time of June 1, 2009, at 3:29:20 PM PST.

```
[edit protocols isis]
interface if1-isis {
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    authentication {
      algorithm keyed-sha-1;
      key-chain bfd-isis;
    }
  }
}
[edit security]
authentication key-chains {
  key-chain bfd-isis {
    key 1 {
      secret "$9$ggaJDmPQ6/tJgF/AtREVsyPsnCtUHm";
      start-time "2009-6-1.09:46:02 -0700";
    }
    key 2 {
      secret "$9$a5jiKW9l.reP38ny.TszF2/9";
      start-time "2009-6-1.15:29:20 -0700";
    }
  }
}
```

If you commit these updates to your configuration, you see output similar to the following. In the output for the `show bfd sessions detail` command, **Authenticate** is displayed to indicate that BFD authentication is configured. For more information about the configuration, use the `show bfd sessions extensive` command. The output for this command provides the keychain name, the authentication algorithm and mode for each client in the session, and the overall BFD authentication configuration status, keychain name, and authentication algorithm and mode.

#### show bfd sessions detail

```
user@host# show bfd session detail
```

Address	State	Interface	Detect Time	Transmit Interval	Multiplier
10.9.1.29	Up	ge-4/0/0.0	0.600	0.200	3

Client ISIS L2, TX interval 0.200, RX interval 0.200, multiplier 3, **Authenticate**  
 Session up time 3d 00:34, previous down time 00:00:01  
 Local diagnostic NbrSignal, remote diagnostic AdminDown  
 Remote state Up, version 1

1 sessions, 1 clients  
 Cumulative transmit rate 10.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 10.0 pps

#### show bfd sessions extensive

```
user@host# show bfd session extensive
```

Address	State	Interface	Detect Time	Transmit Interval	Multiplier
10.9.1.29	Up	ge-4/0/0.0	0.600	0.200	3

Client ISIS L2, TX interval 0.200, RX interval 0.200, multiplier 3, **Authenticate**  
**keychain bfd-isis, algo keyed-sha-1, mode strict**  
 Session up time 00:04:42  
 Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic NbrSignal  
 Remote state Up, version 1  
 Replicated  
 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 2, remote discriminator 2  
 Echo mode disabled/inactive  
**Authentication enabled/active, keychain bfd-isis, algo keyed-sha-1, mode strict**

1 sessions, 1 clients

Cumulative transmit rate 10.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 10.0 pps

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 204](#)

[Understanding BFD for IS-IS | 190](#)

[Understanding BFD for IS-IS | 190](#)

## Example: Configuring BFD Authentication for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 210](#)
- [Overview | 210](#)
- [Configuration | 211](#)
- [Verification | 214](#)

This example shows how to configure BFD authentication for IS-IS.

### Requirements

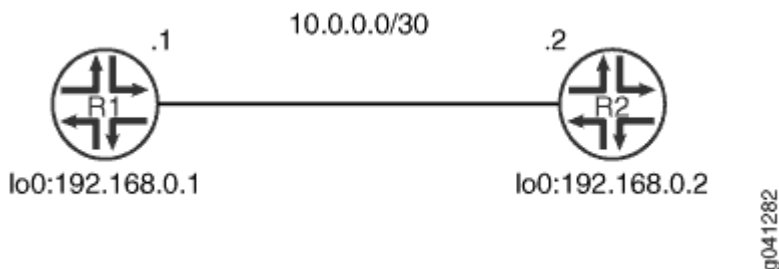
Before you begin, configure IS-IS on both routers. See "[Example: Configuring IS-IS](#)" on [page 13](#) for information about the required IS-IS configuration.

### Overview

In this example, a BFD authentication keychain is configured with meticulous keyed MD5 authentication.

Figure 16 on page 211 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 16: IS-IS BFD Authentication Topology



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 211 shows the configuration for both of the devices in Figure 16 on page 211. The section "No Link Title" on page 212 describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 211

## Procedure

### 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 R1

```
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 description for-isis-bfd
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 1 secret $ABC123
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 1 start-time "2012-5-31.13:00:00
-0700"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 2 secret $ABC123
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 2 start-time "2013-5-31.13:00:00
-0700"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 3 secret $ABC123
```

```

set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 3 start-time "2014-5-31.13:00:00
-0700"
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 100
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection authentication key-chain secret123
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection authentication algorithm
meticulous-keyed-md5

```

## Device R2

```

set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 description for-isis-bfd
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 1 secret $ABC123
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 1 start-time "2012-5-31.13:00:00
-0700"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 2 secret $ABC123
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 2 start-time "2013-5-31.13:00:00
-0700"
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 3 secret $ABC123
set security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123 key 3 start-time "2014-5-31.13:00:00
-0700"
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval 100
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection authentication key-chain secret123
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection authentication algorithm
meticulous-keyed-md5

```

## 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 IS-IS BFD authentication:

1. Configure the authentication keychain.

```

[edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain secret123]
user@R1# set description for-isis-bfd
user@R1# set key 1 secret "$ABC123"
user@R1# set key 1 start-time "2012-5-31.13:00:00 -0700"
user@R1# set key 2 secret "$ABC123"
user@R1# set key 2 start-time "2013-5-31.13:00:00 -0700"

```

```
user@R1# set key 3 secret "$ABC123"
user@R1# set key 3 start-time "2014-5-31.13:00:00 -0700"
```

## 2. Enable BFD.

```
[edit protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set minimum-interval 100
```

## 3. Apply the authentication keychain.

```
[edit protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set authentication key-chain secret123
```

## 4. Set the authentication type.

```
[edit protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.0 bfd-liveness-detection]
user@R1# set authentication algorithm meticulous-keyed-md5
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show protocols` and `show security` commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
  interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
    bfd-liveness-detection {
      minimum-interval 100;
      authentication {
        key-chain secret123;
        algorithm meticulous-keyed-md5;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
}
```

```
user@R1# show security
authentication-key-chains {
  key-chain secret123 {
    description for-isis-bfd;
    key 1 {
      secret "$ABC123";
      start-time "2012-5-31.13:00:00 -0700";
    }
    key 2 {
      secret "$ABC123";
      start-time "2013-5-31.13:00:00 -0700";
    }
    key 3 {
      secret "$ABC123";
      start-time "2014-5-31.13:00:00 -0700";
    }
  }
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying IS-IS BFD Authentication | 214](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying IS-IS BFD Authentication

#### Purpose

Verify the status of IS-IS BFD authentication.



Action

From operational mode, enter the show bfd session extensive command.

```
user@R1> show bfd session extensive
```

Address	State	Interface	Detect Time	Transmit Interval	Multiplier
10.0.0.2	Down	ge-1/2/0.0	0.300	1.000	3

Client ISIS L1, TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100, Authenticate  
keychain secret123, algo meticulous-keyed-md5, mode strict

Client ISIS L2, TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100, Authenticate  
keychain secret123, algo meticulous-keyed-md5, mode strict

Session down time 00:35:13, previous up time 00:12:17

Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic None

Remote state Up, version 1

Logical system 2, routing table index 85

Min async interval 0.100, min slow interval 1.000

Adaptive async TX interval 0.100, RX interval 0.100

Local min TX interval 1.000, minimum RX interval 0.100, multiplier 3

Remote min TX interval 0.100, min RX interval 0.100, multiplier 3

Local discriminator 2, remote discriminator 1

Echo mode disabled/inactive, no-absorb, no-refresh

**Authentication enabled/active, keychain secret123, algo meticulous-keyed-md5, mode strict**

Session ID: 0x100101

1 sessions, 2 clients

Cumulative transmit rate 1.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 10.0 pps

Meaning

The output shows that BFD authentication is enabled on IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">Configuring BFD Authentication for IS-IS   206</a>
<a href="#">Understanding BFD for IS-IS   190</a>
<a href="#">Understanding BFD for IS-IS   190</a>

# Configuring IS-IS Flood Groups

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Understanding IS-IS Flood Group | 216](#)
- [Example: Configuring IS-IS Flood Group | 217](#)
- [How to Configure Flood-Reflector Interfaces in IS-IS Networks | 223](#)

## Understanding IS-IS Flood Group

IS-IS supports flood-group. This feature limits link-state packet data unit (PDU) flooding over IS-IS interfaces.

A link-state packet (LSP) that is not self-originated will be flooded only through the interface belonging to the flood group that has the configured area ID in the LSP. This helps minimize the routes and topology information, thus ensuring optimal convergence. You can segregate both Level 1 and Level 2 IS-IS routers into flood groups by using area IDs as tags to identify a flood group. Configure interfaces with specific area IDs to modify the flooding behavior as per your requirements. To enable IS-IS flood group, include the `flood-group flood-group-area-ID` statement at the `[edit protocols isis interface]` hierarchy level.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[IS-IS Overview | 2](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS Flood Group | 217](#)

## Example: Configuring IS-IS Flood Group

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 217](#)
- [Overview | 217](#)
- [Configuration | 218](#)
- [Verification | 221](#)

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Four MX Series routers.
- Junos OS Release 16.2 or future release.

Before you begin:

1. Configure IS-IS routing protocol on the routers.
2. Configure IS-IS interfaces with specific area IDs to modify the flood behavior as per your requirements.

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

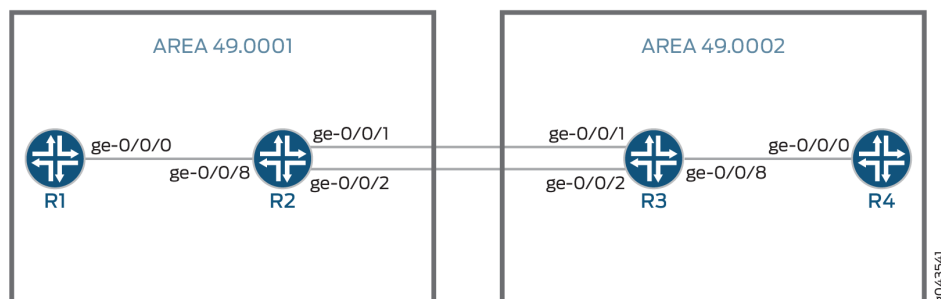
- [Topology | 218](#)

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.2, IS-IS has support for flood-group.

## Topology

In this topology, flood-group is configured on router R2.

Figure 17: Flood Group Topology



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 218](#)
- [Procedure | 220](#)

### 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.

#### R1

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "Connected To R2"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 81.1.3.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 81.3.3.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0810.0300.3003.00
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
  
```

## R2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description "Connected To R3"
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 30.1.1.1/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description "Connected To R3"
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 40.1.1.1/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/8 description "Connected To R1"
set interfaces ge-0/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 81.1.3.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/8 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 81.1.1.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0810.0100.1001.00
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable

```

## R3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description "Connected To R2"
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 30.1.1.2/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description "Connected To R2"
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 40.1.1.2/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/8 description "Connected To R4"
set interfaces ge-0/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 81.2.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/8 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 81.2.2.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0810.0200.2002.00
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable

```

## R4

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "Connected To R3"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 81.2.4.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 81.4.4.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0810.0400.4004.00

```

```
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
```

**NOTE:** 1. commit after every configuration.

2. Following is the output before configuring *flood-group* on R2. You will see the link-state packets (LSPs) of R1, R2, R3 and R4.

From operational mode, run the `show isis database` command on router R1.

```
user@R1> show isis database
```

```
user@R1# run show isis database
```

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

LSP ID	Sequence	Checksum	Lifetime	Attributes
R2.00-00	0x3	0xea11	1175	L1 L2
R1.00-00	0x5	0x34f8	1197	L1 L2
R1.02-00	0x2	0	0	L1 L2

3 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

LSP ID	Sequence	Checksum	Lifetime	Attributes
R2.00-00	0x1b	0x2ccc	1175	L1 L2
R3.00-00	0x21	0xb15e	865	L1 L2
R3.02-00	0xb	0xdac3	839	L1 L2
R3.03-00	0xc	0xd1ca	865	L1 L2
R3.04-00	0x8	0x33ff	618	L1 L2
R1.00-00	0xb	0x2cfa	1197	L1 L2
R1.02-00	0x8	0	0	L1 L2
R4.00-00	0xc	0x40c3	621	L1 L2

## Procedure

### 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

Flood-group functionality check:

1. Deactivate protocol IS-IS on routers R1 and R2

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# deactivate protocols isis
user@R1# commit
```

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# deactivate protocols isis
user@R2# commit
```

2. Configure flood-group on interface of router R2: set protocol isis interface *interface* flood-group *flood-group-area-ID*

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/8.0 flood-group 49.0001
user@R2# commit
```

3. Activate protocol IS-IS on routers R1 and R2 and wait until the adjacency comes up.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# activate protocols isis
user@R1# commit
```

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# activate protocols isis
user@R2# commit
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the IS-IS Database | 222](#)

Verifying the IS-IS Database

Purpose

Verify IS-IS database.

Action

**NOTE:** Following is the output after configuring *flood-group* on R2. `show isis database` on router R1 will show LSPs from router R1 and router R2 only. *flood-group* is applicable to non self-originated LSPs only.

From operational mode, run the `show isis database` command on router R1.

```
user@R1> show isis database

user@R1# run show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R2.00-00              0x2    0x43b9    1123 L1 L2
R1.00-00              0x2    0x8e60    1125 L1 L2
R1.02-00              0x1    0x88e9    1125 L1 L2
  3 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
R2.00-00              0x1a   0x7485    1148 L1 L2
R1.00-00              0x9    0xddaf    1150 L1 L2
R1.02-00              0x1    0x88e9    1150 L1 L2
  3 LSPs
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">Understanding IS-IS Flood Group   216</a>
<a href="#">show isis database   1027</a>



## How to Configure Flood-Reflector Interfaces in IS-IS Networks

### SUMMARY

Learn to configure flood-reflector interfaces in IS-IS networks for flooding path reduction, fast convergence, network efficiency, scalability.

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Understanding IS-IS Flood Reflectors | 223](#)
- [Example: IS-IS Flood Reflector | 231](#)

## Understanding IS-IS Flood Reflectors

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of Flood Reflectors | 223](#)
- [Flood Reflectors Overview | 223](#)
- [Junos OS Implementation of Flood Reflectors | 224](#)
- [Limitations | 228](#)

### Benefits of Flood Reflectors

- **Flooding path reduction**—Reduces the redundancy in flooding paths as it limits flooding of link-state packet data units (PDUs) and enhances the efficiency of IS-IS updates in large fabric topologies.
- **Fast convergence**—Optimizes IS-IS routing protocol convergence in large networks.
- **Network efficiency**—Enhances network efficiency rapidly by leveraging the pre-existing capability to establish IS-IS adjacencies over flexible tunnel interfaces (FTI).
- **Scalability**—Provides better scalability for the Level 2 topologies in an IS-IS network. Only the routers configured as flood reflectors participate in flood reflection. This leverages incremental deployment of scalable Level 1 transit areas in an existing network, without the necessity of upgrading other routers in the network.

### Flood Reflectors Overview

A flood-reflector adjacency as defined in the [draft-przygienda-flood-reflector-00](#) is built for the purpose of reflecting flooding information. The flood reflectors participate in the IS-IS control plane without

being used in the forwarding plane. This is a purely local operation on the Level 1/Level 2 ingress device as it does not require replacing or modifying any routers not involved in the reflection process.

IS-IS flood reflection enables creation of flood-reflection topologies where Level 1 areas provide transit forwarding for Level 2 destinations within a Level 2 topology. This is accomplished by creating Level 2 flood-reflection adjacencies within each Level 1 area. The Level 2 flood-reflection adjacencies are used to flood Level 2 link-state PDUs that are used in the Level 2 shortest-path-first (SPF) computation. However, they are not used for forwarding. This arrangement provides better scalability for the Level 2 topology.

To establish IS-IS adjacency for flood reflection, we designate flexible tunnel interfaces (FTI) as flood-reflector interfaces. These tunnels utilize UDP encapsulation.

## Junos OS Implementation of Flood Reflectors

### Overview

In the Junos OS implementation, the basic flood reflector forwarding functionality enables us to identify an IS-IS interface as a flood-reflector interface on a per-level basis. This modifies the Level 2 route computation to not install any next hops that uses a flood-reflector interface as a next hop.

If this process results in at least one remaining next hop that uses a normal interface, then the modified Level 2 route is installed. If the process of removing flood-reflector next hops from the Level 2 route results in a Level 2 route that has no next hops, then the installation of the Level 2 route is suppressed completely. Because the installation of the usual IS-IS Level 2 route is suppressed, we rely on the presence of an IS-IS Level 1 route to carry the traffic to the flood-reflector client on the Level 2 shortest path for this prefix.

Flood reflection does not load balance traffic on Level 2 and Level 1 routes. Suppose a Level 2 route has 10 equal-cost next hops and one of those next hops uses a flood-reflector interface, then all the next hops are removed from the Level 2 route. Even though there is a path available in the Level 2 domain, it suppresses all the Level 2 routes and relies on the IS-IS Level 1/ Level 2 inter-area route to carry the traffic. The Junos OS implementation does not use a Level 2 route until the Level 2 route has at least one flood-reflector next hop.

**NOTE:** Ensure that you have configured the Level 1 routes to prevent disruption of traffic.

### Flood-Reflection Adjacency Formation

The Flood-Reflection TLV as defined in [draft-przygienda-flood-reflector-00](#) is a new top-level TLV that represents the flood-reflector cluster that a given router interface is configured to participate in. It also indicates whether the router is configured to play the role of either the flood reflector or the flood-

reflector client. For more information about the flood reflection TLV, see [draft-przygienda-flood-reflector-00](#)

Flood reflection implements the advertisement and receipt of the flood-reflection adjacency sub-TLV as defined in [draft-przygienda-lsr-flood-reflection-01](#). The flood reflection adjacency sub-TLV is installed in the traffic engineering database (TED) and is included in the Level 2 area flooded LSPs. It indicates that a given adjacency is a flood-reflector adjacency and serves the following purposes:

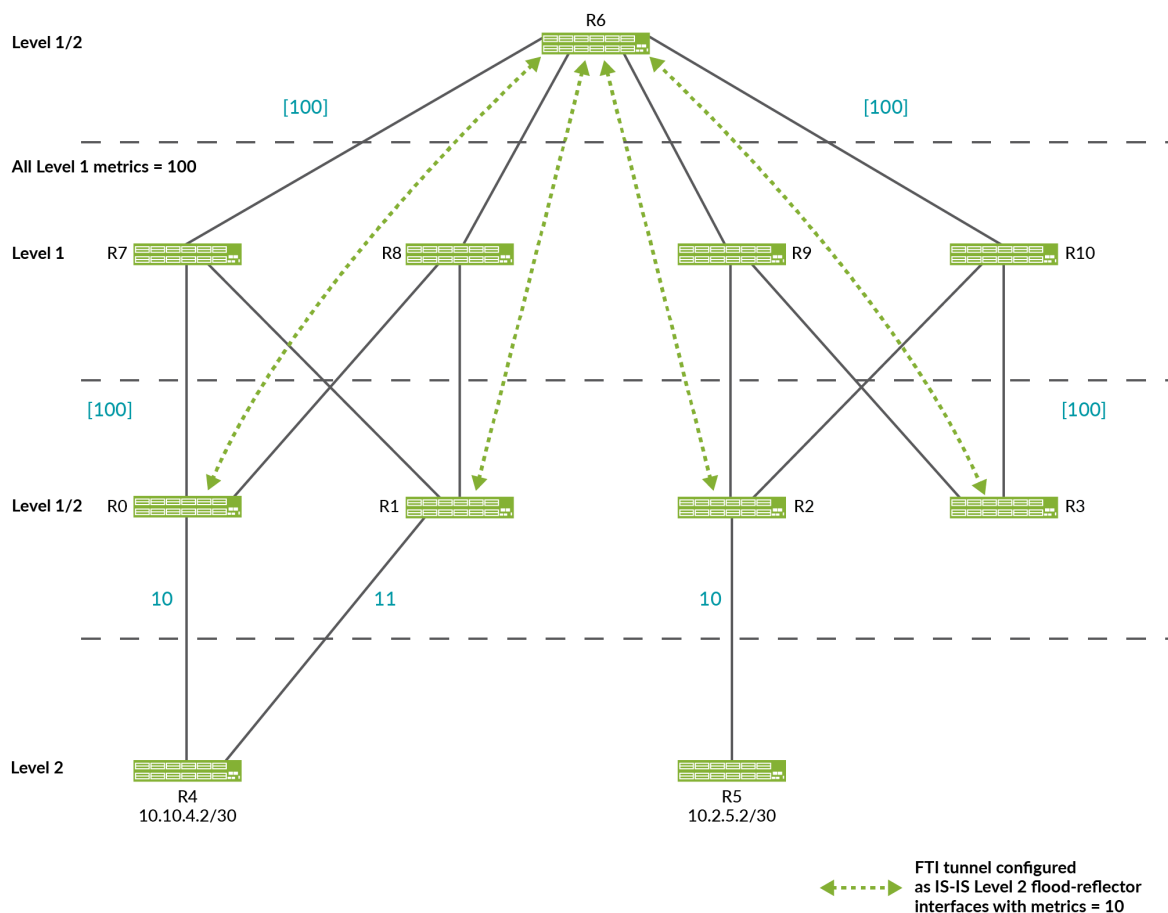
- It enables RSVP on the same router to recognize that a link in the TED represents a flood-reflection adjacency.
- It also helps in potential metric-independent loop prevention mechanism. That is, it enables a device participating in flood reflection to have awareness of remote flood-reflection links to detect loops.

**NOTE:** The external Level 2 devices that do not participate in flood reflection do not advertise or receive the flood-reflection adjacency sub-TLV.

## Flood Reflector Sample Topology

Figure 18 on page 226 depicts a flood-reflector topology that allows R4 to send traffic to R5 utilizing the Level 1 fabric shown at the top of the figure without being exposed to any Level 1 advertisements.

Figure 18: Flood Reflector Sample Topology



- R6 is the flood reflector. R0, R1, R2, R3 are flood-reflector clients and have FTI tunnels to R6. All of the FTI tunnels have metric 10 and are configured as flood-reflector interfaces. R0, R1, R2, R3, R6 are configured to redistribute Level 2 routes into Level 1 as Level 1/Level 2 inter-area routes. This redistribution into Level 1 only occurs if the Level 2 route is installed in the route table.
- R2 advertises 10.2.5.2/30 in Level 1 link-state PDUs with a cost of 10 as it has installed the Level 2 route for 10.2.5.2/30 over the physical interface from R2 to R5.
- Under normal circumstances, if the FTI tunnel from R3 to R6 was not configured as a flood reflector interface, then R3 would also advertise 10.2.5.2/30 into Level 1 link-state PDUs with a cost of 30.

However, as the FTI tunnel from R3 to R6 is configured as a flood reflector-interface, the Level 2 route is suppressed in favor of the Level 1 route for 10.2.5.2/30 being advertised by R3 into Level 1 link-state PDUs. The same logic applies to R0 and R1. Therefore, only R2 advertises 10.2.5.2/24 in Level 1 link-state PDUs.

- When we trace a packet destined for 10.2.5.2/30 from R4 to R5, R4 only sees Level 2 advertisements. Therefore, it determines that the Level 2 shortest path to reach 10.2.5.2/30 is R4-R0-R6-R2-R5. R4 sends the packet to R0.
- At R0, the shortest Level 2 path to reach 10.2.5.2/30 is R0-R6-R2-R5 (with cost 30). However, as the next hop for this Level 2 route uses a flood-reflector interface, the Level 2 route is suppressed. Instead, the Level 1 route to reach R2 is used.
- R7, R8, R9, R10 use the Level 1 route to reach R2 as they do not participate in Level 2. R6 uses the Level 1 route because all of the Level 2 routes on R6 use FTI tunnels configured as Level 2 flood-reflector interfaces, so all Level 2 routes are suppressed at R6.
- At R2, the Level 2 internal route for 10.2.5.2/30 using the physical Level 2 interface to R5 is installed and used.

### Requirements for Configuring Flood-reflector Interfaces

The following requirements are enforced through IS-IS advertisements by including information about the role of the router (flood reflector or flood-reflector client) as well as the cluster-identifier (ID) in the IS-IS Hello messages:

- A flood-reflector client must not be allowed to connect to another flood-reflector client over a flood-reflector interface.
- A flood-reflector client must be allowed to connect to multiple flood reflectors over flood-reflector interfaces.
- A flood reflector must not be allowed to connect to another flood reflector over a flood reflector-interface.
- Adjacency between a flood reflector and a flood reflector client can be established only if they have the same cluster ID.
- A flood reflector for a given level (Level 1, Level 2, or Level 1/Level 2) must not have any IS-IS interfaces at a given level that are not flood-reflector interfaces. This can be validated with `commit check` without any advertisements.

**BEST PRACTICE:** We recommend configuring the Level 2 tunnels to use the source and destination loopback addresses that are only advertised into Level 1. Different loopback

addresses are advertised into Level 2. Otherwise, you might encounter a scenario where the edge router in the fabric becomes disconnected from the Level 1 fabric, but it is still able to form a flood- reflector adjacency by tunneling over links in the Level 2 topology.

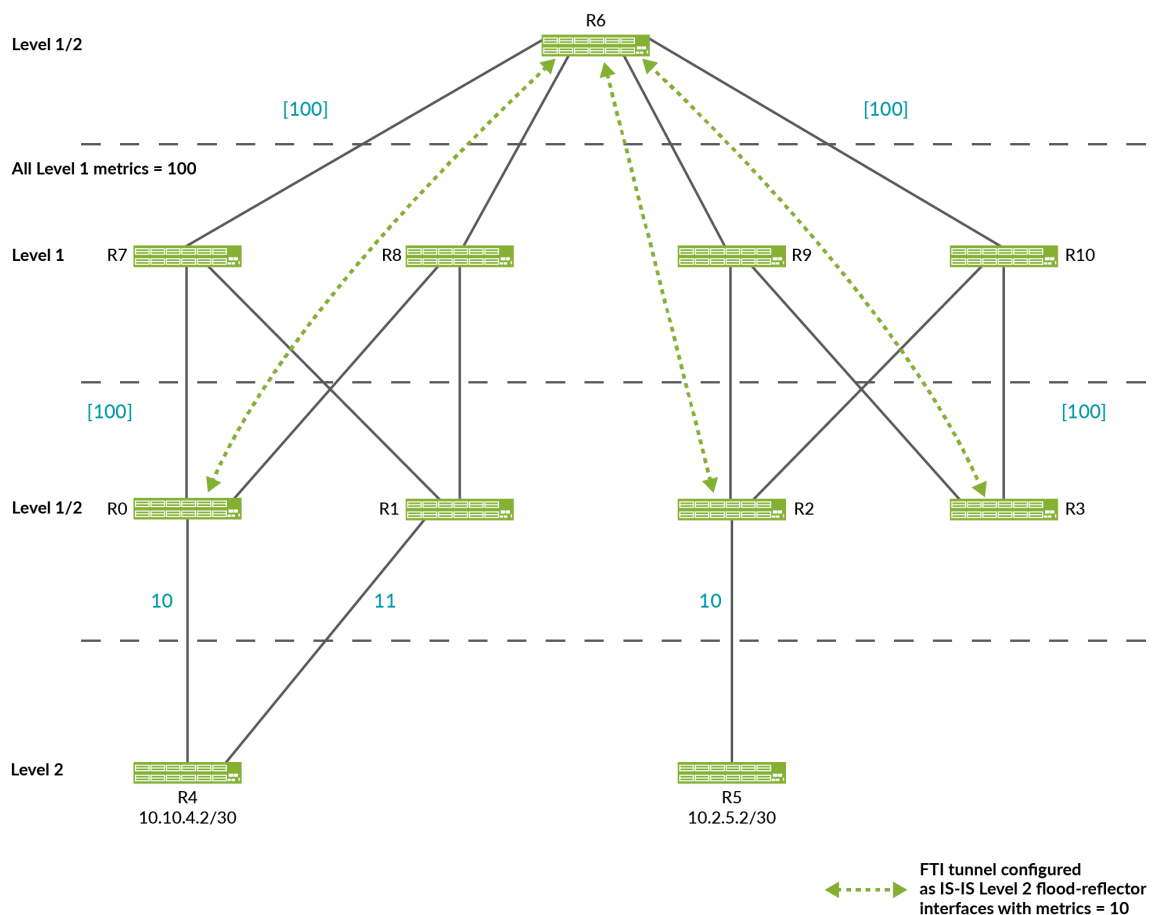
### **Limitations**

Flood reflection carries with it the potential to disrupt traffic and routing loops in certain topologies where it is not configured properly.

## Routing Loops

When using flood reflection, it is possible to create topologies that cause routing loops. [Figure 19 on page 229](#) depicts a looping topology sample.

**Figure 19: Looping Topology**



The only difference between the topologies in [Figure 18 on page 226](#) and [Figure 19 on page 229](#) is the missing the FTI tunnel between R1 and R6 in [Figure 19 on page 229](#).

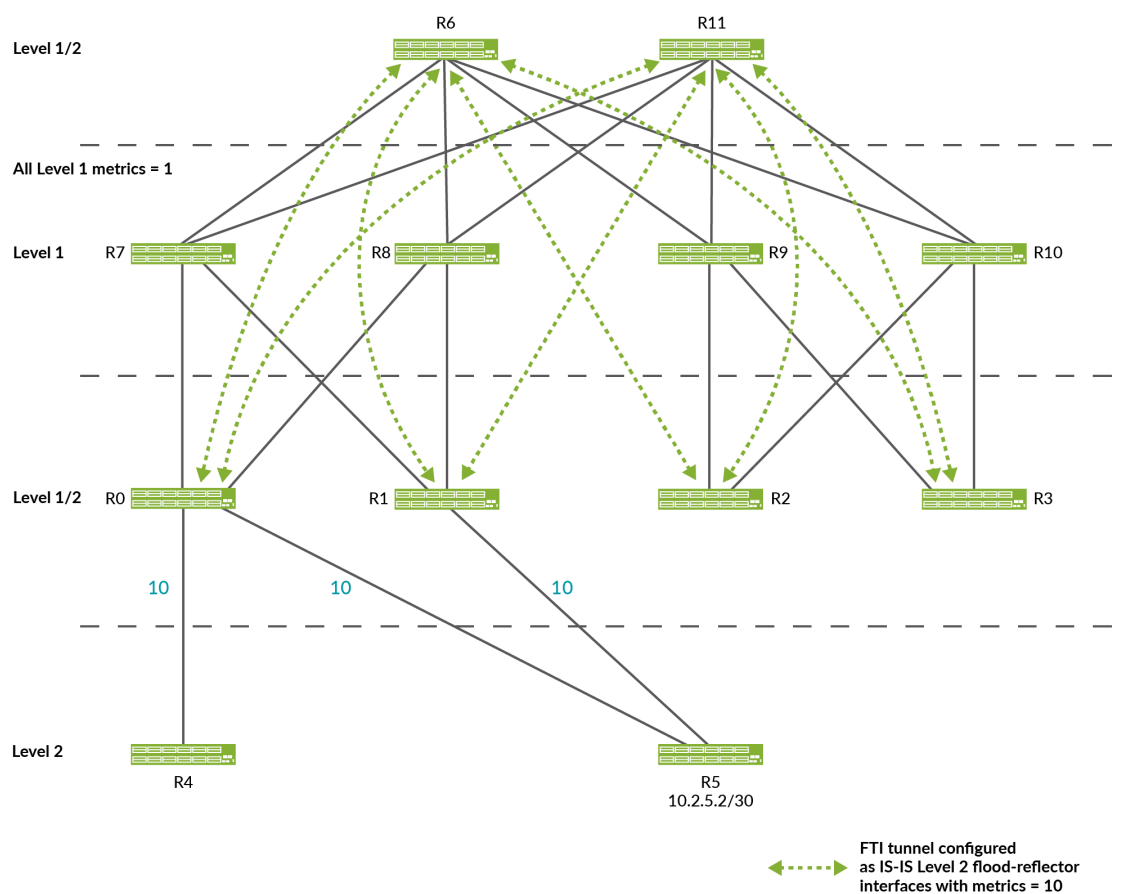
## Other Factors that Cause Routing Loops

Besides the missing FTI tunnel described in the topology in [Figure 19 on page 229](#), the following factors can also cause a routing loop:

- Tunnel establishment being slow or a tunnel never getting established.







Based on its Level 2 SPF computation, R4 expects the traffic to be sent only across the link from R0 to R5. This is the observed forwarding behavior. However, this behavior limits to utilize ECMP effectively. Building a full-mesh of equal-cost Level 1 tunnels between all of the Level 2/Level 1 leaf routers does not solve this issue.

## SEE ALSO

flood-reflector (Protocols IS-IS) | 819

### Example: IS-IS Flood Reflector

## IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 232
- Overview | 232

●	<a href="#">Configuration   235</a>
●	<a href="#">Verification   268</a>

This example shows how to configure flood reflectors in an IS-IS network. Flood reflection mainly reduces the redundancy in flooding paths and enhances the efficiency of IS-IS updates in large fabric topologies.

## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Eleven PTX Series routers.
- Junos OS Release 20.4R1 or later running on all devices.

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

●	<a href="#">Topology   232</a>
---	--------------------------------

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.4R1, you can configure flood-reflector interfaces in an IS-IS network. Flood reflection enables you to create IS-IS topologies where Level 1 areas provide transit forwarding for Level 2 destinations within a Level 2 topology. This is accomplished by creating Level 2 flood-reflection adjacencies within each Level 1 area.

A flood-reflector adjacency reflects Level 2 link-state packet data units (PDUs) and they are used in the Level 2 shortest-path-first (SPF) computation. However, they are not used for forwarding.

To establish IS-IS adjacency for flood-reflection, flexible tunnel interfaces (FTI) are designated as flood-reflector interfaces. These tunnels utilize UDP encapsulation.

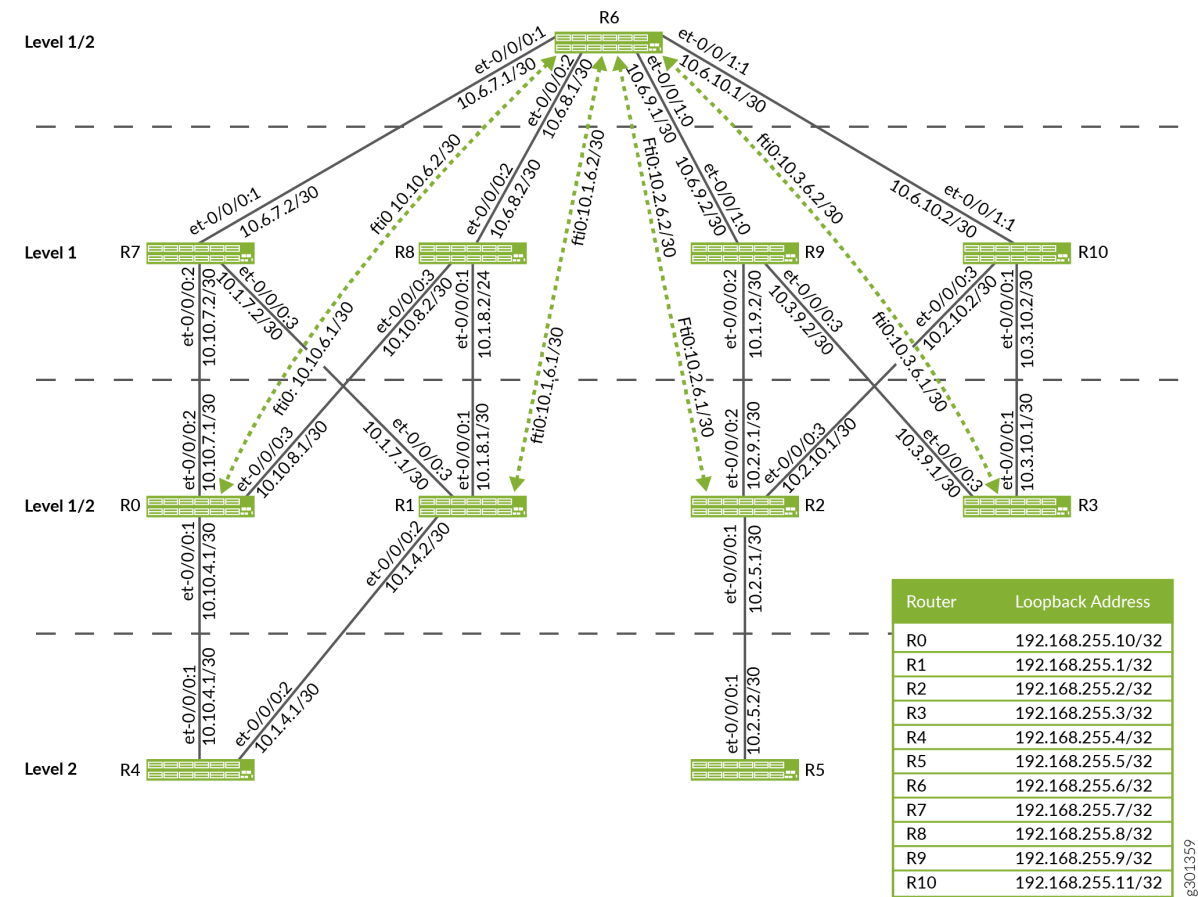
## *Topology*

[Figure 20 on page 234](#) shows a flood-reflector topology for IPv4 traffic and [Figure 21 on page 235](#) shows a flood-reflector topology for IPv6 traffic in which Router R6 is the flood reflector. Routers R0, R1, R2, R3 are the flood-reflector clients that have FTI tunnels to R6. All of the FTI tunnels have metric

10 and are configured as flood-reflector interfaces. Routers R0, R1, R2, R3 are configured to redistribute Level 2 routes into Level 1 as Level 1/Level 2 inter-area routes. Routers R4 and R5 are Level 2 routers.

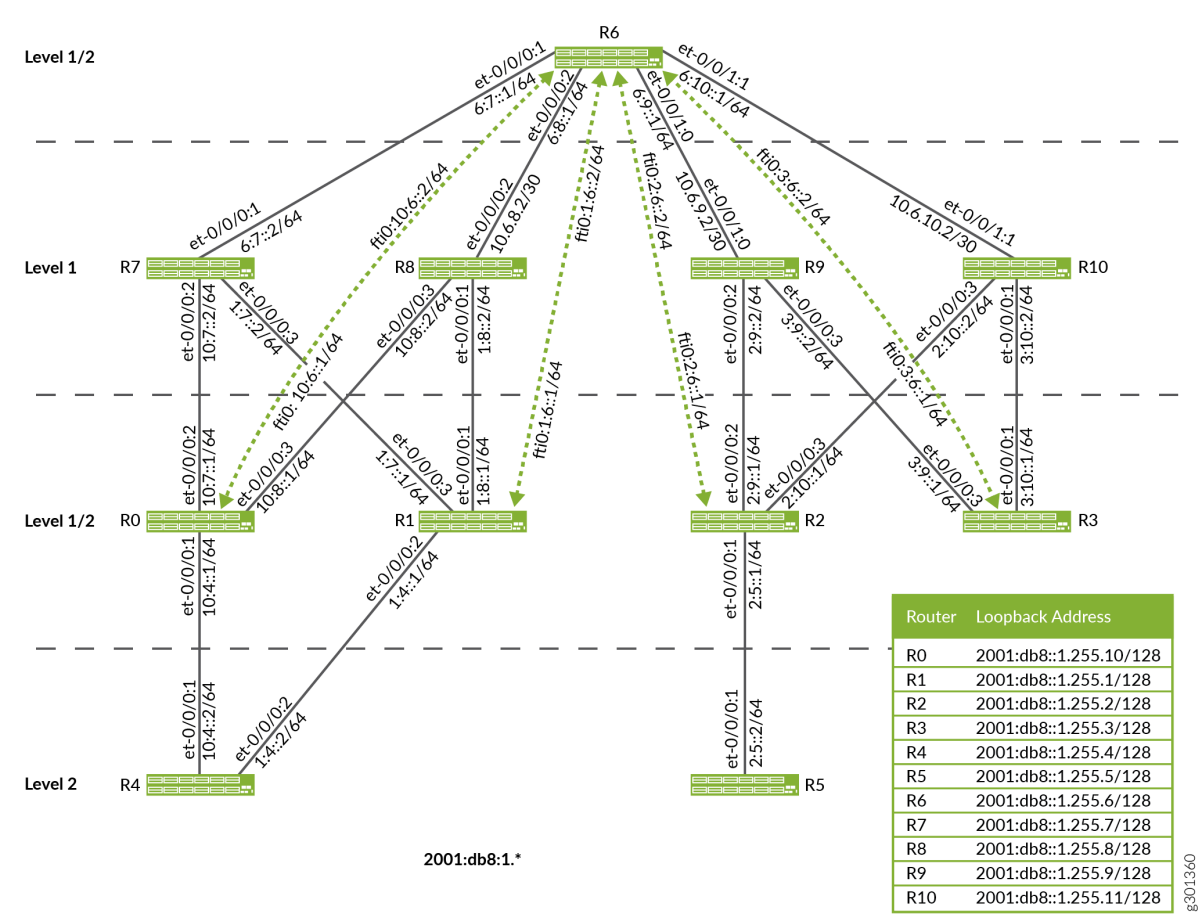
Routers R7, R8, R9, R10 use the Level 1 route as they do not participate in flood reflection. The Level 1 metric is 100.

Figure 20: Flood-Reflector Topology for IPv4 Traffic



8-301359

Figure 21: Flood-Reflector Topology for IPv6 addresses



## Configuration

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### 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 the configuration mode.

#### Device R0

```
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R0-to-R4
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:4::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R0-to-R7
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.7.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:7::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R0-to-R8
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.8.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:8::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.10/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5010.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::10/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.10
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.10
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.6.1/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector cluster-id 100
```

```

set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector client
set protocols isis export l2_l1_leak

```

## Device R1

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R1-to-R8
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.8.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:7::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R1-to-R4
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.4.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:8::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R1-to-R7
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.7.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:4::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.1/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::1/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.1
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.1
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 metric 11
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector cluster-id 100

```

```

set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector client
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis export l2_l1_leak

```

## Device R2

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R2-to-R5
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.5.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2:5::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R2-to-R9
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.9.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2:9::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R2-to-R10
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.10.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2:10::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::2/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.2
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.2
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.6.1/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector cluster-id 100

```



```

set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector client
set protocols isis export l2_l1_leak

```

### Device R3

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R3-to-R10
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.10.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:3:10::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R3-to-R9
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.9.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:3:9::1/64
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.3
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.6.1/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.3/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5003.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::3/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.3
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector cluster-id 100
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector client
set protocols isis export l2_l1_leak

```

## Device R4

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R4-to-R0
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
  set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:4::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R4-to-R1
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.4.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:4::2/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.4/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5004.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::4/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.4
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 metric 11
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only

```

## Device R5

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R5-to-R2
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.5.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2:5::2/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.5/30 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5005.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::5/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.5
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only

```

## Device R6

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R6-to-R7
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.7.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:7::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R6-to-R8
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.8.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:8::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 description R6-to-R9-Link
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.9.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:9::1/64
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 description R6-to-R10
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.10.1/30
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:10::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.6/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5006.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::6/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.10
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.6.2/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.1
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.6.2/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set interfaces fti0 unit 2 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 2 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.2
set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family inet address 10.2.6.2/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010

```

```

set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.6
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address 192.168.255.3
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family inet address 10.3.6.2/30
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector
set protocols isis interface fti0.1 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.1 level 2 flood-reflector
set protocols isis interface fti0.2 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.2 level 2 flood-reflector
set protocols isis interface fti0.3 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fti0.3 level 2 flood-reflector
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector reflector cluster-id 100
set protocols isis export l2_l1_leak

```

## Device R7

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R7-to-R6
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.7.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:7::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R7-to-R0
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.7.2/30

```

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:7::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R7-to-R1
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.7.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:7::2/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.7/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5007.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::7/128
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.7
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only

```

## Device R8

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R8-to-R1
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.8.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:8::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R8-to-R6
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.8.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:8::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R8-to-R0
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.8.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:8::2/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.11/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.8/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::8/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5008.00
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.11

```

```

set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only

```

## Device R9

```

set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 description R9-to-R2
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.9.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2:9::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R9-to-R3
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.9.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:3:9::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 description R9-to-R6
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.9.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:9::2/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.9/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::9/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5009.00
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.9
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive

```

```
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
```

## Device R10

```
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 description R10-to-R3
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.10.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:3:10::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 description R10-to-R2
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.10.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:2:10::2/64
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 description R10-to-R6
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.10.2/30
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:10::2/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.11/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::11/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5011.00
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.11
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 level 1 metric 100
set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
```

## *Configuring the Flood-Reflector Client*

### Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the flood-reflector client R0, perform these tasks:

1. Configure the device interfaces to enable IP and ISO transport.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_0 and R_4"
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.1/30
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:4::1/64
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_0 and R_7"
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.7.1/30
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:7::1/64
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_0 and R_8"
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.8.1/30
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
user@R0#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:8::1/64
```

2. Configure the loopback interface (lo0) with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that are used as router ID for IS-IS sessions. Configure an ISO network entity title (NET) address on the loopback interface for the router to support IS-IS.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.10/32 primary
user@R0#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5010.00
user@R0#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::10/128
```

3. Configure routing options to identify the router in the domain.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.10
```

4. Configure the source address for the FTI with UDP encapsulation. The source address is the router ID of the tunnel source.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.10
```



5. Configure the destination address for the FTI. The destination address is the router ID of the tunnel endpoint.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address
192.168.255.6
```

6. Specify the source IP address of the tunnel and the UDP port value of the destination that identifies the tunnel endpoint. Specify the value of destination-udp-port from 1 through 65,535.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.6.1/30
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
user@R0#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
```

7. Disable IS-IS Level 1 on the interface that connects to an interface of R4 at Level 2. Configure a metric of 10 for the Level 2 interface.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 disable
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 metric 10
```

8. Disable IS-IS Level 2 on the interface that connects to interfaces of R7 and R8 at Level 1. Configure a metric of 100 for the Level 1 interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
```

9. Configure the IS-IS interfaces to behave like point-to-point interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
```

```

user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
user@R0#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point

```

10. Disable Level 1 on the FTI and configure the flood reflector client at Level 2 by including the cluster identifier.

```

[edit]
user@R0#set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
user@R0#set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector cluster-id 100
user@R0#set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector client

```

11. Configure wide-metrics for IS-IS to allow wider range of metric values.

```

[edit]
user@R0#set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
user@R0#set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only

```

12. Configure the loopback interface as passive to ensure the protocols do not run over the loopback interface and that the loopback interface is advertised correctly throughout the network.

```

[edit]
user@R0#set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive

```

13. Enter commit from the configure mode on R0 device.

In addition to configuring these steps on flood-reflector client R0, repeat these steps for the flood-reflector clients R1, R2, R3 within the cluster that you configure.

## 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.

```

interfaces {
  et-0/0/0:1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.10.4.1/30;

```

```

    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:10:4::1/64;
    }
}
}
et-0/0/0:2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.7.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:10:7::1/64;
        }
    }
}
et-0/0/0:3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.8.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:10:8::1/64;
        }
    }
}
}
fti0 {
    unit 0 {
        tunnel {
            encapsulation udp {
                source {
                    address 192.168.255.10;
                }
                destination {
                    address 192.168.255.6;
                }
            }
        }
        family inet {
            address 10.10.6.1/30;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        destination-udp-port 10000;
    }
    family iso {
        destination-udp-port 10030;
    }
    family inet6 {
        destination-udp-port 10010;
    }
    family mpls {
        destination-udp-port 10020;
    }
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.255.10/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6825.5010.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:255::10/128;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.255.10;
}
protocols {
    isis {
        interface et-0/0/0:1.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 {
                metric 10;
            }
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface et-0/0/0:2.0 {
            level 2 disable;
            level 1 {
                metric 100;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    point-to-point;
}
interface et-0/0/0:3.0;
    level 2 disable;
    level 1 {
        metric 100;
    }
    point-to-point;
}
interface fti0.0 {
    level 1 disable;
    level 2 {
        flood-reflector {
            cluster-id 100;
        }
    }
}
}
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
}
level 1 wide-metrics-only;
level 2 {
    wide-metrics-only;
    flood-reflector {
        client;
    }
}
}
export [ l2_l1_leak ];

```

### *Configuring the Flood Reflector*

#### **Step-by-Step Procedure**

To configure the flood-reflector device R6, perform these tasks:

1. Configure the device interfaces to enable IP and ISO transport.

[edit]

```

user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_6 and R_7"
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.7.1/30

```

```

user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:7::1/64
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_6 and R_8"
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.8.1/30
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:8::1/64
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_6 and R_9"
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.9.1/30
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:9::1/64
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_6 and R_10"
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.6.10.1/30
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family iso
user@R6#set interfaces et-0/0/1:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:6:10::1/64

```

2. Configure the loopback interface (lo0) with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that are used as router ID for IS-IS sessions. Configure an ISO network entity title (NET) address on the loopback interface for the router to support IS-IS.

```

[edit]
user@R6#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.6/32 primary
user@R6#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5006.00
user@R6#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::6/128

```

3. Configure routing options to identify the router in the domain.

```

[edit]
user@R6#set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.6

```

4. Configure the source address for the FTI with UDP encapsulation. The source address is the router ID of the tunnel source.

```

[edit]
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp source address 192.168.255.6

```

5. Configure the destination addresses for the FTI per unit. The destination addresses are the router IDs of the tunnel endpoints.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address
192.168.255.10
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 1 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address
192.168.255.1
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 2 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address
192.168.255.2
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 3 tunnel encapsulation udp destination address
192.168.255.3
```

6. Specify the source IP address of the tunnel and the UDP port value of the destination that identifies the tunnel endpoint per unit. Specify the value of destination-udp-port from 1 through 65,535.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.6.2/30
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 0 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.6.2/30
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 1 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family inet address 10.2.6.2/30
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 2 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family inet address 10.3.6.2/30
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family inet destination-udp-port 10000
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family iso destination-udp-port 10030
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family inet6 destination-udp-port 10010
user@R6#set interfaces fti0 unit 3 family mpls destination-udp-port 10020
```

7. Configure a policy in the Level 2 area to leak routes into the Level 1 area.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set protocols isis export l2_l1_leak
```

8. Disable IS-IS Level 2 on the interface and configure a metric of 100 on the Level 1 interface.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 metric 100
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 level 1 metric 100
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 level 2 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 level 1 metric 100
```

9. Configure the IS-IS interfaces to behave like point-to-point interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
user@R6#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/1:1.0 point-to-point
```

10. Disable Level 1 on the FTI and configure the flood-reflector client at Level 2 by including the cluster identifier.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 1 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.0 level 2 flood-reflector cluster-id 100
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.1 level 1 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.1 level 2 flood-reflector
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.2 level 1 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.2 level 2 flood-reflector
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.3 level 1 disable
user@R6#set protocols isis interface fti0.3 level 2 flood-reflector
user@R6#set protocols isis level 2 flood-reflector reflector cluster-id 100
```



11. Configure wide-metrics for IS-IS to allow wider range of metric values.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
user@R6#set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
```

12. Configure the loopback interface as passive to ensure the protocols do not run over the loopback interface and that the loopback interface is advertised correctly throughout the network.

```
[edit]
user@R6#set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

13. Enter commit from the configure mode on R6 device.

## 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.

```
interfaces {
  et-0/0/0:1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.6.7.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:6:7::1/64;
      }
    }
  }
  et-0/0/0:2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.6.8.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:6:8::1/64;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
et-0/0/1:0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.6.9.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1:6:9::1/64;
    }
  }
}
et-0/0/1:1{
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.6.10.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1:6:10::1/64;
    }
  }
}
fti0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      encapsulation udp {
        source {
          address 192.168.255.6;
        }
        destination {
          address 192.168.255.10;
        }
      }
    }
    family inet {
      address 10.10.6.2/30;
      destination-udp-port 10000;
    }
    family iso {
      destination-udp-port 10030;
    }
  }
}

```

```

        }
        family inet6 {
            destination-udp-port 10010;
        }
        family mpls {
            destination-udp-port 10020;
        }
    }
}
fti0 {
    unit 1 {
        tunnel {
            encapsulation udp {
                source {
                    address 192.168.255.6;
                }
                destination {
                    address 192.168.255.1;
                }
            }
        }
        family inet {
            address 10.1.6.2/30;
            destination-udp-port 10000;
        }
        family iso {
            destination-udp-port 10030;
        }
        family inet6 {
            destination-udp-port 10010;
        }
        family mpls {
            destination-udp-port 10020;
        }
    }
}
fti0 {
    unit 2 {
        tunnel {
            encapsulation udp {
                source {
                    address 192.168.255.6;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        destination {
            address 192.168.255.2;
        }
    }
}
family inet {
    address 10.2.6.2/30;
    destination-udp-port 10000;
}
    family iso {
        destination-udp-port 10030;
    }
    family inet6 {
        destination-udp-port 10010;
    }
    family mpls {
        destination-udp-port 10020;
    }
}
}
fti0 {
    unit 3 {
        tunnel {
            encapsulation udp {
                source {
                    address 192.168.255.6;
                }
                destination {
                    address 192.168.255.3;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    family inet {
        address 10.3.6.2/30;
        destination-udp-port 10000;
    }
    family iso {
        destination-udp-port 10030;
    }
    family inet6 {
        destination-udp-port 10010;
    }
    family mpls {

```

```

        destination-udp-port 10020;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.255.6/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6825.5006.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:255::6/128;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.255.6;
}
protocols {
    isis {
        interface et-0/0/0:1.0 {
            level 2 disable;
            level 1 {
                metric 100;
            }
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface et-0/0/0:2.0 {
            level 2 disable;
            level 1 {
                metric 100;
            }
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface et-0/0/1:0.0;
        level 2 disable;
        level 1 {
            metric 100;
        }
        point-to-point;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    interface et-0/0/1:1.0;
        level 2 disable;
        level 1 {
            metric 100;
        }
        point-to-point;
    }
    interface fti0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 {
            flood-reflector {
                cluster-id 100;
            }
        }
    }
    interface fti0.1 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 {
            flood-reflector {
                cluster-id 100;
            }
        }
    }
    interface fti0.2 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 {
            flood-reflector {
                cluster-id 100;
            }
        }
    }
    interface fti0.3 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 {
            flood-reflector {
                cluster-id 100;
            }
        }
    }
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
}
level 1 wide-metrics-only;
level 2 {
    wide-metrics-only;

```

```

        flood-reflector {
            client:
        }
    }
    export [ l2_l1_leak ];
}

```

### *Configuring the Non-Flood Reflector Device at Level 2*

#### **Step-by-Step Procedure**

To configure the non-flood reflector device R4 at Level 2:

1. Configure the device interfaces to enable IP and ISO transport.

```

[edit]
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_4 and R_0"
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.2/30
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:4::2/64
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_4 and R_1"
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.4.2/30
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
user@R4#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:4::2/64

```

2. Configure the loopback interface (lo0) with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that are used as router ID for IS-IS sessions. Configure an ISO network entity title (NET) address on the loopback interface for the router to support IS-IS.

```

[edit]
user@R4#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.4/32 primary
user@R4#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5004.00
user@R4#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::4/128

```

3. Configure routing options to identify the router in the domain.

```

[edit]
user@R4#set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.4

```

4. Disable IS-IS Level 1 on the interfaces and configure a metric of 10 and 11 on the Level 2 interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R4#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 disable
user@R4#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 metric 10
user@R4#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 1 disable
user@R4#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 metric 11
```

5. Configure the IS-IS interfaces to behave like point-to-point interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R4#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
user@R4#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
```

6. Configure wide-metrics for IS-IS to allow wider range of metric values.

```
[edit]
user@R4#set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
user@R4#set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
```

7. Configure the loopback interface as passive to ensure the protocols do not run over the loopback interface and that the loopback interface is advertised correctly throughout the network.

```
[edit]
user@R4#set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

8. Enter commit from the configure mode on R4 device.

In addition to configuring these steps on the Level 2 non-flood reflector device R4, repeat these steps for the non-flood reflector device R5.



## 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.

```

interfaces {
  et-0/0/0:1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.10.4.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:10:4::2/64;
      }
    }
  }
  et-0/0/0:2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.4.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:1:4::2/64;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.255.4/32;
      }
      family iso {
        address 49.0001.1921.6825.5004.00;
      }
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:255::4/128;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.255.4;
}
protocols {
    isis {
        interface et-0/0/0:1.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 {
                metric 10;
            }
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface et-0/0/0:2.0 {
            level 1 disable;
            level 2 {
                metric 11;
            }
            point-to-point;
        }
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        level 1 wide-metrics-only;
        level 2 wide-metrics-only;
    }
    export [ l2_l1_leak ];
}

```

### *Configuring the Non-Flood Reflector Device at Level 1*

#### **Step-by-Step Procedure**

To configure the non-flood reflector device R7 at Level 1:

1. Configure the device interfaces to enable IP and ISO transport.

[edit]

```

user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_4 and R_0"
user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.2/30
user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso

```

```

user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:10:4::2/64
user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 description "Connection Between R_4 and R_1"
user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.4.2/30
user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
user@R7#set interfaces et-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1:4::2/64

```

2. Configure the loopback interface (lo0) with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that are used as router ID for IS-IS sessions. Configure an ISO network entity title (NET) address on the loopback interface for the router to support IS-IS.

```

[edit]
user@R7#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.4/32 primary
user@R7#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1921.6825.5007.00
user@R7#set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::4/128

```

3. Configure routing options to identify the router in the domain.

```

[edit]
user@R7#set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.4

```

4. Disable Level 2 on the interfaces and configure a metric of 100 on the Level 1 interfaces.

```

[edit]
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 disable
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 level 1 metric 100
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 disable
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 disable
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 level 1 metric 100

```

5. Configure the IS-IS interfaces to behave like point-to-point interfaces.

```

[edit]
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
user@R7#set protocols isis interface et-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point

```

6. Configure wide-metrics for IS-IS to allow wider range of metric values.

```
[edit]
user@R7#set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
user@R7#set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
```

7. Configure the loopback interface as passive to ensure the protocols do not run over the loopback interface and that the loopback interface is advertised correctly throughout the network.

```
[edit]
user@R7#set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

8. Enter commit from the configure mode on R7 device.

In addition to configuring these steps on the Level 1 non-flood reflector device R7, repeat these steps for the non-flood reflector devices R8, R9, R10.

## 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.

```
interfaces {
  et-0/0/0:1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.6.7.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
      family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:1:6:7::2/64;
      }
    }
  }
  et-0/0/0:2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.10.7.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:10:7::2/64;
        }
    }
}
et-0/0/0:3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.7.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:1:7::2/64;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.255.7/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1921.6825.5007.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1:255::7/128;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.255.7;
}
protocols {
    isis {
        interface et-0/0/0:1.0 {
            level 2 disable;
            level 1 {
                metric 100;
            }
            point-to-point;
        }
    }
}

```

```
interface et-0/0/0:2.0 {  
    level 2 disable;  
    level 1 {  
        metric 100;  
    }  
    point-to-point;  
}  
interface et-0/0/0:3.0 {  
    level 2 disable;  
    level 1 {  
        metric 100;  
    }  
    point-to-point;  
}  
interface lo0.0 {  
    passive;  
}  
level 1 wide-metrics-only;  
level 2 wide-metrics-only;  
export [ l2_l1_leak ];  
}
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify the IS-IS Adjacency | 269](#)
- [Verify the Flood Reflector Status | 270](#)
- [Verify Flood-Reflector Client Status | 271](#)
- [Verify the IS-IS Database | 271](#)
- [Verify the IS-IS Route | 273](#)

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

## Verify the IS-IS Adjacency

### Purpose

Verify that the IS-IS adjacencies are up.

### Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis adjacency` command.

```
user@R6>show isis adjacency
```

R6

**Interface: fti0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs**

Interface	System	L	State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
fti0.0	R0	2	Up	24	
fti0.1	R1	2	Up	21	
fti0.2	R2	2	Up	20	
fti0.3	R3	2	Up	20	
et-0/0/1:1.0	R10	1	Up	25	
et-0/0/0:1.0	R7	1	Up	22	
et-0/0/0:2.0	R8	1	Up	20	
et-0/0/1:0.0	R9	1	Up	20	

Verify that the IS-IS instance is running on devices R0 and R6 and that they are adjacent to each other.

From operational mode, run the `show isis adjacency extensive` command.

### On R0

```
user@R0>show isis R6 adjacency extensive
```

R6

**Interface: fti0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs**

Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 13:48:14 ago

Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6

Topologies: Unicast

Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

IP addresses: 10.10.6.2

IPv6 addresses: fe80::5668:a30f:fc54:2a13

Level 2 Flood reflector client, Cluster-id: 100

Transition log:

When	State	Event	Down reason
Wed Nov 25 09:27:25	Up	Seenself	

## Meaning

- The interface fti0.0 on the device R0 has established adjacency with the device R6.

## Verify the Flood Reflector Status

## Purpose

Verify that the flood reflector is enabled and verify its status.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis interface fti0.0 extensive` command.

## On R6

```
user@R6>show isis interface fti0.0 extensive

IS-IS interface database:
fti0.0
  Index: 76, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 40 s, Loose Hello padding, IIH max size: 1492
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise, Layer2-map: Disabled
Level 2 Flood reflector, Cluster-id: 100
  Interface Group Holddown Delay: 20 s, remaining: 0 s
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Disabled
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
```

## Meaning

- On R6, the flood reflector is enabled on fti0 at level 2 with cluster-id 100.



## *Verify Flood-Reflector Client Status*

### **Purpose**

Verify that the flood-reflector client is enabled and verify its status.

### **Action**

From operational mode, run the `show isis interface fti0.0 extensive` command.

### **On R0**

```
user@R0>show isis interface fti0.0 extensive

IS-IS interface database:
fti0.0
  Index: 76, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 20 s, Loose Hello padding, IIH max size: 1492
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise, Layer2-map: Disabled
  Level 2 Flood reflector client, Cluster-id: 100
  Interface Group Holddown Delay: 20 s, remaining: 0 s
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Disabled
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
```

### **Meaning**

- On R0, the flood-reflector client is enabled on fti0 at level 2 with cluster-id 100.

## *Verify the IS-IS Database*

### **Purpose**

Verify the IS-IS database on the flood reflector and the flood-reflector clients.

### **Action**

From operational mode, run the `show isis database` command.

## On R0

```

user@R0>show isis database r0 extensive

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

TLVs:
  Area address: 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001 (13)
  Area address: 49.0001 (3)
  LSP Buffer Size: 1492
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 192.168.255.10
  IP address: 192.168.255.10
  IPv6 TE Router ID: abcd::128:53:69:151
  Hostname: r0
  Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 127
  IS extended neighbor: r4.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 58
    IP address: 10.10.4.1
    IPv6 address: 2001:db8:1:10:4::1
    Neighbor's IP address: 10.10.4.2
    Neighbor's IPv6 address: 2001:db8:1:10:4::2
    Local interface index: 73, Remote interface index: 73
  IS extended neighbor: R6.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 47
    IP address: 10.10.6.1
    IPv6 address: 70cc:ffff:bf0b:d0cb:bc78:e90d:70cc:ffff
    Neighbor's IP address: 10.10.6.2
    Local interface index: 76, Remote interface index: 77
Flood reflector client, Cluster-id: 100
  No queued transmissions

```

## On R6

```

user@R6>show isis database R6 extensive

Router Capability: Router ID 192.168.255.6, Flags: 0x00
  IPv6 TE Router Id: abcd::128:53:69:140
  Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 160
  IS extended neighbor: r0.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 29
    IP address: 10.10.6.2
    Neighbor's IP address: 10.10.6.1

```

```

Local interface index: 77, Remote interface index: 76
Flood reflector, Cluster-id: 100
IS extended neighbor: r1.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 29
IP address: 10.1.6.2
Neighbor's IP address: 10.1.6.1
Local interface index: 78, Remote interface index: 76
Flood reflector, Cluster-id: 100
IS extended neighbor: r3.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 29
IP address: 10.3.6.2
Neighbor's IP address: 10.3.6.1
Local interface index: 80, Remote interface index: 75
Flood reflector, Cluster-id: 100
IS extended neighbor: r2.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 29
IP address: 10.2.6.2
Neighbor's IP address: 10.2.6.1
Local interface index: 79, Remote interface index: 76
Flood reflector, Cluster-id: 100
No queued transmissions

```

## Meaning

On R0 and R6, the IS-IS database shows the flood-reflector client and the flood reflector with cluster-id 100.

## Verify the IS-IS Route

## Purpose

Verify that the Level 2 routes learned on the FTI are not installed in the R0 routing table.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis route` command.

## On R0

```

user@R0>show isis route
10.1.4.0/30      2  220230      21 int  et-0/0/0:1.0  IPV4 r4
10.1.7.0/30      1  220222      200 int  et-0/0/0:2.0  IPV4 r7
10.1.8.0/30      1  220222      200 int  et-0/0/0:3.0  IPV4 r8
10.2.9.0/30      1  220222      400 int  et-0/0/0:3.0  IPV4 r8

```

10.2.10.0/30	1	220222	400	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8
10.3.9.0/30	1	220222	400	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8
10.3.10.0/30	1	220222	400	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8
10.6.7.0/30	1	220222	200	int	et-0/0/0:2.0	IPV4	r7
10.6.8.0/30	1	220222	200	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8
10.6.9.0/30	1	220222	300	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8
10.6.10.0/30	1	220222	300	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8
192.168.255.4/30	1	220222	410	int	et-0/0/0:3.0	IPV4	r8

## Meaning

The Level 2 routes learned on the FTI between R0 and R6 are not installed in the R0 routing table.

## SEE ALSO

[flood-reflector \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 819](#)

# Configuring IS-IS Multitopology Routing and IPv6 Support

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [IS-IS Multicast Topologies Overview | 275](#)
- [Example: Configuring IS-IS Multicast Topology | 277](#)
- [Understanding Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses | 299](#)
- [Example: Configuring IS-IS Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses | 301](#)
- [Understanding IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 310](#)
- [Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 311](#)

## IS-IS Multicast Topologies Overview

Most multicast routing protocols perform a reverse-path forwarding (RPF) check on the source of multicast data packets. If a packet comes in on the interface that is used to send data to the source, the packet is accepted and forwarded to one or more downstream interfaces. Otherwise, the packet is discarded and a notification is sent to the multicast routing protocol running on the interface.

In certain instances, the unicast routing table used for the RPF check is also the table used for forwarding unicast data packets. Thus, unicast and multicast routing are congruent. In other cases, where it is preferred that multicast routing be independent of unicast routing, the multicast routing protocols are configured to perform the RPF check using an alternate unicast routing table `inet.2`.

You can configure IS-IS to calculate an alternate IPv4 multicast topology, in addition to the normal IPv4 unicast topology, and add the corresponding routes to `inet.2`. The IS-IS interface metrics for the multicast topology can be configured independently of the unicast metrics. You can also selectively disable interfaces from participating in the multicast topology while continuing to participate in the regular unicast topology. This enables you to exercise control over the paths that multicast data takes through a network so that it is independent of unicast data paths. You can also configure IS-IS to calculate an alternate IPv6 multicast topology, in addition to the normal IPv6 unicast topology.

**NOTE:** IS-IS only starts advertising the routes when the interface routes are in inet.2.

**NOTE:** For the multicast metric commands, these are interface-specific settings, not global.

Table 2 on page 276 lists the various IPv4 statements you can use to configure IS-IS topologies.

**Table 2: IPv4 Statements**

Statement	Description
ipv4-multicast	Enables an alternate IPv4 multicast topology.
ipv4-multicast-metric <i>number</i>	Configures the multicast metric for an alternate IPv4 multicast topology.
no-ipv4-multicast	Excludes an interface from the IPv4 multicast topology.
no-unicast-topology	Excludes an interface from the IPv4 unicast topologies.

Table 3 on page 276 lists the various IPv6 statements you can use to configure IS-IS topologies.

**Table 3: IPv6 Statements**

Statement	Description
ipv6-multicast	Enables an alternate IPv6 multicast topology.
ipv6-unicast	Enables an alternate IPv6 unicast topology.
ipv6-multicast-metric <i>number</i>	Configures the multicast metric for an alternate IPv6 multicast topology.

**Table 3: IPv6 Statements** *(Continued)*

Statement	Description
<code>ipv6-unicast-metric <i>number</i></code>	Configures the unicast metric for an alternate IPv6 multicast topology.
<code>no-ipv6-multicast</code>	Excludes an interface from the IPv6 multicast topology.
<code>no-ipv6-unicast</code>	Excludes an interface from the IPv6 unicast topologies.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS Multicast Topology | 277](#)

## Example: Configuring IS-IS Multicast Topology

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 284](#)
- [Overview | 284](#)
- [Verification | 285](#)

This example shows how to configure a multicast topology for an IS-IS 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, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level.

Router R1

```
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis size 5m world-readable
set protocols isis traceoptions flag error
set protocols isis topologies ipv4-multicast
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 1 metric 15
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 18
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 2 metric 20
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 14
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 1 metric 13
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 12
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 2 metric 29
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 23
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
```

Router R2

```
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis size 5m world-readable
set protocols isis traceoptions flag error
set protocols isis topologies ipv4-multicast
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 1 metric 13
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 12
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 2 metric 29
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 23
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 1 metric 14
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 18
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 2 metric 32
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 26
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
```



Router R3

```
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis size 5m world-readable
set protocols isis traceoptions flag error
set protocols isis topologies ipv4-multicast
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 1 metric 19
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 11
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 2 metric 27
set protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 21
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 1 metric 16
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 26
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 2 metric 30
set protocols isis interface so-1/0/0 level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 20
set protocols isis 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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure IS-IS multicast topologies:

1. Enable the multicast topology for IS-IS by using the `ipv4-multicast` statement.

Routers R1, R2, and R3

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set traceoptions file isis size 5m world-readable
user@host# set traceoptions flag error
user@host# set topologies ipv4-multicast
```

2. Enable multicast metrics on the first SONET/SDH Interface by using the `ipv4-multicast-metric` statement.

Router R1

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0 ]
user@R1# set level 1 metric 15
user@R1# set level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 18
```

```

user@R1# set level 2 metric 20
user@R1# set level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 14

```

#### Router R2

```

[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0]
user@R2# set level 1 metric 13
user@R2# set level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 12
user@R2# set level 2 metric 29
user@R2# set level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 23

```

#### Router R3

```

[edit protocols isis interface so-0/0/0]
user@R3# set level 1 metric 19
user@R3# set level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 11
user@R3# set level 2 metric 27
user@R3# set level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 21

```

3. Enable multicast metrics on a second sonet Interface by using the `ipv4-multicast-metric` statement.

#### Router R1

```

[edit protocols isis interface so-1/0/0]
user@R1# set level 1 metric 13
user@R1# set level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 12
user@R1# set level 2 metric 29
user@R1# set level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 23

```

#### Router R2

```

[edit protocols isis interface so-1/0/0]
user@R2# set level 1 metric 14
user@R2# set level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 18
user@R2# set level 2 metric 32
user@R2# set level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 26

```

### Router R3

```
[edit protocols isis interface so-1/0/0]
user@R3# set level 1 metric 16
user@R3# set level 1 ipv4-multicast-metric 26
user@R3# set level 2 metric 30
user@R3# set level 2 ipv4-multicast-metric 20
```

4. Disable the out-of-band management port, fxp0.

### Routers R1, R2, and R3

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

5. If you are done configuring the routers, commit the configuration.

### Routers R1, R2, and R3

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by using the `show protocols isis` statement. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

### Router R1

```
user@R1# show protocols isis

traceoptions {
  file isis size 5m world-readable;
  flag error;
}
topologies ipv4-multicast;
interface so-0/0/0 {
  level 1 {
    metric 15;
```

```

        ipv4-multicast-metric 18;
    }
    level 2 {
        metric 20;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 14;
    }
}
interface so-1/0/0 {
    level 1 {
        metric 13;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 12;
    }
    level 2 {
        metric 29;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 23;
    }
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

```

## Router R2

```

user@R2# show protocols isis

traceoptions {
    file isis size 5m world-readable;
    flag error;
}
topologies ipv4-multicast;
interface so-0/0/0 {
    level 1 {
        metric 13;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 12;
    }
    level 2 {
        metric 29;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 23;
    }
}
interface so-1/0/0 {
    level 1 {

```

```

        metric 14;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 18;
    }
    level 2 {
        metric 32;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 26;
    }
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

```

### Router R3

```

user@R3# show protocols isis

traceoptions {
    file isis size 5m world-readable;
    flag error;
}
topologies ipv4-multicast;
interface so-0/0/0 {
    level 1 {
        metric 19;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 11;
    }
    level 2 {
        metric 27;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 21;
    }
}
interface so-1/0/0 {
    level 1 {
        metric 16;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 26;
    }
    level 2 {
        metric 30;
        ipv4-multicast-metric 20;
    }
}
interface fxp0.0 {

```

```
    disable;  
}
```

## Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS on all routers. See ["Example: Configuring IS-IS" on page 13](#) for information about the required IS-IS configuration.

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 7.3 or later
- M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

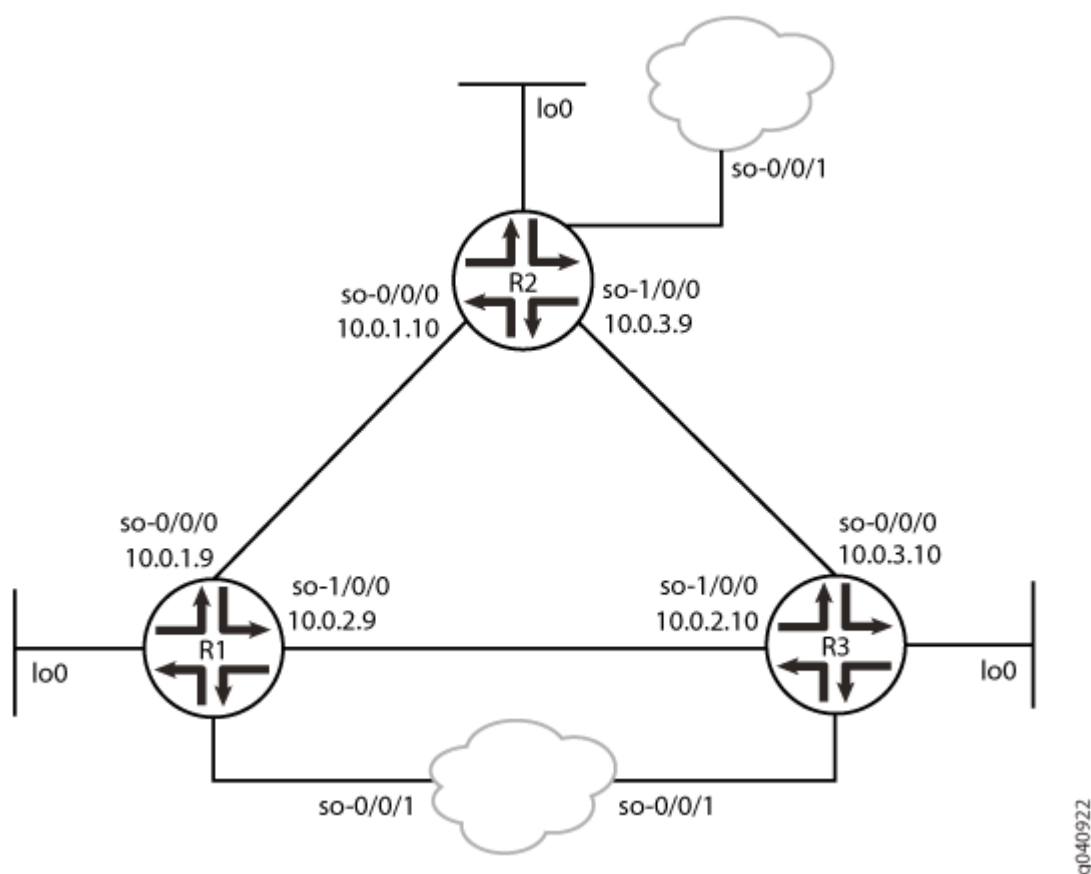
- [Topology | 285](#)

This example shows an IS-IS multicast topology configuration. Three routers are connected to each other. A loopback interface is configured on each router.

## Topology

Figure 22 on page 285 shows the sample network.

Figure 22: Configuring IS-IS Multicast Topology



## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

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- Verifying That IS-IS Is Configured | 288
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- Verifying the Configuration of the Multicast Topology | 293

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## Verifying the Connection Between Routers R1, R2, and R3

### Purpose

Make sure that Routers R1, R2, and R3 are connected to each other.

### Action

Ping the other two routers from any router, to check the connectivity between the three routers as per the network topology.

```
user@R1> ping 10.0.3.9
```

```
PING 10.0.3.9 (10.0.3.9): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.3.9: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.299 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=52.304 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.271 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.9: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.343 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.9: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.434 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.9: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.306 ms
^C
--- 10.0.3.9 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.271/9.826/52.304/18.997 ms
```

```
user@R1> ping 10.0.3.10
```

```
PING 10.0.3.10 (10.0.3.10): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.3.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.431 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.296 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.887 ms
^C
--- 10.0.3.10 ping statistics ---
```



```
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.296/1.538/1.887/0.253 ms
```

```
user@R2> ping 10.0.2.9
```

```
PING 10.0.2.9 (10.0.2.9): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.2.9: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.365 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.813 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.290 ms
^C
--- 10.0.2.9 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.290/1.489/1.813/0.231 ms
```

```
user@R2> ping 10.0.2.10
```

```
PING 10.0.2.10 (10.0.2.10): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=1.318 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.394 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=1.366 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=1.305 ms
^C
--- 10.0.2.10 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.305/1.346/1.394/0.036 ms
```

```
user@R3> ping 10.0.1.10
```

```
PING 10.0.1.10 (10.0.1.10): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=1.316 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.418 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=1.277 ms
^C
--- 10.0.1.10 ping statistics ---
```

```
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.277/1.337/1.418/0.059 ms
```

```
user@R3> ping 10.0.1.9
```

```
PING 10.0.1.9 (10.0.1.9): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.1.9: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.381 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.499 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.300 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.9: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.397 ms
^C
--- 10.0.1.9 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.300/1.394/1.499/0.071 ms
```

## Meaning

Routers R1, R2, and R3 have a peer relationship with each other.

## Verifying That IS-IS Is Configured

### Purpose

Make sure that the IS-IS instance is running on Routers R1, R2, and R3, and that they are adjacent to each other.

### Action

Use the `show isis adjacency detail` command to check the adjacency between the routers.

Router R1

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency detail
```

```
R2
```

```
Interface: so-0/0/0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 8 secs
Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:23:59 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
Topologies: IPV4-Multicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
```

LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.0.1.10

R2

Interface: so-0/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 8 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:23:58 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bd  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.0.1.10

R3

Interface: so-1/0/0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 7 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:24:20 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bd  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R3.02, IP addresses: 10.0.2.10

R3

Interface: so-1/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 6 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:24:20 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bd  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R3.02, IP addresses: 10.0.2.10

## Router R2

user@R2> **show isis adjacency detail**

R1

Interface: so-0/0/0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 20 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:27:50 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bc  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.0.1.9

R1

Interface: so-0/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 26 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:27:50 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bc

Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R2.02, IP addresses: 10.0.1.9

R3

Interface: so-1/0/0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 8 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:27:22 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bd  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R3.03, IP addresses: 10.0.3.10

R3

Interface: so-1/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 8 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:27:22 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bd  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R3.03, IP addresses: 10.0.3.10

## Router R3

user@R3> **show isis adjacency detail**

R2

Interface: so-0/0/0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 18 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:33:09 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bc  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R3.03, IP addresses: 10.0.3.9

R2

Interface: so-0/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 22 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:33:09 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bc  
 Topologies: IPV4-Multicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: R3.03, IP addresses: 10.0.3.9

R1

Interface: so-1/0/0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs

```

Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:33:59 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
Topologies: IPV4-Multicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
LAN id: R3.02, IP addresses: 10.0.2.9

```

R1

```

Interface: so-1/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 19 secs
Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2d 19:33:59 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, MAC address: 0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
Topologies: IPV4-Multicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
LAN id: R3.02, IP addresses: 10.0.2.9

```

## Meaning

IS-IS is configured on Routers R1, R2, and R3, and they are adjacent to each other.

## Verifying the Configured Multicast Metric Values

### Purpose

Make sure that the SPF calculations are accurate as per the configured multicast metric values on Routers R1, R2, and R3.

### Action

Use the `show isis spf results` command to check the SPF calculations for the network.

Router R1

```

user@R1> show isis spf results
...
IPV4 Multicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
Node  Metric  Interface  NH  Via  SNPA
R3.03  28         so-1/0/0   IPV4 R3  0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R2.00  18         so-0/0/0   IPV4 R2  0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R3.00  17         so-1/0/0   IPV4 R3  0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R1.00  0
4 nodes

```

IPv4 Multicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R3.03	40	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R2	0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R3.00	22	so-1/0/0	IPV4	R3	0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R2.00	14	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R2	0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R1.00	0				

4 nodes

## Router R2

user@R2> **show isis spf results**

...

IPv4 Multicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R3.02	29	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R1	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R3.00	18	so-1/0/0	IPV4	R3	0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R1.00	12	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R1	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R2.02	12				
R2.00	0				

5 nodes

IPv4 Multicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R3.02	45	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R1	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R3.00	26	so-1/0/0	IPV4	R3	0:1b:c0:86:54:bd
R1.00	23	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R1	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R2.02	23				
R2.00	0				

5 nodes

## Router R3

user@R3> **show isis spf results**

...

IPv4 Multicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R3.02	26				
R1.00	23	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R2	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R2.02	23	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R2	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R2.00	11	so-0/0/0	IPV4	R2	0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R3.03	11				

```

R3.00 0
  6 nodes

IPv4 Multicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
Node  Metric    Interface    NH  Via  SNPA
R2.02  34          so-1/0/0      IPV4 R1    0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R2.00  21          so-0/0/0      IPV4 R2    0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R3.03  21
R1.00  20          so-1/0/0      IPV4 R1    0:1b:c0:86:54:bc
R3.02  20
R3.00  0
  6 nodes

```

## Meaning

The configured multicast metric values are used in SPF calculations for the IS-IS network.

## Verifying the Configuration of the Multicast Topology

### Purpose

Make sure that the multicast topology is configured on Routers R1, R2, and R3.

### Action

Use the `show isis database detail` command to verify the multicast topology configuration on the routers.

Router R1

```

user@R1> show isis database detail

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x142, Checksum: 0xd07, Lifetime: 663 secs
  IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      15
  IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      15
  IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02    Metric:      18
  IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02    Metric:      17
  IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30 Metric:      15 Internal Up
  IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30 Metric:      15 Internal Up

```

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x13f, Checksum: 0xf02b, Lifetime: 883 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02	Metric:	13
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric:	14
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02	Metric:	12
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric:	18
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30	Metric:	13 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30	Metric:	14 Internal Up

R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0x57e2, Lifetime: 913 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00	Metric:	0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00	Metric:	0

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0xc8de, Lifetime: 488 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02	Metric:	16
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric:	19
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02	Metric:	26
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric:	11
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30	Metric:	16 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30	Metric:	19 Internal Up

R3.02-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xfb0e, Lifetime: 625 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00	Metric:	0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00	Metric:	0

R3.03-00 Sequence: 0x138, Checksum: 0xad56, Lifetime: 714 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00	Metric:	0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00	Metric:	0

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x142, Checksum: 0x2c7c, Lifetime: 816 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02	Metric:	20
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02	Metric:	31
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02	Metric:	14
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02	Metric:	22
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30	Metric:	20 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30	Metric:	31 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30	Metric:	29 Internal Up

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x13f, Checksum: 0x4826, Lifetime: 966 secs

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02	Metric:	29
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric:	32



```

IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      23
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      26
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30    Metric:      29 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30    Metric:      28 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30    Metric:      32 Internal Up

R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0x57e2, Lifetime: 966 secs
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x13d, Checksum: 0x1b19, Lifetime: 805 secs
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      30
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      27
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      20
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      21
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30    Metric:      31 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30    Metric:      30 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30    Metric:      27 Internal Up

R3.02-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xfb0e, Lifetime: 844 secs
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

R3.03-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xab57, Lifetime: 844 secs
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

## Router R2

```
user@R2> show isis database detail
```

```
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
```

```

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x142, Checksum: 0xd07, Lifetime: 524 secs
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      15
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      15
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      18
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      17
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30    Metric:      15 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30    Metric:      15 Internal Up

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x13f, Checksum: 0xf02b, Lifetime: 748 secs

```

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      13
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      14
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02    Metric:      12
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03    Metric:      18
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30  Metric:      13 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30  Metric:      14 Internal Up

```

R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0x57e2, Lifetime: 777 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0

```

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x13d, Checksum: 0xc6df, Lifetime: 1102 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      16
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      19
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02    Metric:      26
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03    Metric:      11
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30  Metric:      16 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30  Metric:      19 Internal Up

```

R3.02-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xfb0e, Lifetime: 488 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

R3.03-00 Sequence: 0x138, Checksum: 0xad56, Lifetime: 577 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x142, Checksum: 0x2c7c, Lifetime: 676 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      20
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      31
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02    Metric:      14
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02    Metric:      22
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30  Metric:      20 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30  Metric:      31 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30  Metric:      29 Internal Up

```

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x13f, Checksum: 0x4826, Lifetime: 831 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      29
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      32
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02    Metric:      23
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03    Metric:      26

```

```

IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30 Metric:      29 Internal Up
IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30 Metric:      28 Internal Up
IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30 Metric:      32 Internal Up

R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0x57e2, Lifetime: 831 secs
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x13d, Checksum: 0x1b19, Lifetime: 667 secs
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      30
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      27
  IPv4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02     Metric:      20
  IPv4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03     Metric:      21
  IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30 Metric:      31 Internal Up
  IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30 Metric:      30 Internal Up
  IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30 Metric:      27 Internal Up

R3.02-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xfb0e, Lifetime: 707 secs
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

R3.03-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xab57, Lifetime: 707 secs
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

### Router R3

```

user@R3> show isis database detail

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x143, Checksum: 0xb08, Lifetime: 1155 secs
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      15
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      15
  IPv4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02     Metric:      18
  IPv4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02     Metric:      17
  IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30 Metric:      15 Internal Up
  IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30 Metric:      15 Internal Up

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x13f, Checksum: 0xf02b, Lifetime: 687 secs
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      13
  IPv4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      14

```

```

IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      12
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      18
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30    Metric:      13 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30    Metric:      14 Internal Up

```

R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0x57e2, Lifetime: 716 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0

```

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x13d, Checksum: 0xc6df, Lifetime: 1044 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      16
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      19
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02     Metric:      26
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03     Metric:      11
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30   Metric:      16 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30   Metric:      19 Internal Up

```

R3.02-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xfb0e, Lifetime: 430 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

R3.03-00 Sequence: 0x138, Checksum: 0xad56, Lifetime: 519 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00      Metric:      0
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00      Metric:      0

```

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x142, Checksum: 0x2c7c, Lifetime: 617 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      20
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02      Metric:      31
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02     Metric:      14
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02     Metric:      22
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30   Metric:      20 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30   Metric:      31 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30   Metric:      29 Internal Up

```

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x13f, Checksum: 0x4826, Lifetime: 769 secs

```

IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.02      Metric:      29
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03      Metric:      32
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R2.02     Metric:      23
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03     Metric:      26
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30   Metric:      29 Internal Up
IP IPV4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30   Metric:      28 Internal Up

```

IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30	Metric: 32	Internal Up
R2.02-00 Sequence: 0x13c, Checksum: 0x57e2, Lifetime: 769 secs		
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00	Metric: 0	
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00	Metric: 0	
R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x13d, Checksum: 0x1b19, Lifetime: 610 secs		
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.02	Metric: 30	
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric: 27	
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.02	Metric: 20	
IPV4 Multicast IS neighbor: R3.03	Metric: 21	
IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.1.8/30	Metric: 31	Internal Up
IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.2.8/30	Metric: 30	Internal Up
IP IPv4 Unicast prefix: 10.0.3.8/30	Metric: 27	Internal Up
R3.02-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xfb0e, Lifetime: 649 secs		
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R1.00	Metric: 0	
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00	Metric: 0	
R3.03-00 Sequence: 0x139, Checksum: 0xab57, Lifetime: 649 secs		
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R2.00	Metric: 0	
IPV4 Unicast IS neighbor: R3.00	Metric: 0	

## Meaning

Multicast topology is configured on Routers R1, R2, and R3.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[IS-IS Multicast Topologies Overview](#) | 275

## Understanding Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses

Service providers and enterprises are faced with growing their networks using IPv6, while continuing to serve IPv4 customers.

Increasingly, the public side of network address translation (NAT) devices is IPv6 rather than IPv4. Service providers cannot continue giving customers globally routable IPv4 addresses, they cannot get new globally routable IPv4 addresses for expanding their own networks, and yet they must continue to

serve both IPv4 customers and new customers, all of whom are primarily trying to reach IPv4 destinations.

IPv4 and IPv6 must coexist for some number of years, and their coexistence must be transparent to end users. If an IPv4-to-IPv6 transition is successful, end users should not even notice it.

A dual-stack device is a device with network interfaces that can originate and understand both IPv4 and IPv6 packets.

Other strategies, such as manually or dynamically configured tunnels and translation devices exist, but dual stacking is often the preferable solution in many scenarios. The dual-stacked device can interoperate equally with IPv4 devices, IPv6 devices, and other dual-stacked devices. When both devices are dual stacked, the two devices agree on which IP version to use.

The transition is driven by DNS. If a dual-stacked device queries the name of a destination and DNS gives it an IPv4 address (a DNS A Record), it sends IPv4 packets. If DNS responds with an IPv6 address (a DNS AAAA Record), it sends IPv6 packets.

Keep in mind that if you are going to dual stack all of your network devices, the interfaces need both an IPv6 and an IPv4 address. This raises the issue that the Internet has run out of IPv4 addresses, which is the main reason IPv6 is needed in the first place. If you do not have an abundant supply of IPv4 addresses to apply to your devices, you can still use dual stacking, but you will need to conserve your supply of IPv4 addresses by using network address translation (NAT). Building dual-stacked networks with a mix of global IPv6 addresses and NAT-ed IPv4 addresses is quite feasible. Some specific solutions include carrier-grade NAT (CGN), NAT44(4), NAT64, NAT464, and dual-stack lite.

[Table 4 on page 300](#) describes at a high level how to pick a network addressing technique. In reality, a complete solution might include a set of techniques to satisfy multiple service needs. It is important to understand the backbone technology being used on the network and also to know if the provider has control over the access customer premises equipment (CPE).

**Table 4: Choosing the Right Solution to Address Next-Generation Addressing Requirements**

CPE Network	Access Network	Destinations	Solution
IPv4	IPv4	IPv4 Internet	NAT44(4)
IPv4/ IPv6	IPv6	IPv4 Internet	DS-Lite with NAT44

**Table 4: Choosing the Right Solution to Address Next-Generation Addressing Requirements**  
(Continued)

CPE Network	Access Network	Destinations	Solution
IPv4/IPv6	IPv4	IPv6 Internet	6rd (6to4)
IPv4	IPv6	IPv4 Internet	NAT64

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding IPv6 Dual-Stack Lite*

*Understanding IPv6*

[Example: Configuring IS-IS Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses | 301](#)

## Example: Configuring IS-IS Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 301](#)
- [Overview | 302](#)
- [Configuration | 303](#)
- [Verification | 307](#)

This example shows how to configure IPv4 and IPv6 dual stacking in IS-IS.

### Requirements

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

## Overview

---



Video: [IS-IS Dual Stacking](#)

---

You can use IPv4 and IPv6 dual stacking to begin your migration from IPv4 to IPv6 by implementing IPv6 alongside IPv4 in your existing networks. This allows you to implement IPv6 so that you can provide the same services over IPv6—for example, video, voice, high-quality data—that you currently provide in your IPv4 networks. You can then perform incremental upgrades to IPv6 and avoid service disruptions while migrating from IPv4 to IPv6.

Unlike RIP and OSPF, IS-IS does not require a distinct protocol or a new version to support IPv6. Because IS-IS uses ISO addresses, the configuration for IPv6 and IPv4 is identical in the Junos OS implementation of IS-IS. For IS-IS to carry IPv6 routes, you only need to add IPv6 addresses to IS-IS enabled interfaces or include other IPv6 routes in your IS-IS export policy.

The only explicit configuration needed in IS-IS with regard to IPv6 is if you want to disable it. Alternatively, you can disable IPv4 routing and use IS-IS with IPv6 only. An example of each is provided here:

Disable IPv6 routing in IS-IS:

```
[edit protocols isis]  
user@host# set no-ipv6-routing
```

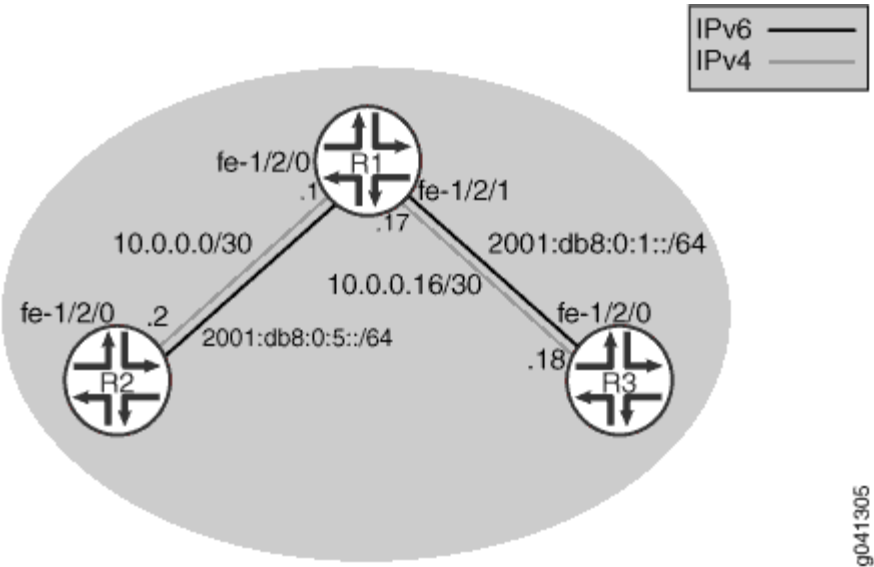
Use IS-IS exclusively for IPv6 routing:

```
[edit protocols isis]  
user@host# set no-ipv4-routing
```



Figure 23 on page 303 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 23: IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Dual Stacking Topology



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 303 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 23 on page 303. The section "No Link Title" on page 305 describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 303

### Procedure

### 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 R1

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 eui-64
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/128
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## Device R2

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::2/128
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## Device R3

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::3/128
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0
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* in the Junos OS [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure IS-IS dual stacking:

1. Configure the interfaces, including both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses on each interface.

Optionally, include the `eui-64` statement to automatically generate the host number portion of interface addresses.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 eui-64
user@R1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/128
```

2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
user@R1# set interface lo0.0
```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
```

```

        address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 {
            eui-64;
        }
    }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.17/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 {
                eui-64;
            }
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8::1/128;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R1# show protocols
isis {
    interface fe-1/2/0.0;
    interface fe-1/2/1.0;
}

```

```
interface lo0.0;
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Checking the Neighbor Adjacencies | 307](#)
- [Pinging the IPv6 Interfaces | 308](#)
- [Checking the IPv6 Routing Table | 309](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Checking the Neighbor Adjacencies

#### Purpose

Determine what topologies are supported on neighboring IS-IS devices.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency detail` command.

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency detail
```

```
R2
```

```
Interface: fe-1/2/0.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 24 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 18:34:08 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 10.0.0.2
IPv6 addresses: fe80::2a0:a514:0:24c
```

```
R3
```

```
Interface: fe-1/2/1.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs
```

```

Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 18:33:41 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 10.0.0.18
IPv6 addresses: fe80::2a0:a514:0:124c

```

### Meaning

As expected, the output shows that the two neighbors support both IPv4 and IPv6. The IPv4 address and the IPv6 link-local address are also shown.

### Pinging the IPv6 Interfaces

### Purpose

Make sure that you can ping the remote IPv6 interfaces.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the ping command to ping from Device R2 to Device R3.

#### 1. Determine the IPv6 address assigned to Device R3.

If you use EUI-64 addressing as shown in the example, the host portion of the IPv6 addresses is assigned automatically. To determine what addresses are assigned, use the `show interfaces terse` command on Device R3.

```

user@R3> show interfaces terse

```

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
fe-1/2/0					
fe-1/2/0.0	up	up	inet	10.0.0.18/30	
			iso		
			inet6	2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c/64	
				fe80::2a0:a514:0:124c/64	
lo0					
lo0.0	up	up	inet	192.168.0.3	--> 0/0
			iso	49.0002.0192.0168.0003	
			inet6	2001:db8::3	
				fe80::2a0:a50f:fc56:14c	

The IPv6 addresses that should be pingable are 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c and 2001:db8::3.

2. From Device R2, ping the Device R3 fe-1/2/0.0 IPv6 interface address and the lo0.0 IPv6 interface address.

```
user@R2> ping 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c
PING6(56=40+8+8 bytes) 2001:db8:0:5:2a0:a514:0:24c --> 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c
16 bytes from 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c, icmp_seq=0 hlim=63 time=2.373 ms
16 bytes from 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c, icmp_seq=1 hlim=63 time=1.600 ms
16 bytes from 2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:124c, icmp_seq=2 hlim=63 time=2.228 ms
```

```
user@R2> ping 2001:db8::3
PING6(56=40+8+8 bytes) 2001:db8:0:5:2a0:a514:0:24c --> 2001:db8::3
16 bytes from 2001:db8::3, icmp_seq=0 hlim=63 time=1.797 ms
16 bytes from 2001:db8::3, icmp_seq=1 hlim=63 time=1.430 ms
16 bytes from 2001:db8::3, icmp_seq=2 hlim=63 time=2.525 ms
```

## Meaning

This test confirms that IS-IS has learned the IPv6 routes.

## Checking the IPv6 Routing Table

## Purpose

Verify that the expected routes are in the IPv6 routing table.

## Action

```
user@R1> show route table inet6.0
inet6.0: 11 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2001:db8::1/128    *[Direct/0] 18:52:52
                  > via lo0.0
2001:db8::2/128    *[IS-IS/15] 01:59:52, metric 10
                  > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:24c via fe-1/2/0.0
2001:db8::3/128    *[IS-IS/15] 01:59:52, metric 10
                  > to fe80::2a0:a514:0:124c via fe-1/2/1.0
```

```

2001:db8:0:1::/64  *[Direct/0] 18:52:15
                   >   via fe-1/2/1.0
2001:db8:0:1:2a0:a514:0:114c/128
                   *[Local/0] 18:52:48
                   Local via fe-1/2/1.0
2001:db8:0:5::/64  *[Direct/0] 18:52:49
                   >   via fe-1/2/0.0
2001:db8:0:5:2a0:a514:0:14c/128
                   *[Local/0] 18:52:49
                   Local via fe-1/2/0.0
fe80::/64          *[Direct/0] 18:52:49
                   >   via fe-1/2/0.0
                   [Direct/0] 18:52:15
                   >   via fe-1/2/1.0
fe80::2a0:a50f:fc56:14c/128
                   *[Direct/0] 18:52:52
                   >   via lo0.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:14c/128
                   *[Local/0] 18:52:49
                   Local via fe-1/2/0.0
fe80::2a0:a514:0:114c/128
                   *[Local/0] 18:52:48
                   Local via fe-1/2/1.0

```

## Meaning

The output shows the IPv6 interface routes (direct and local) and the IPv6 routes learned through IS-IS.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies](#) | 311

## Understanding IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies

You can configure IS-IS to calculate an alternate IPv6 unicast topology, in addition to the normal IPv4 unicast topology, and add the corresponding routes to inet6.0. The IS-IS interface metrics for the IPv4 topology can be configured independently of the IPv6 metrics. You can also selectively disable interfaces from participating in the IPv6 topology while continuing to participate in the IPv4 topology. This enables you to exercise control over the paths that unicast data takes through a network.



A topology is the set of joined nodes. IS-IS evaluates all the paths in a single topology for each IS-IS level and uses the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm to determine the best path among all the feasible paths. Topology discovery and SPF calculation is performed in a protocol-neutral fashion because it is done at Layer 2 of the OSI model. If you load the topology with reachability information for a certain protocol (for example, IP), the assumption is that the circuits that are supposed to provide reachability between routing devices can carry the protocol. The SPF algorithm has a per-link orientation, not a per-address family or per-protocol orientation.

Multitopology routing enables you to override this default behavior by enabling a per-address family, per-protocol SPF calculation.

The additional CPU load associated with multiple runs of the SPF algorithm is generally not an issue with the processing power available on today's routing device control planes.

The multitopology extensions alter existing type, length, and value (TLV) tuples by adding a topology ID. Each routing device in a given topology maintains its adjacencies and runs a per-topology SPF calculation.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies](#) | 311

## Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements](#) | 311
- [Overview](#) | 312
- [Configuration](#) | 314
- [Verification](#) | 319

This example shows how to configure IS-IS to calculate an alternate IPv6 unicast topology, in addition to the normal IPv4 unicast topology.

### Requirements

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

## Overview

This example focuses on IPv4 and IPv6 unicast topologies. The IS-IS interface metrics for the IPv4 topology can be configured independently of the IPv6 metrics. You can also selectively disable interfaces from participating in the IPv6 topology while continuing to participate in the IPv4 topology. This enables you to exercise control over the paths that unicast data takes through a network.

To enable an IPv6 unicast topology for IS-IS, include the `ipv6-unicast` statement:

```
isis {
  topologies {
    ipv6-unicast;
  }
}
```

To configure a metric for the IPv6 unicast topology, include the `ipv6-unicast-metric` statement:

```
isis {
  interface interface-name {
    level level-number {
      ipv6-unicast-metric number;
    }
  }
}
```

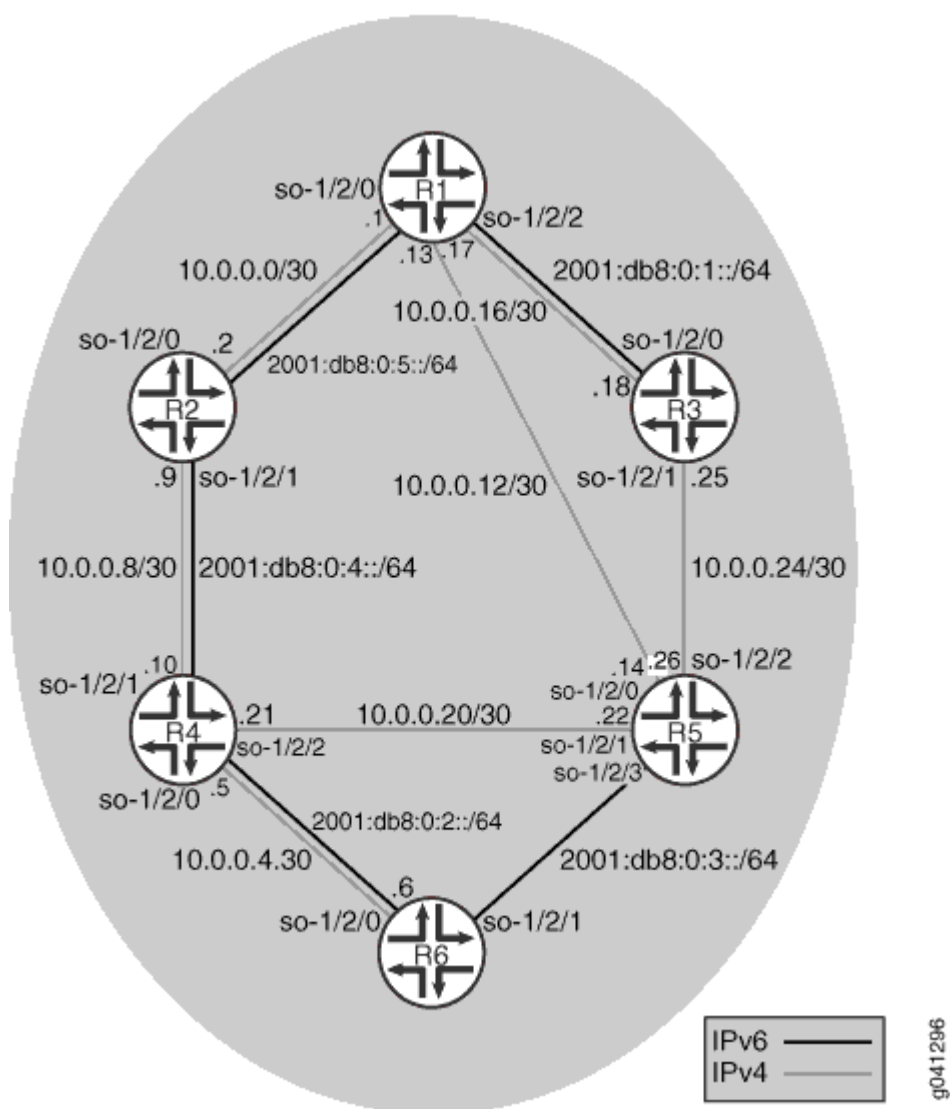
To exclude an interface from the IPv6 unicast topologies for IS-IS, include the `no-ipv6-unicast` statement:

```
isis {
  interface interface-name {
    no-ipv6-unicast;
  }
}
```

[Figure 24 on page 313](#) shows the topology used in this example. The black lines indicate link membership in the IPv6 topology. The gray lines indicate membership to the IPv4 topology. Using regular TLVs, it would not be possible to build multiple topologies and run an SPF calculation based on them. The multitopology extensions describe an extension to carry the set of supported protocols in the

hello packet. After activating multitopology routing support on a link, the link carries all the topologies that the underlying circuit is able to relay.

**Figure 24: IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies**



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 314 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 24 on page 313. The section "No Link Title" on page 317 describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Procedure](#) | 314

### Procedure

#### 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 R1

```
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 eui-64
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/128
set protocols isis topologies ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/1.0 no-ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/2.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
```

#### Device R2

```
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 eui-64
```

```

set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:4::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::2/128
set protocols isis topologies ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/0.2
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/1.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

### Device R3

```

set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::3/128
set protocols isis topologies ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/1.0 no-ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

### Device R4

```

set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:2::/64 eui-64
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0004.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::4/128
set protocols isis topologies ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/0.0

```

```

set protocols isis interface so-1/2/1.0
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/2.0 no-ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## Device R5

```

set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.14/30
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
set interfaces so-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:3::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::5/128
set protocols isis topologies ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/0.0 no-ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/1.0 no-ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/2.0 no-ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/3.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## Device R6

```

set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:2::/64 eui-64
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:3::/64 eui-64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0006.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::6/128
set protocols isis topologies ipv6-unicast
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/0.0
set protocols isis interface so-1/2/1.0
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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure an alternate IPv6 unicast topology:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@R1# set so-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set so-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 eui-64
user@R1# set so-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
user@R1# set so-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
user@R1# set so-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set so-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 eui-64
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/128
```

2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface so-1/2/0.0
user@R1# set interface so-1/2/1.0
user@R1# set interface so-1/2/2.0
user@R1# set interface lo0.0
```

3. Enable multitopology routing on the IS-IS interfaces.

The `ipv6-unicast` statement enables multitopology IS-IS routing on all interfaces that have `family iso` and `family inet6` configured and are listed at the `[edit protocols isis interface]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set topologies ipv6-unicast
```

4. Disable IPv6 unicast support on a given interface.

If you do not want to run multitenancy IS-IS routing for IPv6 on a given interface, you can disable multitenancy routing by including the `no-ipv6-unicast` statement in the IS-IS interface configuration.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface so-1/2/1.0 no-ipv6-unicast
```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show interfaces
so-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:0:5::/64 {
        eui-64;
      }
    }
  }
}
so-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.13/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
so-1/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.17/30;
    }
    family iso;
```



```

        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:0:1::/64 {
                eui-64;
            }
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8::1/128;
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@R1# show protocols
isis {
    topologies ipv6-unicast;
    interface so-1/2/0.0;
    interface so-1/2/1.0 {
        no-ipv6-unicast;
    }
    interface so-1/2/2.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Checking the Topologies on Neighbors | 320](#)

- [Checking the IS-IS SPF Calculations | 321](#)
- [Checking the Tcpdump Output | 322](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## Checking the Topologies on Neighbors

### Purpose

Determine what topologies are supported on neighboring IS-IS devices.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency detail` command.

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency detail
```

R2

```
Interface: so-1/2/0.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 24 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:28:16 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast, IPV6-Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 10.0.0.2
IPv6 addresses: fe80::2a0:a514:0:24c
```

R5

```
Interface: so-1/2/1.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:27:47 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 10.0.0.14
```

R3

```
Interface: so-1/2/2.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 22 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:27:25 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6
```

**Topologies: Unicast, IPv6-Unicast**

Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

IP addresses: 10.0.0.18

IPv6 addresses: fe80::2a0:a514:0:124c

**Meaning**

As expected, the adjacency with Device R5 only supports the IPv4 unicast topology, while the adjacencies with Device R2 and Device R3 support both the IPv4 and IPv6 topologies.

**Checking the IS-IS SPF Calculations****Purpose**

Verify that separate SPF calculations are being run for IPv4 and IPv6.

**Action**

From operational mode, enter the `show isis spf brief` command.

```
user@R1> show isis spf brief
```

**IPv4 Unicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:**

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R6.00	20	so-1/2/1.0	IPV4 R5		
R4.00	20	so-1/2/0.0	IPV4 R2		
R5.00	10	so-1/2/1.0	IPV4 R5		
R3.00	10	so-1/2/2.0	IPV4 R3		
R2.00	10	so-1/2/0.0	IPV4 R2		
R1.00	0				

6 nodes

**IPv4 Unicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:**

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R6.00	20	so-1/2/1.0	IPV4 R5		
R4.00	20	so-1/2/0.0	IPV4 R2		
R5.00	10	so-1/2/1.0	IPV4 R5		
R3.00	10	so-1/2/2.0	IPV4 R3		
R2.00	10	so-1/2/0.0	IPV4 R2		
R1.00	0				

6 nodes

**IPv6 Unicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:**

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R5.00	40	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R6.00	30	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R4.00	20	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R3.00	10	so-1/2/2.0	IPV6 R3		
R2.00	10	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R1.00	0				
6 nodes					

**IPv6 Unicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:**

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
R5.00	40	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R6.00	30	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R4.00	20	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R3.00	10	so-1/2/2.0	IPV6 R3		
R2.00	10	so-1/2/0.0	IPV6 R2		
R1.00	0				
6 nodes					

**Meaning**

As expected, SPF calculations are being performed for IPv4 and IPv6 topologies.

**Checking the Tcpdump Output****Purpose**

Verify that the link can be a member of both the IPv4 unicast topology and the IPv6 unicast topology.

**Action**

```

user@R1> monitor traffic detail interface so-1/2/0.0
[...]

15:52:35.719540 In IS-IS, length 82
  p2p IIH, hlen: 20, v: 1, pdu-v: 1, sys-id-len: 6 (0), max-area: 3 (0)
    source-id: 0192.0168.0002, holding time: 27s, Flags: [Level 1, Level 2]
    circuit-id: 0x01, PDU length: 82
      Point-to-point Adjacency State TLV #240, length: 15
        Adjacency State: Up (0)

```

```

Extended Local circuit-ID: 0x00000054
Neighbor System-ID: 0192.0168.0001
Neighbor Extended Local circuit-ID: 0x00000043
Protocols supported TLV #129, length: 2
  NLPID(s): IPv4 (0xcc), IPv6 (0x8e)
IPv4 Interface address(es) TLV #132, length: 4
  IPv4 interface address: 10.0.0.2
IPv6 Interface address(es) TLV #232, length: 16
  IPv6 interface address: fe80::2a0:a514:0:24c
Area address(es) TLV #1, length: 4
  Area address (length: 3): 49.0002
Restart Signaling TLV #211, length: 3
  Flags [none], Remaining holding time 0s
Multi Topology TLV #229, length: 4
  IPv4 unicast Topology (0x000), Flags: [none]
  IPv6 unicast Topology (0x002), Flags: [none]

```

## Meaning

The IS-IS hello (IIH) packet shows that IPv4 and IPv6 are supported. The hello packet lists valid IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and therefore the routing device can create valid next-hop entries. The supported protocols are listed in the multitopology TLV #229.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Example: Configuring IS-IS Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses](#) | 301

# Configuring IS-IS Link and Node Link Protection

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS | 324](#)
- [Example: Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS Routes in a Layer 3 VPN | 329](#)
- [Understanding Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks | 346](#)
- [Configuring Remote LFA Backup over LDP Tunnels in an IS-IS Network | 347](#)
- [Example: Configuring Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks | 349](#)
- [Understanding Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors | 366](#)
- [Example: Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors | 367](#)

## Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Configuring Link Protection for IS-IS | 326](#)
- [Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS | 327](#)
- [Excluding an IS-IS Interface as a Backup for Protected Interfaces | 328](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Label-Switched Paths as Backup Paths for IS-IS | 328](#)
- [Using Operational Mode Commands to Monitor Protected IS-IS Routes | 329](#)

In Junos OS Release 9.5 and later, support for IS-IS loop-free alternate routes enables IP fast-reroute capability for IS-IS. Junos OS precomputes loop-free backup routes for all IS-IS routes. These backup routes are preinstalled in the Packet Forwarding Engine, which performs a local repair and implements the backup path when the link for a primary next hop for a particular route is no longer available. With local repair, the Packet Forwarding Engine can correct a path failure before it receives recomputed paths from the Routing Engine. Local repair reduces the amount of time needed to reroute traffic to less than

50 milliseconds. In contrast, global repair can take up to 800 milliseconds to compute a new route. Local repair and global repair are thus complementary. Local repair enables traffic to continue to be routed using a backup path until global repair is able to calculate a new route.

A loop-free path is one that does not forward traffic back through the routing device to reach a given destination. That is, a neighbor whose shortest path to the destination traverses the routing device is not used as a backup route to that destination. To determine loop-free alternate paths for IS-IS routes, Junos OS runs shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations on each one-hop neighbor. You can enable support for alternate loop-free routes on any IS-IS interface. Because it is common practice to enable LDP on an interface for which IS-IS is already enabled, this feature also provides support for LDP label-switched paths (LSPs).

**NOTE:** If you enable support for alternate loop-free routes on an interface configured for both LDP and IS-IS, you can use the `traceroute` command to trace the active path to the primary next hop.

The level of backup coverage available through IS-IS routes depends on the actual network topology and is typically less than 100 percent for all destinations on any given routing device. You can extend backup coverage to include RSVP LSPs.

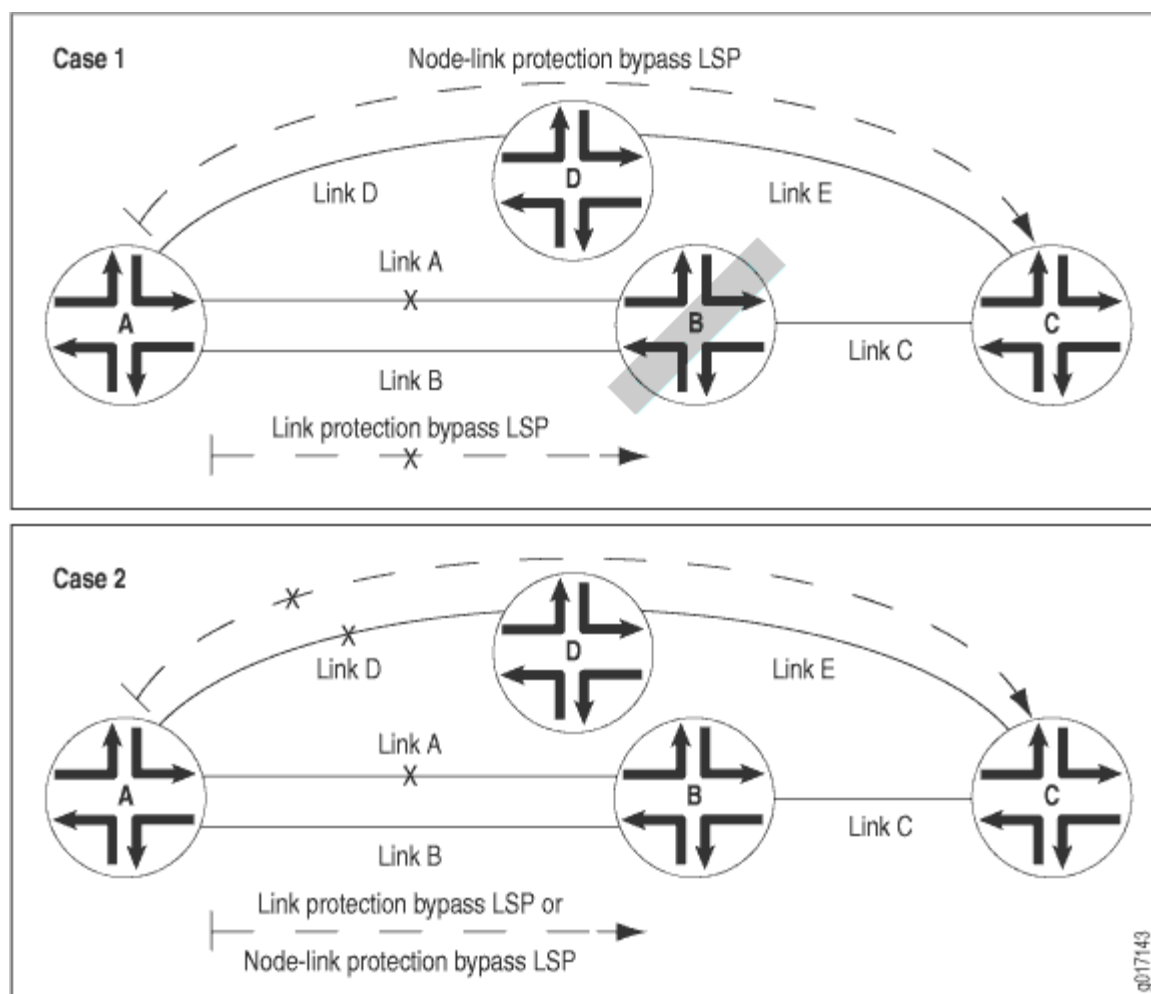
Junos OS provides two mechanisms for route redundancy for IS-IS through alternate loop-free routes: link protection and node-link protection. When you enable link protection or node-link protection on an IS-IS interface, Junos OS creates a single alternate path to the primary next hop for all destination routes that traverse a protected interface. Link protection offers per-link traffic protection. Use link protection when you assume that only a single link might become unavailable but that the neighboring node on the primary path would still be available through another interface.

Node-link protection establishes an alternate path through a different routing device altogether. Use node-link protection when you assume that access to a node is lost when a link is no longer available. As a result, Junos OS calculates a backup path that avoids the primary next-hop routing device. In Junos OS Release 9.4 and earlier, only the RSVP protocol supports Packet Forwarding Engine local repair and fast reroute as well as link protection and node protection.

In [Figure 25 on page 326](#), Case 2 shows how link protection allows source Router A to switch to Link B when the primary next hop Link A to destination Router C fails. However, if Router B fails, Link B also fails, and the protected Link A is lost. If node-link protection is enabled, Router A is able to switch to Link D on Router D and bypass the failed Router B altogether. As shown in Case 1, with node-link protection enabled, Router A has a node-link protection alternate path available through Router D to

destination Router C. That means that if Router B fails, Router A can still reach Router C because the path from Router A to Link D remains available as an alternate backup path.

**Figure 25: Link Protection and Node-Link Protection Comparison for IS-IS Routes**



The Junos OS implementation of support for loop-free alternate paths for IS-IS routes is based on the following standards:

- RFC 5286, *Basic Specification for IP Fast-Reroute: Loop-free Alternates*
- RFC 5714, *IP Fast Reroute Framework*

## Configuring Link Protection for IS-IS

You can configure link protection on any interface for which IS-IS is enabled. When you enable link protection, Junos OS creates one alternate path to the primary next hop for all destination routes that



traverse a protected interface. Link protection assumes that only a single link becomes unavailable but that the neighboring node would still be available through another interface.

**NOTE:** You must also configure a per-packet load-balancing routing policy to ensure that the routing protocol process installs all the next hops for a given route in the routing table.

To enable link protection, include the `link-protection` statement at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  isis {
    interface interface-name {
      link-protection;
    }
  }
}
```

## Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS

You can configure node-link protection on any interface for which IS-IS is enabled. Node-link protection establishes an alternate path through a different routing device altogether for all destination routes that traverse a protected interface. Node-link protection assumes that the entire routing device, or node, has failed. Junos OS therefore calculates a backup path that avoids the primary next-hop routing device.

**NOTE:** You must also configure a per-packet load-balancing routing policy to ensure that the routing protocol process installs all the next hops for a given route in the routing table.

To enable node-link protection, include the `node-link-protection` statement at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  isis {
    interface interface-name {
      node-link-protection;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
}
```

## Excluding an IS-IS Interface as a Backup for Protected Interfaces

By default, all IS-IS interfaces that belong to the master instance or a specific routing instance are eligible as backup interfaces for protected interfaces. You can specify that any IS-IS interface be excluded from functioning as a backup interface to protected interfaces. To exclude an IS-IS interface as a backup interface, include the `no-eligible-backup` statement at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  isis {
    interface interface-name {
      no-eligible-backup;
    }
  }
}
```

## Configuring RSVP Label-Switched Paths as Backup Paths for IS-IS

Relying on the shortest-path-first (SPF) calculation of backup paths for one-hop neighbors might result in less than 100 percent backup coverage for a specific network topology. You can enhance coverage of IS-IS and LDP label-switched paths (LSPs) by configuring RSVP LSPs as backup paths. To configure a specific RSVP LSP as a backup path, include the `backup` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path lsp-name {
      backup;
      to ip-address;
    }
  }
}
```

When configuring an LSP, you must specify the IP address of the egress routing device with the `to` statement. For detailed information about configuring LSPs and RSVP, see the [Junos OS MPLS Applications Library for Routing Devices](#).

## Using Operational Mode Commands to Monitor Protected IS-IS Routes

You can issue operational mode commands that provide more details about your link-protected and node-link-protected IS-IS routes. The following guidelines explain the type of information available from the output of each command:

- `show isis backup label-switched-path`—Displays which MPLS LSPs have been designated as backup paths and the current status of those LSPs.
- `show isis backup spf results`—Displays SPF calculations for each neighbor for a given destination. Indicates whether a specific interface or node has been designated as a backup path and why. Use the `no-coverage` option to display only those nodes that do not have backup coverage.
- `show isis backup coverage` —Displays the percentage of nodes and prefixes for each type of address family that is protected.
- `show isis interface detail`—Displays the type of protection (link or node-link) applied to each protected interface.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Example: Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS Routes in a Layer 3 VPN](#) | 329

## Example: Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS Routes in a Layer 3 VPN

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements](#) | 330
- [Overview](#) | 330
- [Configuration](#) | 331
- [Verification](#) | 341

Node-link protection establishes an alternate path through a different routing device. Use node-link protection when you assume that access to a node is lost when a link is no longer available. Junos OS calculates a backup path that avoids the primary next-hop routing device.

## Requirements

This example requires Junos OS Release 9.5 or later.

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

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

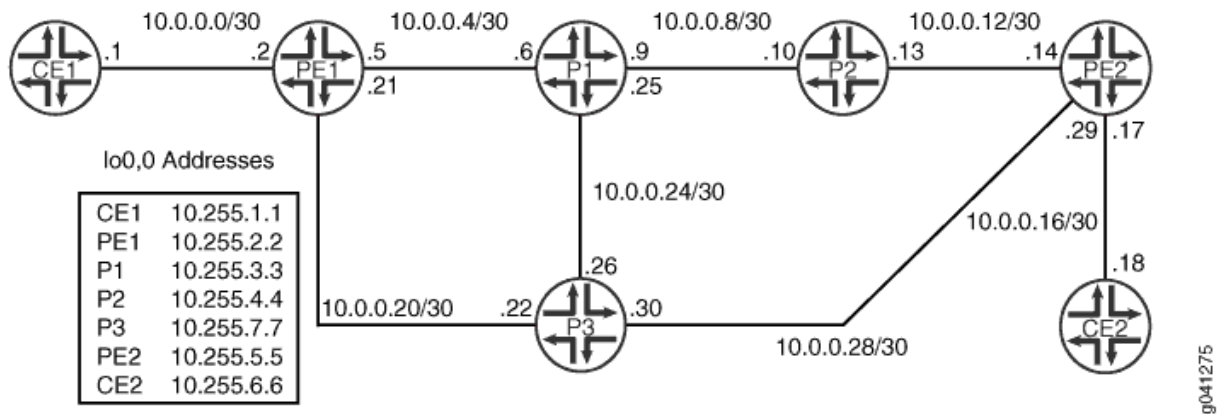
- [Topology | 331](#)

In this example, core-facing interfaces are enabled for IS-IS Level 2, LDP, and RSVP. Node-link protection is enabled on all the core-facing interfaces, which means that if the primary next hop for any destination that traverses the interfaces becomes unavailable, Junos OS uses a backup link that avoids the next-hop router altogether if necessary.

You also need to configure a routing policy that requires all traffic to use per-packet load balancing in order to enable Packet Forwarding Engine local repair. With local repair, the Packet Forwarding Engine can correct a path failure and implement a backup loop-free alternate route before it receives recomputed paths from the Routing Engine.

Figure 26 on page 331 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 26: IS-IS Node-Link Protection Topology



On Device PE1, an RSVP LSP is configured as a backup path for IS-IS. Relying on the shortest-path-first (SPF) calculation of backup paths for one-hop neighbors might result in less than 100 percent backup coverage for a specific network topology. You can enhance coverage of IS-IS and LDP LSPs by configuring RSVP LSPs as backup paths. To configure a specific RSVP LSP as a backup path, include the backup statement at the [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*] hierarchy level.

"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 332 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 26 on page 331. The section "No Link Title" on page 336 describes the steps on Device P1.

## Topology

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 332

## Procedure

### 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 fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.1.1/32
```

#### Device PE1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.2.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0000.0202.00
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-p2 backup
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-p2 to 10.255.4.4
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-p2 ldp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group l3vpn type internal
set protocols bgp group l3vpn local-address 10.255.2.2
set protocols bgp group l3vpn family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group l3vpn peer-as 65534
set protocols bgp group l3vpn local-as 65534
```

```

set protocols bgp group l3vpn neighbor 10.255.5.5
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
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 level 2 metric 0
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set routing-instances VPN-A instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VPN-A interface fe-1/2/0.0
set routing-instances VPN-A route-distinguisher 65534:1234
set routing-instances VPN-A vrf-target target:65534:1234
set routing-instances VPN-A routing-options static route 10.255.1.1/32 next-hop 10.0.0.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 65534
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp

```

## Device P1

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.3.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0000.0303.00
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 spf-options delay 1000
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
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 level 2 metric 0
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp

```

## Device P2

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.4.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0000.0404.00
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 spf-options delay 1000
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
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 level 2 metric 0
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp

```

## Device P3

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso

```



```

set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.30/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.7.7/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0000.0707.00
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 spf-options delay 1000
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
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 level 2 metric 0
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp

```

## Device PE2

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.14/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.29/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.5.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0000.0505.00
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 rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
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 mpls interface fxp0.0 disable

```

```

set protocols bgp group l3vpn type internal
set protocols bgp group l3vpn local-address 10.255.5.5
set protocols bgp group l3vpn family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group l3vpn peer-as 65534
set protocols bgp group l3vpn local-as 65534
set protocols bgp group l3vpn neighbor 10.255.2.2
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
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 level 2 metric 0
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set routing-instances VPN-A instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VPN-A interface fe-1/2/1.0
set routing-instances VPN-A route-distinguisher 65534:1234
set routing-instances VPN-A vrf-target target:65534:1234
set routing-instances VPN-A routing-options static route 10.255.1.1/32 next-hop 10.0.0.18
set routing-options autonomous-system 65534
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp

```

## Device CE2

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.6.6/32

```

## 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 multi-level IS-IS:

1. Configure the interfaces.

Enable IS-IS and MPLS.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@P1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
user@P1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@P1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
user@P1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@P1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
user@P1# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
user@P1# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.3.3/32
user@P1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0010.0000.0303.00
```

2. Configure the IS-IS interfaces for Level 2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set isis interface all level 2 metric 10
user@P1# set isis interface all level 1 disable
user@P1# set isis interface fxp0.0 disable
user@P1# set isis interface lo0.0 level 2 metric 0
```

3. Enable IS-IS node-link protection, which also automatically extends backup coverage to all LDP LSPs.

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set isis interface all node-link-protection
```

4. (Optional) Configure a 1000-millisecond time interval between the detection of a topology change and when the SPF algorithm runs.

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set isis spf-options delay 1000
```

5. Configure MPLS to use both RSVP and LDP label-switched paths (LSPs).

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set mpls interface all
```

```

user@P1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
user@P1# set rsvp interface all
user@P1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@P1# set ldp interface all
user@P1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

6. (Optional) For LDP, enable forwarding equivalence class (FEC) deaggregation, which results in faster global convergence.

```

[edit protocols]
user@P1# set ldp deaggregate

```

7. To enable Packet Forwarding Engine local repair, establish a policy that forces the routing protocol process to install all the next hops for a given route.

This policy ensures that the backup route is installed in the forwarding table used by the Packet Forwarding Engine to forward traffic to a given destination.

```

[edit policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1]
user@P1# set then load-balance per-packet

```

8. Apply the policy to the forwarding table of the local router with the export statement.

```

[edit routing-options forwarding-table]
user@P1# set export ecmp

```

## 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@P1# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.6/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}

```

```

        family mpls;
    }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.9/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
fe-1/2/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.25/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.3.3/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0010.0000.0303.00;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@P1# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
}

```

```

        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    isis {
        spf-options delay 1000;
        interface all {
            node-link-protection;
            level 2 metric 10;
            level 1 disable;
        }
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface lo0.0 {
            level 2 metric 0;
        }
    }
    ldp {
        deaggregate;
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@P1# show policy-options
policy-statement ecmp {
    term 1 {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@P1# show routing-options
forwarding-table {
    export ecmp;
}

```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Checking the MPLS LSP Backup Path | 341](#)
- [Checking Which Next-Hop Neighbors Are Designated as Backup Paths to the Destination Node | 342](#)
- [Checking the Backup Coverage | 343](#)
- [Checking the Type of Protection Configured | 345](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Checking the MPLS LSP Backup Path

#### Purpose

Display information about the MPLS label-switched-paths (LSPs) designated as the backup route for the IS-IS routes.

#### Action

On Device PE1, from operational mode, enter the `show isis backup label-switched-path` command.

```
user@PE1> show isis backup label-switched-path
Backup MPLS LSPs:
to-p2, Egress: 10.255.4.4, Status: up, Last change: 01:17:45
  TE-metric: 19, Metric: 0, Refcount: 1
```

#### Meaning

The output shows that the backup path is up and operational.

## Checking Which Next-Hop Neighbors Are Designated as Backup Paths to the Destination Node

### Purpose

Display SPF calculations for each neighbor for a given destination.

### Action

On Device PE1, from operational mode, enter the `show isis backup spf results` command.

```
user@PE1> show isis backup spf results

IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
  0 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
PE2.00
  Primary next-hop: fe-1/2/2.0, IPV4, P3, SNPA: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
  Root: P2, Root Metric: 20, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: P2.00-00
  Eligible, Backup next-hop: fe-1/2/1.0, LSP, to-p2
  Root: P3, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
  Not eligible, Reason: Interface is already covered
  Root: P1, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: P3.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Interface is already covered
P2.00
  Primary next-hop: fe-1/2/1.0, IPV4, P1, SNPA: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
  Root: P2, Root Metric: 20, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: P2.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: P1, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
  Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: P3, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: P1.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop node fate sharing
P3.00
  Primary next-hop: fe-1/2/2.0, IPV4, P3, SNPA: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
  Root: P2, Root Metric: 20, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
  track-item: P3.00-00
  track-item: P2.00-00
  track-item: P1.00-00
```



```

    Eligible, Backup next-hop: fe-1/2/1.0, LSP, to-p2
    Root: P3, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
    Not eligible, Reason: Interface is already covered
    Root: P1, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: P3.00-00
    Not eligible, Reason: Interface is already covered
P1.00
    Primary next-hop: fe-1/2/1.0, IPV4, P1, SNPA: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
    Root: P2, Root Metric: 20, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: P2.00-00
    track-item: P1.00-00
    Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
    Root: P1, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
    Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
    Root: P3, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: P1.00-00
    Eligible, Backup next-hop: fe-1/2/2.0, IPV4, P3, SNPA: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
4 nodes

```

## Meaning

The output indicates whether a specific interface or node has been designated as a backup path and why.

## Checking the Backup Coverage

### Purpose

Check the percentage of protected nodes and prefixes.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis backup coverage` command.

```

user@PE1> show isis backup coverage
Backup Coverage:
Topology      Level  Node   IPv4   IPv6   CLNS

```

IPV4 Unicast	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IPV4 Unicast	2	75.00%	87.50%	0.00%	0.00%

```
user@P1> show isis backup coverage
```

Backup Coverage:

Topology	Level	Node	IPv4	IPv6	CLNS
IPV4 Unicast	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IPV4 Unicast	2	75.00%	71.43%	0.00%	0.00%

```
user@P2> show isis backup coverage
```

Backup Coverage:

Topology	Level	Node	IPv4	IPv6	CLNS
IPV4 Unicast	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IPV4 Unicast	2	50.00%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%

```
user@P3> show isis backup coverage
```

Backup Coverage:

Topology	Level	Node	IPv4	IPv6	CLNS
IPV4 Unicast	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IPV4 Unicast	2	75.00%	71.43%	0.00%	0.00%

```
user@PE2> show isis backup coverage
```

Backup Coverage:

Topology	Level	Node	IPv4	IPv6	CLNS
IPV4 Unicast	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
IPV4 Unicast	2	50.00%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%

## Meaning

The level of backup coverage available through IS-IS routes depends on the actual network topology and is typically less than 100 percent for all destinations on any given routing device. You can extend backup coverage to include RSVP LSPs.

## Checking the Type of Protection Configured

### Purpose

On all nodes in the IS-IS domain, check the type and percentage of protected nodes and prefixes.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface detail` command.

```
user@PE1> show isis interface detail

IS-IS interface database:
lo0.0
  Index: 76, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 0
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: disabled
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    1           0       64      0 Passive
    2           0       64      0 Passive
fe-1/2/2.0
  Index: 79, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Protection Type: Node Link
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    2           1       64      10    9.000    27 P3.03 (not us)
fe-1/2/1.0
  Index: 77, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Protection Type: Node Link
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    2           1       64      10    9.000    27 P1.02 (not us)
```

### Meaning

The output shows that node-link protection is configured on the interfaces.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS | 324](#)

## Understanding Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks

In an IS-IS network, a loop free alternate (LFA) is a directly connected neighbor that provides precomputed backup paths to the destinations reachable through the protected link on the point of local repair (PLR). A remote LFA is not directly connected to the PLR and provides precomputed backup paths using dynamically created LDP tunnels to the remote LFA node. The PLR uses this remote LFA backup path when the primary link fails. The primary goal of the remote LFA is to increase backup coverage for the IS-IS networks and provide protection for Layer 1 metro-rings.

LFAs do not provide full backup coverage for IS-IS networks. This is a major setback for metro Ethernet networks that are often shaped as ring topologies. To overcome this setback, Resource Reservation Protocol - Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) backup tunnels are commonly used to extend the backup coverage. However, a majority of network providers have already implemented LDP as the MPLS tunnel setup protocol and do not want to implement the RSVP-TE protocol merely for backup coverage. LDP automatically brings up transport tunnels to all potential destinations in an IS-IS network and hence is the preferred protocol. The existing LDP implemented for the MPLS tunnel setup can be reused for protection of IS-IS networks and subsequent LDP destinations, thereby eliminating the need for RSVP-TE backup tunnels for backup coverage.

To calculate the remote LFA backup path, the IS-IS protocol determines the remote LFA node in the following manner:

1. Calculates the reverse shortest path first from the adjacent router across the protected link of a PLR. The reverse shortest path first uses the incoming link metric instead of the outgoing link metric to reach a neighboring node.

The result is a set of links and nodes, which is the shortest path from each leaf node to the root node.

2. Calculates the shortest path first (SPF) on the remaining adjacent routers to find the list of nodes that can be reached without traversing the link being protected.

The result is another set of links and nodes on the shortest path from the root node to all leaf nodes.

3. Determines the common nodes from the above results, These nodes are the remote LFAs.

IS-IS listens to the advertised labels for the LDP routes. For each advertised LDP route, IS-IS checks whether it contains an LDP supplied next hop. If the corresponding IS-IS route does have a backup next hop, then IS-IS runs the backup policy and adds an additional tracking route with the corresponding LDP label-switched path next hop as the backup next hop. If there are no backup next hops, LDP builds a dynamic LDP tunnel to the remote LFA, and LDP establishes a targeted adjacency between the remote

LFA node and the PLR node. This backup route has two LDP labels. The top label is the IS-IS route, which denotes the backup path from the PLR to the remote LFA route. The bottom label is the LDP MPLS label-switched path that denotes the route for reaching the ultimate destination from the remote LFA. When an LDP session goes down and a remote tunnel is no longer available, IS-IS changes all the routes that have been using this backup LDP tunnel.

**NOTE:** Currently, Junos OS supports only IPv4 transport LSPs. If you need to reuse IPv4 transport LSPs for IPv6 IGP networks, add an IPv6 explicit NULL label to the label stack of the tracking route. The system automatically converts the IPv4 LSP to an IPv6 LSP.

LDP might be vulnerable by an automatically targeted adjacency, and these threats can be mitigated using all or some of the following mechanisms:

- Remote LFAs that are several hops away use extended hello messages to indicate willingness to establish a targeted LDP session. A remote LFA can reduce the threat of spoofed extended hellos by filtering them and accepting only those originating at sources permitted by an access or filter list.
- There is a need to authenticate with TCP-MD5 all auto-targeted LDP sessions in the given IGP/LDP domain using apply groups or LDP global-level authentication.
- As an added security measure, the repair or remote tunnel endpoint routers should be assigned from a set of addresses that are not reachable from outside of the routing domain.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*auto-targeted-session*

[Configuring Remote LFA Backup over LDP Tunnels in an IS-IS Network | 347](#)

[Example: Configuring Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks | 349](#)

## Configuring Remote LFA Backup over LDP Tunnels in an IS-IS Network

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, the primary goal of a remote loop-free alternate (LFA) is to increase backup coverage for IS-IS routes and provide protection especially for Layer 1 metro-rings. The existing LDP implemented for the MPLS tunnel setup can be reused for protection of IS-IS networks and subsequent LDP destinations. The IS-IS protocol creates a dynamic LDP tunnel to reach the remote LFA node from the point of local repair (PLR). The PLR uses this remote LFA backup path when the primary link fails.

Before you configure remote LFA over LDP tunnels in an IS-IS network, you must do the following:

1. Enable LDP on the loopback interface.

Configure a loopback interface because an LDP targeted adjacency cannot be formed without a loopback interface. LDP targeted adjacency is essential for determining remote LFA backup paths.

2. Make sure that remote LFA allows asymmetric remote neighbor discovery—that is, it must send periodic targeted hello messages to the router that initiated the remote neighbor for LDP auto-targeted adjacency.
3. Configure link protection or node-link protection on the PLR.

To configure remote LFA backup over LDP tunnels in an IS-IS network:

1. Enable remote LFA backup to determine the backup next hop using dynamic LDP label-switched path.

```
[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options]
user@host# set remote-backup-calculation
```

2. (Optional) Include the node-link-degradation statement even if node-link protection is not configured for a given interface.

The device uses the configured link protection LFA as the backup for the primary link.

```
[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options]
user@host# set node-link-degradation
```

3. Enable automatically targeted LDP sessions using the loopback addresses between the PLR and the remote LFA node.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@host# set auto-targeted-session
```

4. Specify a time interval for which the targeted LDP sessions are kept up even after the remote LFA node goes down.

```
[edit protocols ldp auto-targeted-session]
user@host# set teardown-delay seconds
```

For example, to set a teardown delay value of 60 seconds:

```
[edit protocols ldp auto-targeted-session]
user@host# set teardown-delay 60
```

- 5. Specify the maximum number of automatically targeted LDP sessions to optimize memory usage.

```
[edit protocols ldp auto-targeted-session]
user@host# set maximum-sessions number of sessions
```

For example, to set a maximum sessions allowed to 20:

```
[edit protocols ldp auto-targeted-session]
user@host# set maximum-sessions 20
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, the primary goal of a remote loop-free alternate (LFA) is to increase backup coverage for IS-IS routes and provide protection especially for Layer 1 metro-rings.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<i>auto-targeted-session</i>
<a href="#">Example: Configuring Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks   349</a>
<a href="#">Understanding Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks   346</a>

Example: Configuring Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks

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- [Configuration | 352](#)
- [Verification | 361](#)

This example shows how to configure remote LFA for LDP tunnels in an IS-IS network for extending backup protection.

## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six MX Series routers with IS-IS protocol and LDP enabled on the connected interfaces.
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later running on all devices.

Before you configure remote LFA over LDP tunnels in IS-IS networks, make sure of the following:

- LDP is enabled on the loopback interface. Without a loopback interface, LDP targeted adjacency cannot be formed. Remote LFA cannot be configured without LDP targeted adjacency.
- Remote LFA must allow asymmetric remote neighbor discovery, that is, it must send periodic targeted hellos to the router that initiated the remote neighbor for LDP auto targeted adjacency.
- Link protection or node-link protection must be configured on the point of local repair (PLR).

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 351](#)

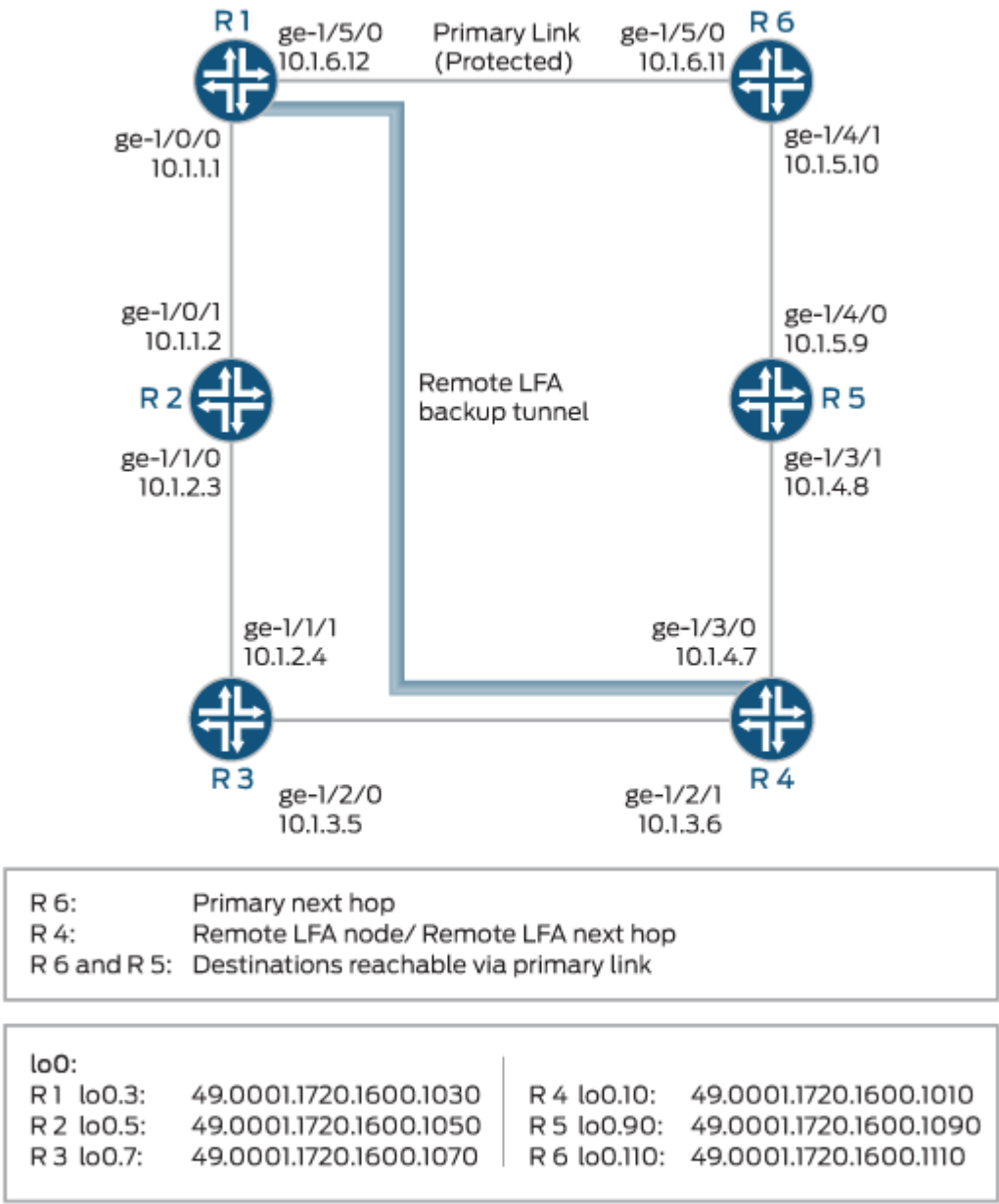
The example includes six routers in a ring topology. Configure the IS-IS protocol on the directly connected interfaces. Device R1 is the PLR. This example verifies that Junos OS updates the routing table of Device R1 with LDP next-hop routes as the backup route.



Topology

Figure 27 on page 351 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 27: Configuring Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 352](#)
- [Configuring Device R1 | 356](#)
- [Results | 359](#)

### 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 R1

```
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 1 description R1->R2
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 1.1.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 12 description R1->R6
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 12 family inet address 1.1.6.12/24
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 12 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 12 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 10 family inet address 10.255.102.128/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 10 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1010.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/0.1
set protocols isis interface ge-1/5/0.12 link-protection
set protocols isis interface lo0.12 passive
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options node-link-degradation
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```

set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options forwarding-table export ecmp

```

## Router R2

```

set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 2 description R2>R1
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 2 family inet address 1.1.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 2 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 2 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 3 description R2->R3
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 3 family inet address 1.1.2.3/24
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 3 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/0 unit 3 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 3 family inet address 10.255.102.178/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 3 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1030.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/1.2
set protocols isis interface ge-1/1/0.3
set protocols isis interface lo0.3 passive
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
set protocols ldp deaggregate

```

## Router R3

```

set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 4 description R3->R2
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 4 family inet address 1.1.2.4/24
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 4 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 4 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 5 description R3->R4

```

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 5 family inet address 1.1.3.5/24
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 5 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 5 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 5 family inet address 10.255.102.146/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 5 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1050.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/1/1.4
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/0.5
set protocols isis interface lo0.5 passive
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
set protocols ldp deaggregate

```

#### Router R4

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 6 description R4->R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 6 family inet address 1.1.3.6/24
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 6 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 6 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 7 description R4->R5
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 7 family inet address 1.1.4.7/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 7 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/0 unit 7 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 7 family inet address 10.255.102.156/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 7 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1070.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/2/1.6
set protocols isis interface ge-1/3/0.7
set protocols isis interface lo0.7 passive
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

```

set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
set protocols ldp deaggregate

```

## Router R5

```

set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 8 description R5->R4
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 8 family inet address 1.1.4.8/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 8 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 8 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/4/0 unit 9 description R5->R6
set interfaces ge-1/4/0 unit 9 family inet address 1.1.5.9/24
set interfaces ge-1/4/0 unit 9 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/4/0 unit 9 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 90 family inet address 10.255.102.166/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 90 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1090.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/3/1.8
set protocols isis interface ge-1/4/0.9
set protocols isis interface lo0.9 passive
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set ldp auto-targeted-session
set ldp auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
set ldp auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
set protocols ldp deaggregate

```

## Router R6

```

set interfaces ge-1/4/1 unit 10 description R6->R5
set interfaces ge-1/4/1 unit 10 family inet address 1.1.5.10/24
set interfaces ge-1/4/1 unit 10 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/4/1 unit 10 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 11 description R6->R1
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 11 family inet address 1.1.6.11/24
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 11 family iso

```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 110 family inet address 10.255.102.136/32
set interfaces ge-1/5/0 unit 11 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 110 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1110.00
set protocols isis interface ge-1/4/1.10
set protocols isis interface ge-1/5/0.11
set protocols isis interface lo0.11 passive
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis spf-options delay 1000
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
set protocols ldp auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
set protocols ldp deaggregate

```

## Configuring Device R1

### Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

**NOTE:** Repeat this procedure except Step 4 and 5 for every Juniper Networks router in the IGP domain, modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 unit 1 description R1->R2
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 1.1.1.1/24
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 unit 1 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
user@R1# set ge-1/5/0 unit 12 description R1->R6
user@R1# set ge-1/5/0 unit 12 family inet address 1.1.6.12/24

```

```
user@R1# set ge-1/5/0 unit 12 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/5/0 unit 12 family mpls
```

2. Assign a loopback address to the device.

```
[edit interfaces lo0 unit 10]
user@R1# set family inet address 10.255.102.128/32
user@R1# set family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1010.00
```

3. Configure the IS-IS interface for level 2 and the metric value on all the interfaces, and enable link protection on the protected interface.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface all level 2 metric 10
user@R1# set interface lo0.12 passive
user@R1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set interface ge-1/0/0.1
user@R1# set interface ge-1/5/0.12 link-protection
```

4. Enable IS-IS node-link protection, which also automatically extends backup coverage to all LDP label-switched paths.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set spf-options delay 1000
user@R1# set interface all node-link-protection
```

5. Enable remote LFA backup which calculates the backup next hop using dynamic LDP label-switched path.

(Optional) When you include the node link degradation statement even if node protection LFA is not configured for a given destination, the device uses the configured link protection LFA as the backup for the primary link.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
user@R1# set backup-spf-options node-link-degradation
```

6. Configure MPLS to use LDP label-switched paths for all interfaces on the device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface all
user@R1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set ldp interface all
user@R1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

7. Specify a time interval for which the targeted LDP sessions are kept up when the remote LFA goes down, and specify a maximum number of automatically, targeted LDP sessions to optimize the use of memory.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@R1# set auto-targeted-session
user@R1# set auto-targeted-session teardown-delay 60
user@R1# set auto-targeted-session maximum-sessions 20
```

8. (Optional) Enable forwarding equivalence class (FEC) deaggregation, which results in faster global convergence.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@R1# set deaggregate
```

9. To enable Packet Forwarding Engine local repair, establish a policy that forces the routing protocol process to install all the next hops for a given route.

This policy ensures that the backup route is installed in the forwarding table used by the Packet Forwarding Engine to forward traffic to a given destination.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-options policy-statement ecmp term 1
user@R1# set then load-balance per-packet
```

10. Apply the policy to the forwarding table of the local router with the export statement.

```
[edit routing-options forwarding-table]
user@R1# set export ecmp
```



## 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@R1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/0 {
  unit 1 {
    description R1->R2;
    family inet {
      address 1.1.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/5/0 {
  unit 12 {
    description R1->R6;
    family inet {
      address 1.1.6.12/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 10 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.102.128/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0001.1720.1600.1010.00;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@R1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface all;
```

```

    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
isis {
    spf-options delay 1000;
    backup-spf-options {
        remote-backup-calculation;
        node-link-degradation;
    }
    interface ge-1/0/0.1;
    interface ge-1/5/0.12; {
        link-protection;
    }
    interface all {
        node-link-protection;
        level 2 metric 10;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface lo0.12 {
        passive;
    }
}
ldp {
    auto-targeted-session {
        teardown-delay 60;
        maximum-sessions 20;
    }
    deaggregate;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}

```

```

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-options {
    policy-statement ecmp {
        term 1 {

```

```
        then {  
            load-balance per-packet;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
user@R1# show routing-options  
forwarding-table {  
    export ecmp;  
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Routes | 361](#)
- [Verifying the IS-IS Routes | 363](#)
- [Verifying the LDP Routes | 364](#)
- [Verifying the Designated Backup Path Node | 365](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the Routes

#### Purpose

Verify that the expected routes are learned.

## Action

On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show route** command to display the routes in the routing table.

```
user@R1> show route 1.1.4/24
```

```
inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
1.1.4.0/24          *[IS-IS/15] 11:37:58, metric 30
                    > to 1.1.6.11 via ge-1/5/0
                    to 1.1.1.2 via ge-1/0/0, Push 299824
```

```
user@R1> show route 1.1.4/24 detail
```

```
inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
1.1.4.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
State: <FlashAll>
*IS-IS Preference: 15
  Level: 1
  Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 262154
  Address: 0x98047cc
  Next-hop reference count: 8
  Next hop: 1.1.6.11 via ge-1/5/0 weight 0x1, selected
  Session Id: 0x14b
  Next hop: 1.1.1.2 via ge-1/0/0 weight 0x101 uflags Remote neighbor path
  Label operation: Push 299824
  Label TTL action: prop-ttl
  Load balance label: Label 299824: None;
  Session Id: 0x142
  State:<Active Int>
  Age: 11:38:00
  Metric: 30
  Validation State: unverified
  Task: IS-IS
  Announcement bits (3): 0-LDP 1-IS-IS 3-KRT
  AS path: I
```

## Meaning

The output shows all the routes in the routing table of Device R1.

## Verifying the IS-IS Routes

## Purpose

Display all the LDP backup routes in the IS-IS routing table of Device R1.

## Action

On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show isis route** command to display the routes in the IS-IS routing table.

```
user@R1> show isis route
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 558 L2: 564
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
```

Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	NH	Via	Backup	Score
1.1.2.0/24	1	558	20	int	1t-1/2/0.1	IPV4	tp3-R2		
1.1.3.0/24	1	558	30	int	1t-1/2/0.1	IPV4	tp3-R2		
1.1.4.0/24	1	558	30	int	1t-1/2/0.12	IPV4	tp3-R6		
					1t-1/2/0.1	LSP	LDP->tp3-R4(10.255.102.156)		
1.1.5.0/24	1	558	20	int	1t-1/2/0.12	IPV4	tp3-R6		
					1t-1/2/0.1	LSP	LDP->tp3-R4(10.255.102.156)		
10.255.102.136/32	1	558	10	int	1t-1/2/0.12	IPV4	tp3-R6		
					1t-1/2/0.1	LSP	LDP->tp3-R4(10.255.102.156)		
10.255.102.146/32	1	558	20	int	1t-1/2/0.1	IPV4	tp3-R2		
10.255.102.156/32	1	558	30	int	1t-1/2/0.1	IPV4	tp3-R2		
					1t-1/2/0.12	IPV4	tp3-R6		
10.255.102.166/32	1	558	20	int	1t-1/2/0.12	IPV4	tp3-R6		
					1t-1/2/0.1	LSP	LDP->tp3-R4(10.255.102.156)		
10.255.102.178/32	1	558	10	int	1t-1/2/0.1	IPV4	tp3-R2		

## Meaning

The output shows all the LDP backup routes in the IS-IS routing table of Device R1.

## Verifying the LDP Routes

### Purpose

Verify the automatically targeted LDP routes.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the **show ldp session auto-targeted detail** command.

```
user@R1> show ldp session auto-targeted detail

Address: 10.255.102.156, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 21
  Session ID: 10.255.102.128:0--10.255.102.156:0
  Next keepalive in 1 seconds
  Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
  Neighbor types: auto-targeted
  Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
  Local address: 10.255.102.128, Remote address: 10.255.102.156
  Up for 11:38:23
  Capabilities advertised: none
  Capabilities received: none
  Protection: disabled
  Session flags: none
  Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
  Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
  Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  MTU discovery: disabled
  Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
  Next-hop addresses received:
    1.1.3.6
    1.1.4.7
    10.255.102.156
```

### Meaning

The output shows automatically targeted LDP next hops.

## Verifying the Designated Backup Path Node

### Purpose

Display the remote LFA next hop determined for a given destination.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the **show isis backup spf results** command.

```
user@R1> show isis backup spf results R6
IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
R6.00
  Primary next-hop: ge-1/5/0, IPV4, R6, SNPA: 0:5:85:88:f0:bc
  Root: R6, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
    Not eligible, IPV4, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: R2, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R6.00-00
    track-item: R1.00-00
    Not eligible, IPV4, Reason: Path loops
  Root: R4, Root Metric: 30, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R6.00-00
    track-item: R4.00-00
    Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-1/0/0, LSP, LDP->R4(10.255.102.156), Prefixes: 2
1 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
R6.00
  Primary next-hop: ge-1/5/0, IPV4, R6, SNPA: 0:5:85:88:f0:bc
  Root: R6, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
    Not eligible, IPV4, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: R2, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R6.00-00
    track-item: R1.00-00
    Not eligible, IPV4, Reason: Path loops
  Root: R4, Root Metric: 30, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: R6.00-00
    track-item: R4.00-00
    Eligible, Backup next-hop: ge-1/0/0, LSP, LDP->R4(10.255.102.156), Prefixes: 0
1 nodes
```

## Meaning

The output indicates whether a specific interface or node has been designated as a remote backup path and why.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Remote LFA over LDP Tunnels in IS-IS Networks | 346](#)

*auto-targeted-session*

## Understanding Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors

Equal-cost multipath (ECMP) is a popular technique to load balance traffic across multiple paths. With ECMP enabled, if paths to a remote destination have the same cost, then traffic is distributed between them in equal proportion. Equal distribution of traffic across multiple paths is not desirable if the local links to adjacent routers towards the ultimate destination have unequal capacity. Typically the traffic distribution between two links is equal and the link utilization is the same. However, if the capacity of an aggregated Ethernet bundle changes, equal traffic distribution results in imbalance of link utilization. In this case, weighted ECMP enables load balancing of traffic between equal cost paths in proportion to the capacity of the local links.

In figure 1, Router R1 has 5 links to Router R2, four of them are part of the aggregated Ethernet bundle. Both L3 links have the same cost. To reach the destination network N, Router R1, load balances traffic between L3 links. The distribution between the two links is equal in normal conditions and link utilization is the same. However, if AE bundle capacity changes, equal distribution results in the imbalance of link utilization. Weighted ECMP feature enables load balancing between equal cost paths in proportion to the capacity of the local links. In this example, if AE bundle has three active links, traffic is distributed in 30/40 proportion between AE bundle and a single link.

**NOTE:** This feature provides weighted ECMP routing to IS-IS neighbors that are one hop away. Junos OS supports this feature on immediately connected routers only and does not support weighted ECMP on multihop routers, that is, on routers that are more than one hop away.

To enable weighted ECMP traffic distribution on directly connected IS-IS neighbors, configure weighted one-hop statement at the [edit protocols isis spf-options multipath] hierarchy level. Weighted ECMP is currently supported for the IS-IS protocol only.



**NOTE:** You must configure per-packet load balancing policy before configuring this feature. WECMP will be operational if per-packet load balancing policy is in place,

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1R1, weighted ECMP feature also supports IS-IS SPRING based next hop addresses.

**NOTE:** For logical interfaces, you must configure interface bandwidth to distribute traffic across equal cost multipaths based on the underlying physical interface bandwidth. If you do not configure the logical bandwidth for each logical interface, Junos OS assumes that the entire bandwidth of the physical interface is available for each logical interface.

#### Release History Table

Release	Description
17.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1R1, weighted ECMP feature also supports IS-IS SPRING based next hop addresses.

#### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[multipath \(SPF Options\) | 871](#)

[Example: Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors | 367](#)

## Example: Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 368](#)
- [Overview | 368](#)
- [Configuration | 369](#)
- [Verification | 384](#)

This example shows how to configure weighted equal cost multipath (ECMP) routing for distributing traffic to IS-IS neighbors that are one hop away to ensure optimal load balancing. Weighted ECMP routing distributes traffic unequally over multiple paths for better load balancing. However, weighted ECMP routing is more efficient than equal distribution of traffic during per-packet load balancing.

## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 15.1F4 or later

Before you configure weighted ECMP in an IS-IS network, make sure you :

1. Configure IP addresses on the device interfaces.
2. Configure IS-IS.
3. Configure load balancing
4. Configure a per-packet load balancing policy.

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

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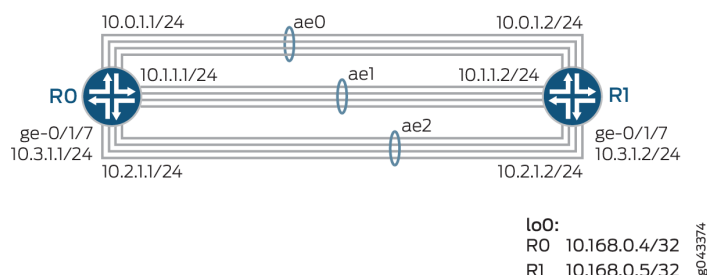
Beginning with Junos OS Release 15.1F4, you can configure the IS-IS protocol to get the logical interface bandwidth information associated with the gateways of equal-cost multipath (ECMP) next hop. During per-packet load balancing, traffic distribution is based on the available bandwidth to facilitate optimal bandwidth usage for incoming traffic on an ECMP path of one hop distance. The Packet Forwarding Engine does not distribute the traffic equally, but considers the balance values and distributes the traffic according to the bandwidth availability. However, this feature is not available for ECMP paths that are more than one hop away.

## Topology

In [Figure 28 on page 369](#), three aggregated Ethernet bundles ae0, ae1, and ae2 with four links each, are configured between Router R0 and Router R1. The Packet Forwarding Engine distributes traffic

unequally between the three Ethernet bundles when one of the links goes down, depending on the available bandwidth.

**Figure 28: Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One Hop IS-IS Neighbors**



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Configuring Router R0 | 373](#)
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### 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-1/1/4 description "LinkID: R0R1-1"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "LinkID: R0R1-2"
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 description "LinkID: R0R1-3"
set interfaces ge-1/2/2 description "LinkID: R0R1-4"
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 description "LinkID: R0R1-5"
set interfaces ge-1/2/3 description "LinkID: R0R1-6"
set interfaces ge-0/1/6 description "LinkID: R0R1-7"
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 description "LinkID: R0R1-8"
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 description "LinkID: R0R1-9"
```

```

set interfaces ge-1/3/3 description "LinkID: R0R1-10"
set interfaces ge-1/2/8 description "LinkID: R0R1-11"
set interfaces ge-0/1/8 description "LinkID: R0R1-12"
set interfaces ge-0/1/7 description "LinkID: R0R1-13"
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description "LinkID: R0RT0"
set chassis maximum-ecmp 64
set chassis redundancy graceful-switchover
set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 64
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 21.1.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/2/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-1/2/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-0/1/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-1/2/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-0/1/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.1/24
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 1;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.1.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 2;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.2.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 3;

```

```

set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.3.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 4;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.4.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 5;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.5.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 6;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.6.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 7;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.7.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 8;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.8.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 9;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.9.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 10;
set interfaces ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.10.1.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae2 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 2
set interfaces ae2 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae2 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/24
set interfaces ae2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0102.5516.3127.00
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols isis interface ge-0/1/7.0 level 1 metric 20
set protocols isis interface ge-0/1/7.0 level 2 metric 20
set protocols isis interface ae0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ae1.0
set protocols isis interface ae2.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

```

set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set protocols isis spf-options multipath weighted one-hop

```

## Router R1

```

set interfaces ge-1/1/4 description "LinkID: R0R1-1"
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description "LinkID: R0R1-2"
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 description "LinkID: R0R1-3"
set interfaces ge-1/2/2 description "LinkID: R0R1-4"
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 description "LinkID: R0R1-5"
set interfaces ge-1/2/3 description "LinkID: R0R1-6"
set interfaces ge-0/1/6 description "LinkID: R0R1-7"
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 description "LinkID: R0R1-8"
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 description "LinkID: R0R1-9"
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 description "LinkID: R0R1-10"
set interfaces ge-1/2/8 description "LinkID: R0R1-11"
set interfaces ge-0/1/8 description "LinkID: R0R1-12"
set interfaces ge-0/1/7 description "LinkID: R0R1-13"
set interfaces ge-0/1/0 description "LinkID: R1RT0"
set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 64
set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 22.1.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/2/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-1/2/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-0/1/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-1/1/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-1/1/5 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-1/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-1/2/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-0/1/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
set interfaces ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
set interfaces ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.2/24
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
set interfaces ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active

```

```

set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.2/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ae2 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 2
set interfaces ae2 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
set interfaces ae2 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.2/24
set interfaces ae2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0102.5516.3130.00
set protocols isis export from-static
set protocols isis interface ge-0/1/0.0
set protocols isis interface ge-0/1/7.0
set protocols isis interface ae0.0
set protocols isis interface ae1.0
set protocols isis interface ae2.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement from-static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement from-static then accept

```

## Configuring Router R0

### Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure Router R0:

**NOTE:** Repeat this procedure for Router R1 after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Specify the maximum number of weighted ECMP interfaces that you want to configure. Enable graceful switchover and specify the number of aggregated Ethernet interfaces to be created.

```

[edit chassis]
user@R0# set maximum-ecmp 64
user@R0# set redundancy graceful-switchover
user@R0# set aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 64

```

2. Configure the interfaces with multiple links to the same destination for load balancing traffic.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-1/1/4 description "LinkID: R0R1-1"
user@R0# set ge-0/0/0 description "LinkID: R0R1-2"
user@R0# set ge-1/2/1 description "LinkID: R0R1-3"
user@R0# set ge-1/2/2 description "LinkID: R0R1-4"
user@R0# set ge-1/2/0 description "LinkID: R0R1-5"
user@R0# set ge-1/2/3 description "LinkID: R0R1-6"
user@R0# set ge-0/1/6 description "LinkID: R0R1-7"
user@R0# set ge-1/1/6 description "LinkID: R0R1-8"
user@R0# set ge-1/1/5 description "LinkID: R0R1-9"
user@R0# set ge-1/3/3 description "LinkID: R0R1-10"
user@R0# set ge-1/2/8 description "LinkID: R0R1-11"
user@R0# set ge-0/1/8 description "LinkID: R0R1-12"
user@R0# set ge-0/1/7 description "LinkID: R0R1-13"
user@R0# set ge-0/0/1 description "LinkID: R0R0"
```

3. Configure logical interfaces with appropriate bandwidth based on the underlying physical bandwidth.

```
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 1;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.1.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 2;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.2.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 3;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.3.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 4;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.4.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 5;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.5.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
```



```

user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 6;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.6.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 7;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.7.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 8;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.8.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 9;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.9.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 bandwidth 1g;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 vlan-id 10;
user@R0# set ae1 unit 1 family inet address 13.10.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso

```

**NOTE:** For logical interfaces, configure interface bandwidth to distribute traffic across equal-cost multipaths based on the underlying operational interface bandwidth. When you configure multiple logical interfaces on a single interface, configure appropriate logical bandwidth for each logical interface to see the desired traffic distribution over the logical interfaces.

4. Configure IP addresses on the interfaces with either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, as per your network requirements.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 21.1.1.1/24
user@R0# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.1.1/24
user@R0# set ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family iso

```

5. Configure the four member links of the ae0 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-1/1/4 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R0# set ge-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R0# set ge-1/2/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
user@R0# set ge-1/2/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
```

6. Configure the four member links of the ae1 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-1/2/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
user@R0# set ge-1/2/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
user@R0# set ge-0/1/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
user@R0# set ge-1/1/6 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
```

7. Configure the four member links of the ae2 aggregated Ethernet bundle.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-1/1/5 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
user@R0# set ge-1/3/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
user@R0# set ge-1/2/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
user@R0# set ge-0/1/8 gigether-options 802.3ad ae2
```

8. Configure IP address and the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for ae0 aggregated Ethernet interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
user@R0# set ae0 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
user@R0# set ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae0 unit 0 family iso
```

9. Configure IP address and the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for ae1 aggregated Ethernet interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae1 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 1
```

```

user@R0# set ae1 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae1 unit 0 family iso

```

10. Configure IP address and the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for ae2 aggregated Ethernet interface.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ae2 aggregated-ether-options minimum-links 2
user@R0# set ae2 aggregated-ether-options lacp active
user@R0# set ae2 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/24
user@R0# set ae2 unit 0 family iso

```

11. Configure the loopback interface address and iso family address.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.168.0.4/32
user@R0# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0102.5516.3127.00

```

12. Configure IS-IS on all the interfaces and on the AE bundles.

```

[edit protocols]
user@R0# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@R0# set isis interface ge-0/1/7.0 level 1 metric 20
user@R0# set isis interface ge-0/1/7.0 level 2 metric 20
user@R0# set isis interface ae0.0 node-link-protection
user@R0# set isis interface ae1.0
user@R0# set isis interface ae2.0
user@R0# set isis interface lo0.0

```

13. Configure per-packet load balancing.

```

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

```

#### 14. Apply per-packet load balancing policy.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set forwarding-table
user@R0# set export pplb
```

#### 15. Enable weighted ECMP traffic distribution on directly connected IS-IS neighbors.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R0# set spf-options multipath weighted one-hop
```

### Results

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

```
[edit]
user@R0# show chassis
maximum-ecmp 64;
redundancy graceful-switchover;
aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 64;
```

```
[edit]
user@R0# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  description "LinkID: R0R1-2";
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae0;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  description "LinkID: R0RT0";
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 21.1.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
```

```

    }
}
ge-0/1/6 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-7";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-0/1/7 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-13";
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.3.1.1/24;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
ge-0/1/8 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-12";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae2;
    }
}
ge-1/1/4 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-1";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-1/1/5 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-9";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae2;
    }
}
ge-1/1/6 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-8";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-1/2/0 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-5";

```

```

    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-1/2/1 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-3";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-1/2/2 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-4";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae0;
    }
}
ge-1/2/3 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-6";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae1;
    }
}
ge-1/2/8 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-11";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae2;
    }
}
ge-1/3/3 {
    description "LinkID: R0R1-10";
    gigether-options {
        802.3ad ae2;
    }
}
ae0 {
    aggregated-ether-options {
        minimum-links 1;
        lacp {
            active;
        }
    }
    unit 0 {
        family inet {

```

```

        address 10.0.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
}
ae1 {
    vlan-tagging;
    aggregated-ether-options {
        minimum-links 3;
        lacp {
            active;
        }
    }
}
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
unit 1 {
    bandwidth 1g;
    vlan-id 1;
    family inet {
        address 13.1.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
unit 2 {
    bandwidth 1g;
    vlan-id 2;
    family inet {
        address 13.2.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
unit 3 {
    bandwidth 1g;
    vlan-id 3;
    family inet {
        address 13.3.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
}
}

```

```
unit 4 {  
    bandwidth 1g;  
    vlan-id 4;  
    family inet {  
        address 13.4.1.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
}  
unit 5 {  
    bandwidth 1g;  
    vlan-id 5;  
    family inet {  
        address 13.5.1.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
}  
unit 6 {  
    bandwidth 1g;  
    vlan-id 6;  
    family inet {  
        address 13.6.1.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
}  
unit 7 {  
    bandwidth 1g;  
    vlan-id 7;  
    family inet {  
        address 13.7.1.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
}  
unit 8 {  
    bandwidth 1g;  
    vlan-id 8;  
    family inet {  
        address 13.8.1.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
}  
unit 9 {  
    bandwidth 1g;  
    vlan-id 9;
```



```

        family inet {
            address 13.9.1.1/24;
        }
        family iso;
    }
    unit 10 {
        bandwidth 1g;
        vlan-id 10;
        family inet {
            address 13.10.1.1/24;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
ae2 {
    aggregated-ether-options {
        minimum-links 2;
        lacp {
            active;
        }
    }
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.2.1.1/24;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.4/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0102.5516.3127.00;
        }
    }
}
}

```

[edit]

user@R0# **show protocols**

```
isis {
    spf-options {
        multi-path {
            weighted {
                one-hop;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@R01# show policy-options
policy-statement pplb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@R0# show routing-options
forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
}
```

## Verification

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Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## Verifying Equal Distribution of Traffic Over Equal-Cost Multiple Paths

### Purpose

To verify that traffic is equally distributed over the aggregated Ethernet bundles.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show route 198.0.0.1 extensive` command.

```

user@R0> show route 198.0.0.1 extensive
inet.0: 10028 destinations, 10029 routes (10027 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
198.0.0.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 198.0.0.1/32 -> {10.0.1.2, 10.1.1.2, 10.2.1.2, 10.3.1.2}
  *IS-IS Preference: 18
    Level: 2
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1048574
    Address: 0x9ec5e10
    Next-hop reference count: 20005
    Next hop: 10.0.1.2 via ae0.0 weight 0x1 balance 33%
    Session Id: 0x1b2
    Next hop: 10.1.1.2 via ae1.0 weight 0x1 balance 33%, selected
    Session Id: 0x1b1
    Next hop: 10.2.1.2 via ae2.0 weight 0x1 balance 33%
    Session Id: 0x1b3
    Next hop: 10.3.1.2 via ge-0/1/7.0 weight 0xf000
    Session Id: 0x1b0
    State: <Active Int>
           Age: 35      Metric: 20
           Validation State: unverified
           Task: IS-IS
           Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
           AS path: I
user@R0> show interfaces ae0.0 extensive
Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 335) (SNMP ifIndex 625) (Generation 825)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics      Packets      pps      Bytes      bps
Bundle:
  Input :          702          4      207265      4320
  Output:      870567      33801    95801535    29746416
Adaptive Statistics:

```

```

Adaptive Adjusts:      0
Adaptive Scans  :      0
Adaptive Updates:      0
Link:
ge-0/0/0.0
  Input :           149           1           17924           992
  Output:        218927        8586        24081728        7556344
ge-1/1/4.0
  Input :           134           1           16616           992
  Output:        201384        7781        22152240        6847320
ge-1/2/1.0
  Input :           136           1           16864           992
  Output:        212760        8238        23443069        7250056
ge-1/2/2.0
  Input :           283           1           155861           1344
  Output:        237496        9196        26124498        8092696

```

Aggregate member links: 4

LACP info:	Role	System priority	System identifier	Port priority	Port number	Port key
ge-0/0/0.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c0	127	1	1
ge-0/0/0.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	1	1
ge-1/1/4.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c0	127	4	1
ge-1/1/4.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	4	1
ge-1/2/1.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c0	127	8	1
ge-1/2/1.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	8	1
ge-1/2/2.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c0	127	9	1
ge-1/2/2.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	9	1

LACP Statistics:	LACP Rx	LACP Tx	Unknown Rx	Illegal Rx
ge-0/0/0.0	130	125	0	0
ge-1/1/4.0	127	121	0	0
ge-1/2/1.0	127	123	0	0
ge-1/2/2.0	128	123	0	0

Marker Statistics:	Marker Rx	Resp Tx	Unknown Rx	Illegal Rx
ge-0/0/0.0	0	0	0	0
ge-1/1/4.0	0	0	0	0
ge-1/2/1.0	0	0	0	0
ge-1/2/2.0	0	0	0	0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1699, Route table: 0

Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re

Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary

```

    Destination: 10.0.1/24, Local: 10.0.1.1, Broadcast: 10.0.1.255, Generation: 1501
Protocol iso, MTU: 1497, Generation: 1700, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 1701, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

```
user@R0> show interfaces ae1.0 extensive
```

```
Logical interface ae1.0 (Index 336) (SNMP ifIndex 666) (Generation 826)
```

```
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
```

Statistics	Packets	pps	Bytes	bps
------------	---------	-----	-------	-----

```
Bundle:
```

Input :	707	4	206275	3968
---------	-----	---	--------	------

Output:	849981	32979	93602009	29023264
---------	--------	-------	----------	----------

```
Adaptive Statistics:
```

```
Adaptive Adjusts: 0
```

```
Adaptive Scans : 0
```

```
Adaptive Updates: 0
```

```
Link:
```

```
ge-0/1/6.0
```

Input :	148	1	17800	992
---------	-----	---	-------	-----

Output:	198301	7819	21812806	6880984
---------	--------	------	----------	---------

```
ge-1/1/6.0
```

Input :	134	1	16616	992
---------	-----	---	-------	-----

Output:	209149	8088	23006390	7117728
---------	--------	------	----------	---------

```
ge-1/2/0.0
```

Input :	136	1	16864	992
---------	-----	---	-------	-----

Output:	215518	8291	23811445	7296528
---------	--------	------	----------	---------

```
ge-1/2/3.0
```

Input :	289	1	154995	992
---------	-----	---	--------	-----

Output:	227013	8781	24971368	7728024
---------	--------	------	----------	---------

```
Aggregate member links: 4
```

LACP info:	Role	System priority	System identifier	Port priority	Port number	Port key
ge-0/1/6.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	2	2
ge-0/1/6.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	2	2
ge-1/1/6.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	6	2
ge-1/1/6.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	6	2
ge-1/2/0.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	7	2
ge-1/2/0.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	7	2

```

    ge-1/2/3.0    Actor      127 3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0    127    10    2
    ge-1/2/3.0    Partner    127 3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0    127    10    2
LACP Statistics:      LACP Rx    LACP Tx    Unknown Rx    Illegal Rx
    ge-0/1/6.0      129      123         0         0
    ge-1/1/6.0      127      121         0         0
    ge-1/2/0.0      127      123         0         0
    ge-1/2/3.0      128      123         0         0
Marker Statistics:    Marker Rx    Resp Tx    Unknown Rx    Illegal Rx
    ge-0/1/6.0        0         0         0         0
    ge-1/1/6.0        0         0         0         0
    ge-1/2/0.0        0         0         0         0
    ge-1/2/3.0        0         0         0         0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1702, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbroadcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.1.1/24, Local: 10.1.1.1, Broadcast: 10.1.1.255, Generation: 1503
Protocol iso, MTU: 1497, Generation: 1703, Route table: 0
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 1704, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

user@R0> **show interfaces ae2.0 extensive**

Logical interface ae2.0 (Index 337) (SNMP ifIndex 961) (Generation 827)

Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

Statistics	Packets	pps	Bytes	bps
------------	---------	-----	-------	-----

Bundle:

Input :	702	4	224128	3968
Output:	855472	33229	94215862	29243664

Adaptive Statistics:

Adaptive Adjusts:	0
Adaptive Scans :	0
Adaptive Updates:	0

Link:

ge-0/1/8.0

Input :	137	1	16988	992
Output:	213214	8377	23453540	7372232

ge-1/1/5.0

Input :	137	1	16988	992
Output:	212174	8244	23339050	7255368

ge-1/2/8.0

Input :	135	1	16740	992
Output:	210583	8144	23164099	7167296

ge-1/3/3.0

Input :	293	1	173412	992
---------	-----	---	--------	-----

```

Output:          219501      8464      24259173      7448768

Aggregate member links: 4

LACP info:      Role      System      System      Port      Port      Port
                  priority      identifier      priority      number      key
ge-0/1/8.0      Actor      127      3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0      127      3      3
ge-0/1/8.0      Partner      127      3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0      127      3      3
ge-1/1/5.0      Actor      127      3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0      127      5      3
ge-1/1/5.0      Partner      127      3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0      127      5      3
ge-1/2/8.0      Actor      127      3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0      127      11      3
ge-1/2/8.0      Partner      127      3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0      127      11      3
ge-1/3/3.0      Actor      127      3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0      127      12      3
ge-1/3/3.0      Partner      127      3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0      127      12      3

LACP Statistics:      LACP Rx      LACP Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
ge-0/1/8.0      127      123      0      0
ge-1/1/5.0      130      123      0      0
ge-1/2/8.0      129      124      0      0
ge-1/3/3.0      129      124      0      0

Marker Statistics:      Marker Rx      Resp Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
ge-0/1/8.0      0      0      0      0
ge-1/1/5.0      0      0      0      0
ge-1/2/8.0      0      0      0      0
ge-1/3/3.0      0      0      0      0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1705, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.2.1/24, Local: 10.2.1.1, Broadcast: 10.2.1.255, Generation: 1505
Protocol iso, MTU: 1497, Generation: 1706, Route table: 0
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 1707, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

## Meaning

IS-IS distributes traffic equally when the three aggregated Ethernet bundles have the same bandwidth available.

## Verifying Unequal Traffic Distribution Over Available Bandwidth

### Purpose

To verify that IS-IS distributes traffic unevenly when one of the aggregated link is down during per-packet load balancing depending on the available bandwidth.

### Action

Disable one of the links on the ae0 bundle so that the available bandwidth is 3g on ae0 and 4g on ae1 and ae2. From operational mode, enter the `show route 198.0.0.1 extensive` command.

```

user@R0> show route 198.0.0.1 extensive
inet.0: 10028 destinations, 10029 routes (10027 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
198.0.0.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 198.0.0.1/32 -> {10.0.1.2, 10.1.1.2, 10.2.1.2, 10.3.1.2}
  *IS-IS Preference: 18
    Level: 2
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1048575
    Address: 0x9ec55d0
    Next-hop reference count: 20005
    Next hop: 10.0.1.2 via ae0.0 weight 0x1 balance 27%
    Session Id: 0x1b2
    Next hop: 10.1.1.2 via ae1.0 weight 0x1 balance 36%, selected
    Session Id: 0x1b1
    Next hop: 10.2.1.2 via ae2.0 weight 0x1 balance 36%
    Session Id: 0x1b3
    Next hop: 10.3.1.2 via ge-0/1/7.0 weight 0xf000
    Session Id: 0x1b0
    State:<Active Int>
    Age: 22      Metric: 20
    Validation State: unverified
    Task: IS-IS
    Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
    AS path: I
user@R0> show interfaces ae0.0 extensive
Logical interface ae0.0 (Index 335) (SNMP ifIndex 625) (Generation 825)
Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics      Packets      pps      Bytes      bps
Bundle:
  Input :          793          3      218290      2976

```



Output: 1617811 27223 178003101 23957320

#### Adaptive Statistics:

Adaptive Adjusts: 0

Adaptive Scans : 0

Adaptive Updates: 0

#### Link:

ge-0/0/0.0

Input : 182 1 21794 992

Output: 461045 9423 50717650 8292776

ge-1/1/4.0 <-- down

Input : 139 0 17236 0

Output: 241334 0 26546740 0

ge-1/2/1.0

Input : 162 1 20088 992

Output: 444340 8979 48918653 7901976

ge-1/2/2.0

Input : 310 1 159172 992

Output: 471092 8821 51820058 7762568

Aggregate member links: 4

LACP info:	Role	System priority	System identifier	Port priority	Port number	Port key
ge-0/0/0.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	1	1
ge-0/0/0.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	1	1
ge-1/1/4.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	4	1
ge-1/1/4.0	Partner	1	00:00:00:00:00:00	1	4	1
ge-1/2/1.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	8	1
ge-1/2/1.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	8	1
ge-1/2/2.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	9	1
ge-1/2/2.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	9	1

LACP Statistics: LACP Rx LACP Tx Unknown Rx Illegal Rx

ge-0/0/0.0 161 156 0 0

ge-1/1/4.0 151 145 0 0

ge-1/2/1.0 158 154 0 0

ge-1/2/2.0 159 154 0 0

Marker Statistics: Marker Rx Resp Tx Unknown Rx Illegal Rx

ge-0/0/0.0 0 0 0 0

ge-1/1/4.0 0 0 0 0

ge-1/2/1.0 0 0 0 0

ge-1/2/2.0 0 0 0 0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1699, Route table: 0

```

Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 10.0.1/24, Local: 10.0.1.1, Broadcast: 10.0.1.255, Generation: 1501
Protocol iso, MTU: 1497, Generation: 1700, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 1701, Route table: 0
  Flags: Is-Primary
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

```

user@R0> show interfaces ae1.0 extensive
Logical interface ae1.0 (Index 336) (SNMP ifIndex 666) (Generation 826)

```

```

Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2
Statistics      Packets      pps      Bytes      bps
Bundle:
  Input :          817          5      219555      4672
  Output:      1756031      35775    193270683    31483104
Adaptive Statistics:
  Adaptive Adjusts:          0
  Adaptive Scans :          0
  Adaptive Updates:          0

```

```

Link:
  ge-0/1/6.0
    Input :          174          1      21024          992
    Output:      411469      8414    45261286    7404544
  ge-1/1/6.0
    Input :          159          1      19716          992
    Output:      433700      8893    47707000    7826296
  ge-1/2/0.0
    Input :          161          1      19964          992
    Output:      447338      9190    49314819    8087408
  ge-1/2/3.0
    Input :          323          2      158851         1696
    Output:      463524      9278    50987578    8164856

```

```

Aggregate member links: 4

```

LACP info:	Role	System priority	System identifier	Port priority	Port number	Port key
ge-0/1/6.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	2	2
ge-0/1/6.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	2	2
ge-1/1/6.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	6	2

```

ge-1/1/6.0  Partner      127 3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0    127    6    2
ge-1/2/0.0   Actor       127 3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0    127    7    2
ge-1/2/0.0   Partner      127 3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0    127    7    2
ge-1/2/3.0   Actor       127 3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0    127   10    2
ge-1/2/3.0   Partner      127 3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0    127   10    2

LACP Statistics:      LACP Rx      LACP Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
ge-0/1/6.0           159         153           0           0
ge-1/1/6.0           157         151           0           0
ge-1/2/0.0           157         153           0           0
ge-1/2/3.0           158         153           0           0

Marker Statistics:   Marker Rx      Resp Tx      Unknown Rx      Illegal Rx
ge-0/1/6.0           0            0            0            0
ge-1/1/6.0           0            0            0            0
ge-1/2/0.0           0            0            0            0
ge-1/2/3.0           0            0            0            0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1702, Route table: 0
  Flags: Sendbcst-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.1.1/24, Local: 10.1.1.1, Broadcast: 10.1.1.255, Generation: 1503
Protocol iso, MTU: 1497, Generation: 1703, Route table: 0
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 1704, Route table: 0
  Policer: Input: __default_arp_policer__

```

user@R0> **show interfaces ae2.0 extensive**

Logical interface ae2.0 (Index 337) (SNMP ifIndex 961) (Generation 827)

Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4004000 Encapsulation: ENET2

Statistics	Packets	pps	Bytes	bps
------------	---------	-----	-------	-----

Bundle:

Input :	813	4	237569	3968
Output:	1786258	<b>37008</b>	196605473	32568272

Adaptive Statistics:

Adaptive Adjusts:	0
Adaptive Scans :	0
Adaptive Updates:	0

Link:

ge-0/1/8.0

Input :	163	1	20212	992
Output:	446715	9282	49138650	8168408

ge-1/1/5.0

Input :	162	1	20088	992
Output:	443846	9209	48822970	8104224

ge-1/2/8.0

Input :	161	1	19964	992
---------	-----	---	-------	-----

```

Output:      443943      9341      48833699      8220624
ge-1/3/3.0
Input :       327        1      177305        992
Output:     451754     9176     49810154     8075016

```

Aggregate member links: 4

LACP info:	Role	System priority	System identifier	Port priority	Port number	Port key
ge-0/1/8.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	3	3
ge-0/1/8.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	3	3
ge-1/1/5.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	5	3
ge-1/1/5.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	5	3
ge-1/2/8.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	11	3
ge-1/2/8.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	11	3
ge-1/3/3.0	Actor	127	3c:61:04:2f:c7:c0	127	12	3
ge-1/3/3.0	Partner	127	3c:61:04:2d:9f:c0	127	12	3

LACP Statistics:	LACP Rx	LACP Tx	Unknown Rx	Illegal Rx
ge-0/1/8.0	157	153	0	0
ge-1/1/5.0	160	153	0	0
ge-1/2/8.0	159	154	0	0
ge-1/3/3.0	159	154	0	0

Marker Statistics:	Marker Rx	Resp Tx	Unknown Rx	Illegal Rx
ge-0/1/8.0	0	0	0	0
ge-1/1/5.0	0	0	0	0
ge-1/2/8.0	0	0	0	0
ge-1/3/3.0	0	0	0	0

Protocol inet, MTU: 1500, Generation: 1705, Route table: 0

Flags: Sendbcst-pkt-to-re

Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary

Destination: 10.2.1/24, Local: 10.2.1.1, Broadcast: 10.2.1.255, Generation: 1505

Protocol iso, MTU: 1497, Generation: 1706, Route table: 0

Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 1707, Route table: 0

Policer: Input: \_\_default\_arp\_policer\_\_

## Meaning

IS-IS infers that the ae0 bundle has only 3g of bandwidth available. Therefore, modifies per-packet load balancing according to the available bandwidth. As per the output, only 27 percent of the bandwidth is available on ae0 because one of the aggregated Ethernet links is down. Thus IS-IS distributes traffic unequally depending on the available bandwidth.

## Verifying Unequal Traffic Distribution on Logical Interfaces

### Purpose

To verify that IS-IS distributes traffic unevenly on logical interfaces based on the configured logical bandwidth.

### Action

```

user@R0> show interfaces ae1.1
Logical interface ae1.1 (Index 605) (SNMP ifIndex 1910)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.1 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Bandwidth: 2000mbps
  Statistics      Packets      pps      Bytes      bps
  Bundle:
    Input :        807          0      200537      360
    Output:        277          0       55529         0
  Adaptive Statistics:
    Adaptive Adjusts:      0
    Adaptive Scans :      0
    Adaptive Updates:      0
  Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
  Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 1, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop
  cnt: 0
  Flags: Sendbcst-pkt-to-re
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 13.1.1/24, Local: 13.1.1.2, Broadcast: 13.1.1.255
  Protocol iso, MTU: 1497
  Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited

user@R0> show interfaces ae1.2
Logical interface ae1.2 (Index 606) (SNMP ifIndex 1911)
  Flags: Up SNMP-Traps 0x4000 VLAN-Tag [ 0x8100.2 ] Encapsulation: ENET2
  Bandwidth: 1000mbps
  Statistics      Packets      pps      Bytes      bps
  Bundle:
    Input :        836          0      208643      720
    Output:        305          0       61006         0
  Adaptive Statistics:
    Adaptive Adjusts:      0
    Adaptive Scans :      0

```

```
Adaptive Updates:          0
Protocol inet, MTU: 1500
Max nh cache: 75000, New hold nh limit: 75000, Curr nh cnt: 1, Curr new hold cnt: 0, NH drop
cnt: 0
Flags: Sendbcast-pkt-to-re
Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
Destination: 13.2.1/24, Local: 13.2.1.2, Broadcast: 13.2.1.255
Protocol iso, MTU: 1497
Protocol multiservice, MTU: Unlimited
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
15.1F4	Beginning with Junos OS Release 15.1F4, you can configure the IS-IS protocol to get the logical interface bandwidth information associated with the gateways of equal-cost multipath (ECMP) next hop.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">multipath (SPF Options)   871</a>
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# Configuring IS-IS Traffic Engineering

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## IS-IS Extensions to Support Traffic Engineering

### IN THIS SECTION

- [IS-IS IGP Shortcuts | 398](#)

To help provide traffic engineering and MPLS with information about network topology and loading, extensions have been added to the Junos OS implementation of IS-IS. Specifically, IS-IS supports new type, length, and value (TLV) tuples that specify link attributes. These TLVs are included in the IS-IS link-state PDUs. The link-attribute information is used to populate the traffic engineering database, which is used by the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm to compute the paths that MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) take. This path information is used by RSVP to set up LSPs and reserve bandwidth for them.

**NOTE:** Whenever possible, use IS-IS interior gateway protocol (IGP) shortcuts instead of traffic engineering shortcuts.

The traffic engineering extensions are defined in RFC 5305, *IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering*.

### IS-IS IGP Shortcuts

In IS-IS, you can configure shortcuts, which allow IS-IS to use an LSP as the next hop as if it were a subinterface from the ingress routing device to the egress routing device. The address specified in the `to` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]` hierarchy level must match the router ID of the egress routing device for the LSP to function as a direct link to the egress routing device and to be used as input to IS-IS SPF calculations. When used in this way, LSPs are no different than Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and Frame Relay virtual circuits (VCs), except that LSPs carry only IPv4 traffic.



## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts | 399](#)

[Example: Enabling IS-IS Traffic Engineering Support | 401](#)

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

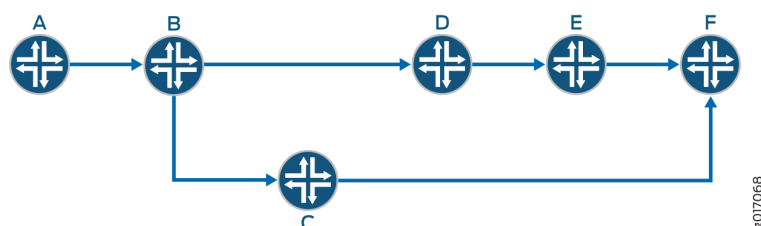
Link-state protocols, such as OSPF and IS-IS, use the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm to compute the shortest-path tree to all nodes in the network. The results of such computations can be represented by the destination node, next-hop address, and output interface, where the output interface is a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

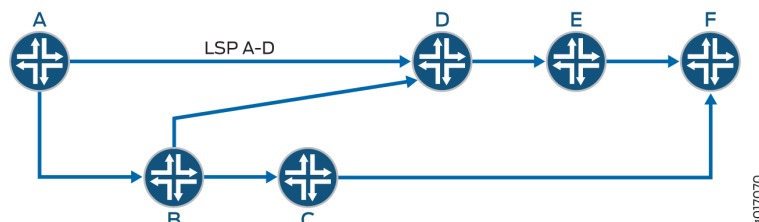
As an illustration, begin with a typical SPF tree (see [Figure 29 on page 399](#)).

**Figure 29: 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 30 on page 400](#).

**Figure 30: 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 29 on page 399](#)). 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 30 on page 400](#)).

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

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[traffic-engineering \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 921](#)

*OSPF Support for Traffic Engineering*

[IGP Shortcuts and Routing Tables](#)

## Example: Enabling IS-IS Traffic Engineering Support

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 401](#)
- [Overview | 401](#)
- [Configuration | 403](#)
- [Verification | 413](#)

This example shows how to configure IS-IS so that it uses label-switched paths as shortcuts.

### Requirements

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

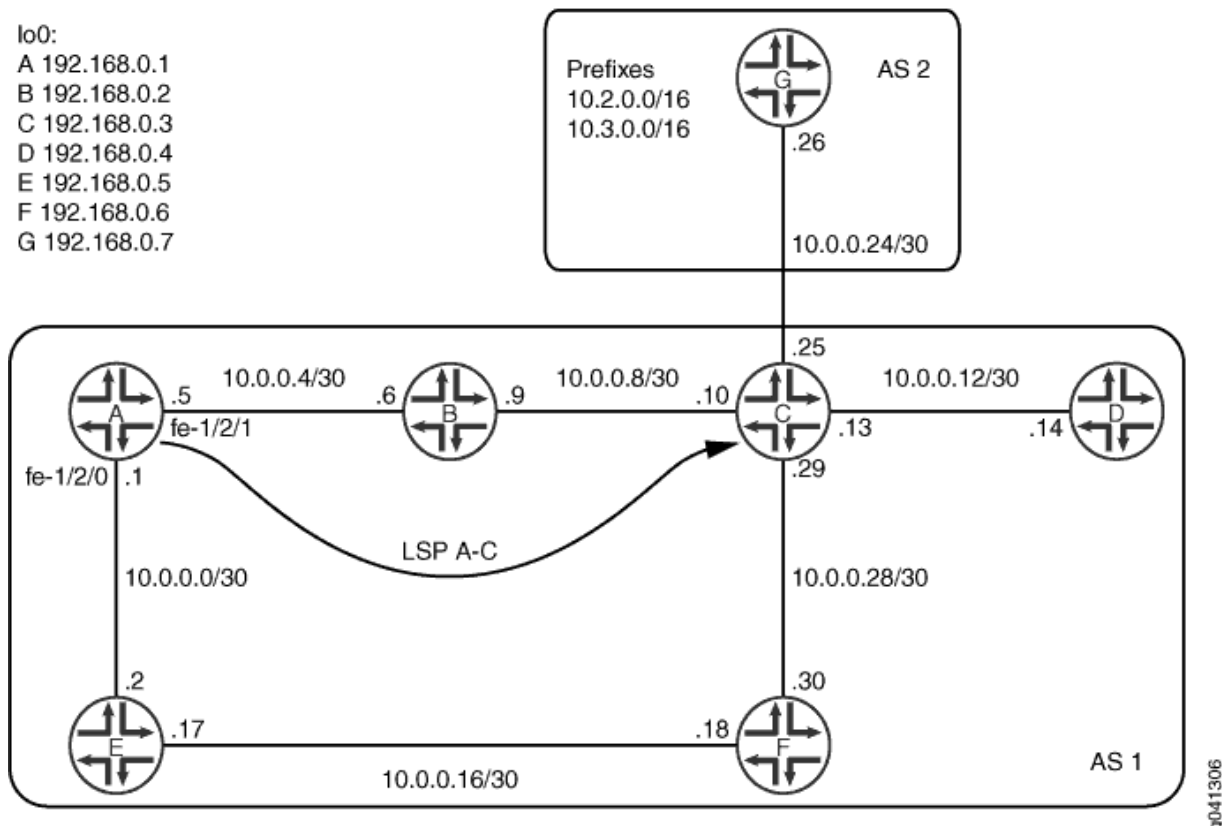
### Overview

MPLS traffic engineering maps certain data flows to established label-switched paths (LSPs) rather than to data links calculated by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) to be part of the best (shortest) path. Fundamental to this function is the determination of what traffic is to be mapped to an LSP. Traffic is mapped to an LSP at the tunnel's ingress label switching router (LSR) by designating the egress LSR as the next-hop router for certain destination prefixes.

It is important to understand that the LSP does not constitute an entire route to a destination. Rather, the LSP is a next-hop segment of the route. Therefore, packets can only be mapped to an LSP if the egress LSR is considered to be a feasible next-hop candidate during the route resolution process.

Figure 31 on page 402 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 31: IS-IS Shortcuts Topology



In this example, Device C has an external BGP (EBGP) peer session with Device G in autonomous system (AS) 2. In order to enable its internal BGP (IBGP) peers to access subnets in AS 2, Device C runs IS-IS passively on its interface connecting to Device G. IS-IS has information about the external subnets and enters routes to these subnets in the inet.0 routing table. BGP, when resolving the next-hop addresses of AS-external routes, uses the IGP route.

**TIP:** An alternative to passively running IS-IS on the interface would be to use a next-hop self policy.

Device A has an LSP to Device C. The path is configured to always go through Device E, rather than going through Device B.

Interior gateway protocol (IGP) shortcuts, also called traffic-engineering shortcuts, provide a tool by which the link-state IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) in an AS can consider an LSP in its shortest-path-first (SPF)

calculations. If using passive external interfaces, the IGP views an LSP as a single data link toward the destinations beyond the LSP egress device.

When you use `traffic-engineering bgp` (which is the default) and IGP shortcuts, the traffic engineering solution is used for BGP AS-external route resolution only. However, traffic to AS-internal destinations can also be mapped to LSPs. To accomplish this, `traffic-engineering bgp-igp` is enabled. Thus, RSVP installs the MPLS prefixes into the `inet.0` table rather than the `inet.3` table. As a result, the MPLS LSPs are installed in the forwarding table.

This approach finds practical application whenever heavy traffic is routed to specific destinations within an AS, such as server farms.

An important point about IGP shortcuts, whether used alone or in conjunction with traffic-engineering BGP-IGP, is that IGP adjacencies are never formed across the LSPs. The IGP sees the LSP as a single data link, but does not view the egress router as a potential peer and does not forward hello messages across the LSP. Also, RSVP messages are never forwarded over LSPs, preventing the possibility of an LSP being inadvertently built within another LSP.

"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 403 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 31 on page 402. The section "No Link Title" on page 408 describes the steps on Device A.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 403

## Procedure

### 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 A

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
```

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
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
set protocols mpls label-switched-path test_path to 192.168.0.3
set protocols mpls label-switched-path test_path no-cspf
set protocols mpls label-switched-path test_path primary through_E
set protocols mpls path through_E 192.168.0.5 strict
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.3
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet shortcuts
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

## Device B

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0

```

```

set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.3
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

### Device C

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.25/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.29/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/3.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/3.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.3
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group external-peers type external
set protocols bgp group external-peers export send-some-isis
set protocols bgp group external-peers peer-as 2
set protocols bgp group external-peers neighbor 10.0.0.26
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable

```

```

set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 2 passive
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/3.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement send-some-isis term 1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement send-some-isis term 1 from route-filter 10.0.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement send-some-isis term 1 from route-filter 192.168.0.0/24
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement send-some-isis term 1 then accept
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

### Device D

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.14/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0004.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.4
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

### Device E

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00
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 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal

```



```

set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.3
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.5
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

## Device F

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.30/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0006.00
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 rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.2
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.3
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.6
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

## Device G

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.26/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.7/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.3.1.1/32
set protocols bgp group external-peers type external
set protocols bgp group external-peers export statics
set protocols bgp group external-peers export send-directs
set protocols bgp group external-peers peer-as 1
set protocols bgp group external-peers neighbor 10.0.0.25
set policy-options policy-statement statics from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement statics then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-directs term 1 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-directs term 1 then accept
set routing-options static route 10.2.0.0/32 reject
set routing-options static route 10.2.0.0/32 install
set routing-options static route 10.3.0.0/32 reject
set routing-options static route 10.3.0.0/32 install
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.7
set routing-options autonomous-system 2

```

## 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 IS-IS traffic-engineering shortcuts:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@A# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@A# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@A# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@A# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
user@A# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@A# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@A# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@A# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00

```

2. Enable a signaling protocol on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@A# set interface lo0.0
user@A# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@A# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

3. Enable MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@A# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@A# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

4. Configure the label-switched path.

A single LSP, named `test_path`, is configured from Device A to Device C. The LSP explicit route object (ERO) is specified to use a strict hop through Device E, so that the LSP takes a different path from the OSPF shortest path of A-B-C. The LSP is signaled using RSVP, but no CSPF is running.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@A# set label-switched-path test_path to 192.168.0.3
user@A# set label-switched-path test_path no-cspf
user@A# set label-switched-path test_path primary through_E
user@A# set path through_E 192.168.0.5 strict
```

5. Configure traffic engineering for both BGP and IGP destinations.

When IGP shortcuts are also enabled, the IGP can use the LSP in its calculations. The results of the calculations are entered into the `inet.0` table.

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

6. Configure internal BGP (IBGP) peering among the devices.

```
[edit protocols bgp group int]
user@A# set type internal
user@A# set local-address 192.168.0.1
```

```

user@A# set neighbor 192.168.0.5
user@A# set neighbor 192.168.0.6
user@A# set neighbor 192.168.0.2
user@A# set neighbor 192.168.0.3

```

7. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces, and set the link metric.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@A# set interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
user@A# set interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
user@A# set interface lo0.0

```

8. Configure IS-IS to use MPLS LSPs as next hops for the IPv4 address family.

It is only necessary to enable IGP shortcuts on the ingress router because that is the router performing the shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations.

It is important to understand how IGP shortcuts affect the protocol and routing table relationship. The IGP performs SPF calculations to subnets downstream of LSP egress points, but the results of these calculations are entered into the inet.3 table only. At the same time, the IGP performs its traditional SPF calculations and enters the results of these calculations into the inet.0 table. The result is that although the IGP is making entries into the inet.3 table, BGP is still the only protocol with visibility into that table for the purposes of route resolution. Therefore, forwarding to AS-internal destinations still uses the inet.0 IGP routes, and the LSPs are only used for BGP next-hop resolution. If you want the LSPs to be used for IGP next-hop resolution, you must configure `traffic-engineering bgp-igp`.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@A# set traffic-engineering family inet shortcuts

```

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

```

[edit routing-options]
user@A# set router-id 192.168.0.1
user@A# set autonomous-system 1

```

## Results

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

```
user@A# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0{
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
fe-1/2/1{
  unit 0
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.5/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0{
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@A# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/1.0;
```

```

}
mpls {
    traffic-engineering bgp-igp;
    label-switched-path test_path {
        to 192.168.0.3;
        no-cspf;
        primary through_E;
    }
    path through_E {
        192.168.0.5 strict;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/0.0;
    interface fe-1/2/1.0;
}
bgp {
    group int {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.0.1;
        neighbor 192.168.0.5;
        neighbor 192.168.0.6;
        neighbor 192.168.0.2;
        neighbor 192.168.0.3;
    }
}
isis {
    traffic-engineering {
        family inet {
            shortcuts;
        }
    }
    interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/1.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
}

```

```
interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@A# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.0.1;
autonomous-system 1;
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Next Hops | 413](#)
- [Checking the RSVP Sessions | 416](#)
- [Checking the Paths with Different Traffic Engineering Settings | 418](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the Next Hops

#### Purpose

Verify that the MPLS LSP is used as the next hop in the expected routes.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show route` command.

```
user@A> show route

inet.0: 21 destinations, 21 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.0/30      *[Direct/0] 4d 09:07:26
                 >   via fe-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.1/32     *[Local/0] 4d 09:07:26
```

```

                Local via fe-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.4/30      *[Direct/0] 4d 09:07:28
                 > via fe-1/2/1.0
10.0.0.5/32      *[Local/0] 4d 09:07:28
                 Local via fe-1/2/1.0
10.0.0.8/30      *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
10.0.0.12/30     *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 30
                 > to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
10.0.0.16/30     *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.20/30     *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 30
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.24/30     *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 30
                 > to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
10.0.0.28/30     *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 30
                 to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0
10.2.0.0/32      *[BGP/170] 02:22:30, localpref 100, from 192.168.0.3
                 AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
10.2.1.1/32      *[BGP/170] 02:20:23, localpref 100, from 192.168.0.3
                 AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
10.3.0.0/32      *[BGP/170] 02:22:30, localpref 100, from 192.168.0.3
                 AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
10.3.1.1/32      *[BGP/170] 02:20:23, localpref 100, from 192.168.0.3
                 AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
192.168.0.1/32   *[Direct/0] 4d 09:08:47
                 > via lo0.0
192.168.0.2/32   *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 10
                 > to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
192.168.0.3/32   *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
192.168.0.4/32   *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 30
                 > to 10.0.0.6 via fe-1/2/1.0
                 to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.5/32   *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 10
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0
192.168.0.6/32   *[IS-IS/18] 01:42:24, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0

```



```

192.168.0.7/32      *[BGP/170] 02:20:23, localpref 100, from 192.168.0.3
                   AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path

```

inet.3: 5 destinations, 6 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

```

10.0.0.12/30       *[IS-IS/18] 01:41:21, metric 30
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
10.0.0.24/30       *[IS-IS/18] 01:41:21, metric 30
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
10.0.0.28/30       *[IS-IS/18] 01:41:21, metric 30
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
192.168.0.3/32     *[RSVP/7/1] 01:41:21, metric 20
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
                   [IS-IS/18] 01:41:21, metric 20
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path
192.168.0.4/32     *[IS-IS/18] 01:41:21, metric 30
                   > to 10.0.0.2 via fe-1/2/0.0, label-switched-path test_path

```

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

```

49.0002.0192.0168.0001/72
                   *[Direct/0] 4d 09:08:47
                   > via lo0.0

```

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

```

0                  *[MPLS/0] 4d 09:10:00, metric 1
                   Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 4d 09:10:00, metric 1
                   Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 4d 09:10:00, metric 1
                   Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 4d 09:10:00, metric 1
                   Receive

```

## Meaning

IS-IS chooses the LSP as the shortest path to destinations downstream of the LSP egress device. Additionally, because the IGP uses the LSP to reach external subnet 10.0.0.24/30, BGP also uses the LSP in its routes to 10.2.0.0 and 10.3.0.0.

If next-hop self were used at Device C, BGP would still choose the LSP over the IGP path.

## Checking the RSVP Sessions

### Purpose

Display information about RSVP sessions

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show rsvp session brief` command.

```
user@A> show rsvp session brief
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State  Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.0.3  192.168.0.1  Up     0  1 FF      -   299776 test_path
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@E> show rsvp session brief
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
To          From          State  Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
```

```
192.168.0.3    192.168.0.1    Up        0  1 FF  299776   299808 test_path
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

```
user@F> show rsvp session brief
```

```
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
```

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPname
192.168.0.3	192.168.0.1	Up	0	1 FF	299808	3	test_path

```
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

```
user@C> show rsvp session brief
```

```
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
```

```
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
```

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPname
192.168.0.3	192.168.0.1	Up	0	1 FF	3	-	test_path

```
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
```

```
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

## Meaning

On all four routing devices, the ingress and egress IP addresses of the LSP are shown. The path is shown as an ingress path at Device A, and packets forwarded on the LSP are assigned a label of 299776. At Device E, the LSP is transit, and packets arriving with a label of 299776 are given an outgoing label of 299808. The labels have significance only between neighboring label-switched routers (LSRs). Device F swaps incoming label 299808 for outgoing label 3. Device C, the egress, pops label 3 and routes the received packet by standard IP longest-match route lookup.

## Checking the Paths with Different Traffic Engineering Settings

### Purpose

Check the paths used for IGP and BGP routes when traffic-engineering bgp-igp is used and when traffic-engineering bgp (the default) is used.

### Action

1. Configure traffic-engineering bgp.

This removes traffic-engineering bgp-igp from the configuration because only one MPLS traffic engineering setting can be configured in each routing instance.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@A# set traffic-engineering bgp
user@A# commit
```

2. Use the show route forwarding-table command to check the paths when traffic-engineering bgp (the default) is configured.

```
user@A> show route forwarding-table destination 10.2.1.1
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
10.2.1.1/32      user   0           10.0.0.2          indr 262145   6
                  Push 299776 1013   2 fe-1/2/0.0
```

```
user@A> show route forwarding-table destination 192.168.0.3
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
192.168.0.3/32   user   1 10.0.0.6          ucst  938   11 fe-1/2/1.0
```

3. Use the traceroute command to check the paths when traffic-engineering bgp (the default) is configured.

```
user@A> traceroute 10.2.1.1
traceroute to 10.2.1.1 (10.2.1.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
```

```

1  10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2)  11.086 ms  1.587 ms  1.603 ms
   MPLS Label=299776 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
2  10.0.0.18 (10.0.0.18)  1.455 ms  1.477 ms  1.442 ms
   MPLS Label=299808 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
3  10.0.0.29 (10.0.0.29)  2.240 ms  1.045 ms  1.243 ms
4  10.2.1.1 (10.2.1.1)  1.363 ms  1.389 ms  1.374 ms

```

```

user@A> traceroute 192.168.0.3
traceroute to 192.168.0.3 (192.168.0.3), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
1  10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6)  1.759 ms  1.872 ms  2.281 ms
2  bb03-cclab-lo0.spglab.juniper.net (192.168.0.3)  2.119 ms  2.157 ms  1.598 ms

```

#### 4. Configure traffic-engineering bgp-igp.

This removes traffic-engineering bgp from the configuration because only one MPLS traffic engineering setting can be configured in each routing instance.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@A# set traffic-engineering bgp-igp
user@A# commit

```

#### 5. Use the show route forwarding-table command to check the paths when traffic-engineering bgp-igp is configured.

```

user@A> show route forwarding-table destination 10.2.1.1
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
10.2.1.1/32	user	0		indr	262145	6	
			10.0.0.2	<b>Push 299776</b>		1013	2 fe-1/2/0.0

```

user@A> show route forwarding-table destination 192.168.0.3
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
192.168.0.3/32	user	1	10.0.0.2	<b>Push 299776</b>		1013	8 fe-1/2/0.0

6. Use the `traceroute` command to check the paths when `traffic-engineering bgp-igp` is configured.

```
user@A> traceroute 10.2.1.1
traceroute to 10.2.1.1 (10.2.1.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2)  2.348 ms  1.475 ms  1.434 ms
    MPLS Label=299776 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.0.0.18 (10.0.0.18)  1.507 ms  2.307 ms  1.911 ms
    MPLS Label=299808 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 3  10.0.0.29 (10.0.0.29)  1.743 ms  1.645 ms  1.940 ms
 4  10.2.1.1 (10.2.1.1)  2.041 ms  1.977 ms  2.233 ms
```

```
user@A> traceroute 192.168.0.3
traceroute to 192.168.0.3 (192.168.0.3), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2)  1.721 ms  2.558 ms  2.229 ms
    MPLS Label=299776 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.0.0.18 (10.0.0.18)  2.505 ms  1.462 ms  1.408 ms
    MPLS Label=299808 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 3  bb03-cclab-lo0.spglab.juniper.net (192.168.0.3)  1.371 ms  1.422 ms  1.351 ms
```

## Meaning

When `traffic-engineering bgp` is configured, the first trace is to a destination belonging to the BGP-learned `10.2.0.0/16` prefix, and follows the LSP. The second trace is to the IS-IS-learned `192.168.0.3` route (Device C's loopback interface address), and follows the IS-IS route. These results correspond to what we observe in the forwarding table. The forwarding table is built based on routes in `inet.0` only. BGP can look into `inet.3` and select an LSP as the best path to the next hop of a BGP prefix, and can add a route into `inet.0` utilizing that LSP. An entry is then made to the forwarding table from the `inet.0` route. No other protocol, by default, can consult `inet.3`, and the `inet.3` routes are not entered into `inet.0`. Therefore, the forwarding entry for `192.168.0.3` is created from the only route to that destination in `inet.0`: the IS-IS route.

When `traffic-engineering bgp-igp` is configured, the first trace to `10.2.1.1` continues to follow the LSP. The second trace to `192.168.0.3` also follows the LSP. These results correspond to what we observe in the forwarding table, which shows that the LSP is used for IGP next-hop resolution.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Advertising LSPs into IGP](#)

*Example: Enabling OSPF Traffic Engineering Support*

## Understanding Forwarding Adjacencies

A forwarding adjacency is a traffic engineering label-switched path (LSP) that is configured between two nodes and that is used by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) to forward traffic.

When you set up MPLS traffic-engineering tunnels between sites, by default the IGP does not consider those tunnels for traffic forwarding. Forwarding adjacencies allow you to treat a traffic engineering LSP tunnel as a link in an IGP topology. The link is used in the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm and is advertised to the IGP peers. A forwarding adjacency can be created between routing devices regardless of their location in the network.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Advertising Label-Switched Paths into IS-IS | 421](#)

## Example: Advertising Label-Switched Paths into IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 421](#)
- [Overview | 422](#)
- [Configuration | 422](#)
- [Verification | 430](#)

This example shows how to advertise label-switched paths (LSPs) into IS-IS as point-to-point links (sometimes referred to as forwarding adjacencies) so that the LSPs can be used in SPF calculations. The advertisement contains a local address (the **from** address of the LSP), a remote address (the **to** address of the LSP), and a metric.

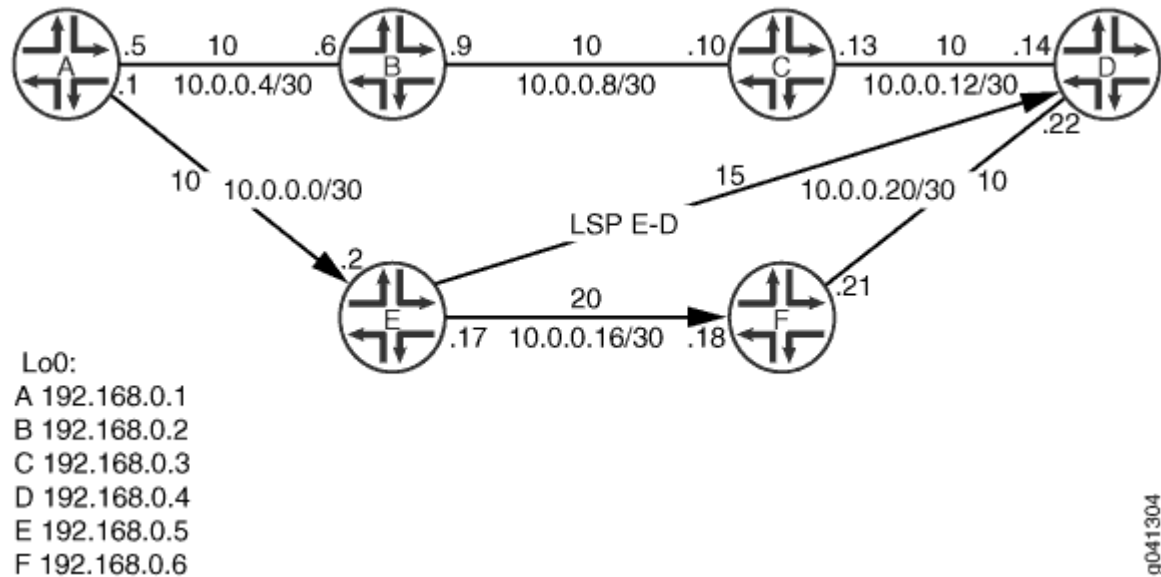
### Requirements

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

# Overview

Figure 32 on page 422 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 32: IS-IS Advertising a Label-Switched Path Topology



The example shows how to configure the LSP from Device E to Device D and then advertise this path through IS-IS. The configuration is verified by performing a traceroute operation from Device A to Device D and making sure that the LSP is used for forwarding.

"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 423 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 32 on page 422. The section "No Link Title" on page 426 describes the steps on Device E.

# Configuration

## IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 423



## Procedure

### 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 A

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.4
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.5 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.5 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
```

#### Device B

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
```

```

set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.2

```

### Device C

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.3

```

### Device D

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.14/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0004.00
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path E-D to 192.168.0.5
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.4
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.14 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols isis label-switched-path E-D level 2

```

```
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.4
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
```

## Device E

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00
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 label-switched-path E-D to 192.168.0.4
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.4
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 metric 20
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols isis label-switched-path E-D level 2 metric 15
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.5
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
```

## Device F

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.6/32
```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0006.00
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 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 192.168.0.6
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.5
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 192.168.0.4
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.6
set routing-options autonomous-system 1

```

## 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 advertise LSPs into IS-IS:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@E# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
user@E# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@E# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@E# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
user@E# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@E# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@E# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.5/32
user@E# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00

```

2. Enable a signaling protocol on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@E# set interface lo0.0
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

3. Enable MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

4. Configure the LSP.

Make sure that you configure the reverse LSP on the endpoint, in this case on Device D.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@E# set label-switched-path E-D to 192.168.0.4
```

5. Configure internal BGP (IBGP) peering among the devices that must run MPLS.

```
[edit protocols bgp group int]
user@E# set type internal
user@E# set local-address 192.168.0.5
user@E# set neighbor 192.168.0.6
user@E# set neighbor 192.168.0.1
user@E# set neighbor 192.168.0.4
```

6. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces, and set the link metric.

IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2 are enabled when you include the interface at [edit protocols isis]. By disabling Level 1, you are in effect creating a Level 2 IS-IS interface.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/0.0 level 1 disable
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 1 disable
```

```
user@E# set interface fe-1/2/1.0 level 2 metric 20
user@E# set interface lo0.0
```

## 7. Advertise the LSP through IS-IS.

Make sure that you advertise the LSP on the endpoint, in this case on Device D.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@E# set label-switched-path E-D level 2 metric 15
```

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

```
[edit routing-options]
user@E# set router-id 192.168.0.5
user@E# set autonomous-system 1
```

## Results

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

```
user@E# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.17/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
```

```

}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.5/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.0192.0168.0005.00;
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@E# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface lo0.0;
    interface fe-1/2/0.0;
    interface fe-1/2/1.0;
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path E-D {
        to 192.168.0.4;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/0.0;
    interface fe-1/2/1.0;
}
bgp {
    group int {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.0.5;
        neighbor 192.168.0.6;
        neighbor 192.168.0.1;
        neighbor 192.168.0.4;
    }
}
isis {
    interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
        level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/1.0 {
        level 1 disable;
        level 2 metric 20;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    interface lo0.0;
    label-switched-path E-D {
        level 2 metric 15;
    }
}

```

```

user@E# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.0.5;
autonomous-system 1;

```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the IS-IS Neighbor | 430](#)
- [Checking the IS-IS SPF Calculations | 431](#)
- [Checking the Forwarding Path | 432](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the IS-IS Neighbor

#### Purpose

Verify that another neighbor is listed and is reachable over the LSP. The interface field indicates the name of the LSP.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency detail` command.

```

user@E> show isis adjacency detail
D
  Interface: E-D, Level: 2, State: One-way, Expires in 0 secs

```



Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 00:34:58 ago  
 Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP  
 Topologies: Unicast  
 Restart capable: No, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 IP addresses: 192.168.0.4

F

Interface: fe-1/2/1.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 7 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 01:16:22 ago  
 Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bd  
 Topologies: Unicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: F.02, IP addresses: 10.0.0.18

A

Interface: fe-1/2/0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 20 secs  
 Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 01:17:20 ago  
 Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:85:8f:c8:bc  
 Topologies: Unicast  
 Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise  
 LAN id: E.02, IP addresses: 10.0.0.1

## Meaning

As expected, Interface: E-D is shown in the output, and the state is shown as One-way.

## Checking the IS-IS SPF Calculations

### Purpose

Verify that the LSP is being used in the SPF calculations.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis spf brief` command.

```
user@E> show isis spf brief
```

IS-IS level 1 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	NH	Via	SNPA
------	--------	-----------	----	-----	------

```

E.00      0
  1 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
Node      Metric    Interface    NH    Via    SNPA
C.02      30        fe-1/2/0.0    IPV4 A      0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
C.00      25        fe-1/2/1.0    LSP E-D
D.03      25        fe-1/2/1.0    LSP E-D
D.02      25        fe-1/2/1.0    LSP E-D
F.00      20        fe-1/2/1.0    IPV4 F      0:5:85:8f:c8:bd
B.00      20        fe-1/2/0.0    IPV4 A      0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
B.02      20        fe-1/2/0.0    IPV4 A      0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
D.00      15        fe-1/2/1.0    LSP E-D
A.00      10        fe-1/2/0.0    IPV4 A      0:5:85:8f:c8:bc
E.02      10
E.00      0
  11 nodes

```

## Meaning

As expected, the SPF results include the LSP, E-D.

## Checking the Forwarding Path

## Purpose

Verify that a traceroute operation from Device A to Device D uses the LSP.

## Action

```

user@A> traceroute 192.168.0.4
traceroute to 192.168.0.4 (192.168.0.4), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2)  1.092 ms  1.034 ms  1.174 ms
 2  10.0.0.18 (10.0.0.18)  1.435 ms  2.062 ms  2.232 ms
    MPLS Label=299792 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 3  bb04-cclab-lo0.spglab.juniper.net (192.168.0.4)  2.286 ms  1.432 ms  1.354 ms

```

## Meaning

The output shows that the LSP is used.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Advertising LSPs into IGPs](#)

## Understanding Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering

All OSPF and IS-IS interfaces have a cost, which is a routing metric that is used in the link-state calculation. Routes with lower total path metrics are preferred over those with higher path metrics. Unlike OSPF, in which the link metric is calculated automatically based on bandwidth, there is no automatic calculation for IS-IS. All IS-IS links use a metric of 10 by default.

Normally, IS-IS metrics can have values up to 63. The total cost to a destination is the sum of the metrics on all outgoing interfaces along a particular path from the source to the destination. By default, the total path metric is limited to 1023. This metric value is insufficient for large networks and provides too little granularity for traffic engineering, especially with high-bandwidth links. A wider range of metrics is also required if route leaking is used.

IS-IS generates two type, length, and value (TLV) tuples, one for an IS-IS adjacency and the second for an IP prefix. To allow IS-IS to support traffic engineering, a second pair of TLVs has been added to IS-IS, one for IP prefixes and the second for IS-IS adjacency and traffic engineering information. With these TLVs, IS-IS metrics can have values up to 16,777,215 ( $2^{24} - 1$ ).

By default, Junos OS supports the sending and receiving of wide metrics. Junos OS allows a maximum metric value of 63 and generates both pairs of TLVs. To configure IS-IS to generate only the new pair of TLVs and thus to allow the wider range of metric values, you must include the `wide-metrics-only` statement in the IS-IS configuration.

The combination of `wide-metrics-only` and `traffic-engineering disable` configuration options under IS-IS protocols suppresses the combination of the TLVs 2, 22, 128, 134, and 135 IS-IS routing information for that level. That means that the local server will not send the TLVs but accepts them when received. The effect of the configuration options on TLVs 2, 22, 128, 134, and 135 will be individually evaluated.

See [\[Understanding the effects of ISIS wide-metric-only and traffic-engineering disable configuration options in Junos.\]](#)

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [Understanding Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering](#) | 433

## Example: Enabling Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering

### IN THIS SECTION

- Requirements | 434
- Overview | 434
- Configuration | 434
- Verification | 436

This example shows how to allow a wide range of metric values on IS-IS interfaces.

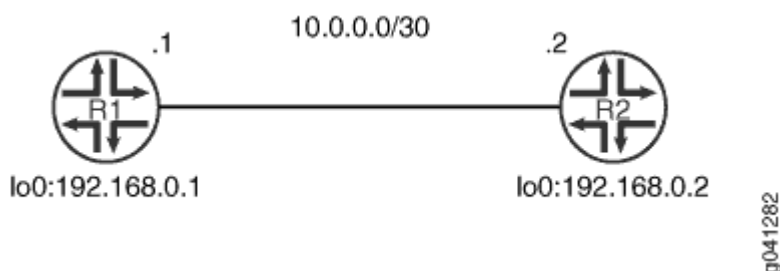
### Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS on both routers. See ["Example: Configuring IS-IS" on page 13](#) for information about the sample IS-IS configuration.

### Overview

[Figure 33 on page 434](#) shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 33: IS-IS Wide Metrics Topology**



This example describes the steps on Device R1.

### Configuration

#### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 435

## Procedure

### 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 R1

```
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface lt-1/2/0.1 level 2 metric 100
set protocols isis interface lt-1/2/0.1 level 1 metric 100
```

### 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 IS-IS checksums:

1. Configure a metric of 100 on the interface at both IS-IS levels.

```
[edit protocols isis interface lt-1/2/0.1]
user@R1# set level 2 metric 100
user@R1# set level 1 metric 100
```

2. Enable wide metrics.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set level 2 wide-metrics-only
user@R1# set level 1 wide-metrics-only
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show protocols` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
  level 2 wide-metrics-only;
  level 1 wide-metrics-only;
  interface lt-1/2/0.1 {
    level 2 metric 100;
    level 1 metric 100;
  }
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying That Wide Metrics Are Enabled | 436](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying That Wide Metrics Are Enabled

#### Purpose

Make sure that the interface has the expected metric.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface extensive` command.

```
user@R1> show isis interface lt-1/2/0.1 extensive
IS-IS interface database:
```

```

lt-1/2/0.1
  Index: 68, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 100
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: tp5-R2.02 (not us)
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 100
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: tp5-R2.02 (not us)

```

## Meaning

The output shows that the metric is set to 100, as expected, at both Level 1 and Level 2.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 70](#)

[Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 71](#)

## Understanding LDP-IGP Synchronization

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Synchronization Behavior During Graceful Restart | 439](#)
- [Synchronization Behavior on LAN Interfaces | 439](#)
- [Synchronization Behavior on IGP Passive Interfaces | 439](#)
- [Synchronization and TE Metrics | 439](#)

Synchronization between the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) and the underlying interior gateway protocol (IGP) ensures that LDP is fully established before the IGP path is used for forwarding traffic.

LDP is often used to establish MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) throughout a complete network domain using an IGP such as OSPF or IS-IS. In such a network, all links in the domain have IGP adjacencies as well as LDP adjacencies. LDP establishes the LSPs on the shortest path to a destination as determined by IP forwarding.

If the IGP and LDP are not synchronized, packet loss can occur. This issue is especially significant for applications such as a core network that does not employ BGP. Another example is an MPLS VPN where each provider edge (PE) router depends on the availability of a complete MPLS forwarding path to the other PE devices for each VPN that it serves. This means that along the shortest path between the PE routers, each link must have an operational hello adjacency and an operational LDP session, and MPLS label bindings must have been exchanged over each session.

LDP establishes MPLS LSPs along the shortest path to the destination as determined by IP forwarding. In a Layer 2 VPN or Layer 3 VPN scenario, if the LSP is not yet formed between the PE devices, services depending on MPLS forwarding fail. When LDP has not completed exchanging label bindings with an IGP next hop, traffic is discarded if the head end of the LSP forwards traffic because the LSP is assumed to be in place.

There are various reasons that the LSP fails to come up, as follows:

- Configuration errors and implementation issues.
- When an LDP hello adjacency or an LDP session with a peer is lost due to some error while the IGP still points to that peer. IP forwarding of traffic continues on the IGP link associated with the LDP peer rather than being shifted to another IGP link with which LDP is synchronized.
- When a new IGP link comes up, causing the next hop to a certain destination to change in the IGP's shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations. Although the IGP might be up on the new link, LDP might not have completed label exchange for all the routes. This condition might be transient or due to a misconfiguration.

LDP-IGP synchronization discourages a link from being used while the LDP sessions are not fully established. When LDP is not fully operational on a link, the IGP advertises a maximum cost for the link, thus preventing traffic from flowing through it. The IGP does not advertise the original cost or metric for the link until either LDP label exchange has been completed with the peer on the link or a configured amount of time has passed (the holddown period).

When synchronization is configured, LDP notifies the IGP to advertise the maximum cost for the link when one of the following triggering events takes place:

- The LDP hello adjacency goes down.
- The LDP session goes down.
- LDP is not configured on an interface.



If the holddown timer has been configured, the timer starts when the triggering event takes place. When the timer expires, LDP notifies the IGP to resume advertising the original cost.

If the holddown timer has not been configured, the IGP waits (endlessly) until bindings have been received from downstream routers for all the forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) that have a next hop on that interface. Only after that takes place does LDP notify the IGP to bring down the cost on the interface.

LDP-IGP synchronization is supported only for directly connected peers and links with the platform label space.

## **Synchronization Behavior During Graceful Restart**

LDP-IGP synchronization does not take place while the IGP is in the process of a graceful restart. When the graceful restart completes, links for which synchronization has been configured are advertised with maximum metrics in either of the following cases:

- LDP is not yet operational on the link and no holddown timer has been configured.
- The configured holddown timer has not expired.

During LDP graceful restart, no synchronization operations are done. If the LDP graceful restart is terminated, LDP notifies the IGPs to advertise the links with the maximum metric.

## **Synchronization Behavior on LAN Interfaces**

LDP-IGP synchronization does not take place on LAN interfaces unless the IGP has a point-to-point connection over the LAN configured on the interface. The reason for this is that multiple LDP peers might be connected on such an interface unless a point-to-point connection to a single peer has been configured. Because synchronization raises the cost on the interface high enough to prevent traffic from being forwarded to that link, if multiple peers are connected, the cost is raised on all the peers even though LDP might be unsynchronized with only one of the peers. Consequently, traffic is diverted away from all the peers, an undesirable situation.

## **Synchronization Behavior on IGP Passive Interfaces**

On IGP passive interfaces, the link cost is not raised when LDP-IGP synchronization is configured and a triggering event occurs.

## **Synchronization and TE Metrics**

When traffic engineering is configured for an IGP, LDP-IGP synchronization does not affect the traffic engineering metric advertised for the link, regardless of whether the traffic-engineering (TE) metric is explicitly configured or the default value.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring Synchronization Between IS-IS and LDP | 440](#)

## Example: Configuring Synchronization Between IS-IS and LDP

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 440](#)
- [Overview | 440](#)
- [Configuration | 441](#)
- [Verification | 444](#)

This example shows how to enable synchronization between IS-IS and LDP.

### Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS and LDP. For an example, see *Example: Configuring a Layer 3 VPN with Route Reflection and AS Override*.

### Overview

LDP distributes labels in non-traffic-engineered applications. Labels are distributed along the best path determined by IS-IS. If the synchronization between LDP and IS-IS is lost, the label-switched path (LSP) goes down. Therefore, LDP and IS-IS synchronization is beneficial. When LDP synchronization is configured and when LDP is not fully operational on a given link (a session is not established and labels are not exchanged), IS-IS advertises the link with the maximum cost metric. The link is not preferred but remains in the network topology.

LDP synchronization is supported only on point-to-point interfaces and LAN interfaces configured as point-to-point interfaces under IS-IS. LDP synchronization is not supported during graceful restart.

To advertise the maximum cost metric until LDP is operational for LDP synchronization, include the `ldp-synchronization` statement:

```
ldp-synchronization {  
    disable;
```

```

    hold-time seconds;
}

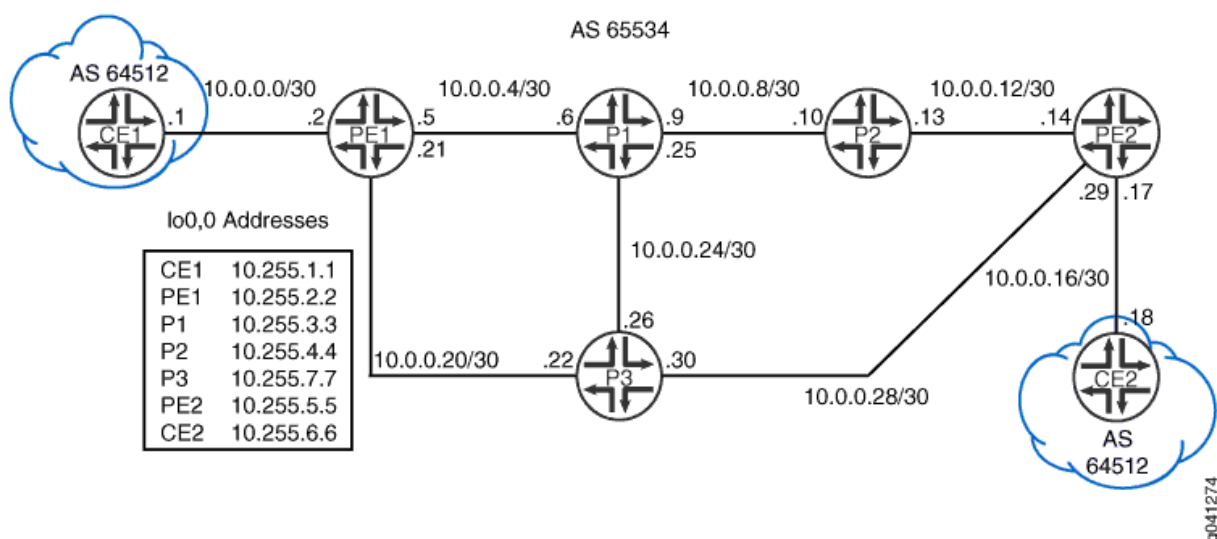
```

To disable synchronization, include the `disable` statement. To configure the time period to advertise the maximum cost metric for a link that is not fully operational, include the `hold-time` statement.

**NOTE:** When an interface has been in the holddown state for more than 3 minutes, a system log message with a warning level is sent. This message appears in both the messages file and the trace file.

Figure 34 on page 441 shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 34: IS-IS and LDP Synchronization Topology**



This example describes the steps on Device P1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 442

## Procedure

### 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 P1

```
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface all ldp-synchronization
set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp 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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure synchronization between IS-IS and LDP:

1. Enable MPLS on the interfaces

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@P1# set interface all
user@P1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@P1# set interface all
user@P1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

### 3. Enable LDP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@P1# set interface all
user@P1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

### 4. Enable LDP synchronization on the IS-IS interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis interface all]
user@P1# set ldp-synchronization
```

### 5. Configure the IS-IS interfaces to behave like point-to-point interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis interface all]
user@P1# set point-to-point
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `show protocols` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
isis {
  interface all {
    ldp-synchronization;
    point-to-point;
  }
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
ldp {
```

```

interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter `commit` from configuration mode. Repeat the configuration on Device R2.

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying LDP Synchronization | 444](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying LDP Synchronization

#### Purpose

Check LDP synchronization setting on the IS-IS interfaces.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface extensive` command.

```

user@P1> show isis interface extensive
IS-IS interface database:
lo0.0
  Index: 113, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 0
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: disabled, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 0
    Passive
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 0
    Passive

```

```

ge-1/2/0.0
  Index: 116, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 15 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LDP sync state: in sync, for: 17:22:06, reason: LDP up during config
  config holdtime: infinity
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
ge-1/2/1.0
  Index: 114, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 15 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LDP sync state: in sync, for: 17:22:06, reason: LDP up during config
  config holdtime: infinity
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
ge-1/2/2.0
  Index: 115, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 15 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LDP sync state: in sync, for: 17:22:06, reason: LDP up during config
  config holdtime: infinity
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s

```

## Meaning

The output shows that LDP is synchronized with IS-IS.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding LDP-IGP Synchronization](#) | 437

## Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS

IS-IS is a Layer 2 protocol that uses the Ethernet logical link control (LLC) encapsulation format for exchanging information. IS-IS Layer 2 mapping ensures that forwarding next-hop resolution is topology-driven rather than traffic-driven, which results in minimal traffic loss while activating an Ethernet link.

Typically, IS-IS installs Layer 3 routes that point to Layer 2 next hops into the forwarding table. Junos OS uses a Layer 3 anchor address notation to standardize the description of a next hop. IS-IS uses Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to map these IPv4 Layer 3 next-hop anchors to a Layer 2 Media Access Control (MAC) address and installs the Layer 2 MAC addresses in the forwarding table for an Ethernet network. For IPv6 routes, Junos OS uses neighbor discovery to resolve IPv6 Layer 3 next-hop anchors. The Routing Engine installs a Layer 3 prefix along with the set of Layer 3 next-hop anchors for a route in the forwarding table. This method of referencing a Layer 2 next hop using its Layer 3 anchor address in IS-IS networks has the following undesired ramifications:

- When a new route is added to the kernel, its forwarding next hop might not have been resolved yet.
- As next-hop resolution is traffic-driven and always reactive, there is a nonzero traffic loss when you activate an Ethernet link.

Enabling Layer 2 mapping helps to overcome these undesired ramifications in IS-IS networks. IS-IS LAN and point-to-point Hellos supply all relevant Layer 2 and Layer 3 binding address information, which the device at the receiving end can use to populate the ARP or neighbor discovery cache of the kernel even before the route installation time. When Layer 2 mapping is enabled, IS-IS installs ARP or neighbor discovery next-hop entries into the forwarding table. Because this provides Layer 2 next-hop bindings ahead of time, IS-IS networks do not experience traffic loss while bringing up a link. Each entry gets enqueued as a semi-static ARP or neighbor discovery entry for simplifying garbage collection by a crashed or restarting routing protocol process (rpd). Therefore, each entry gets refreshed periodically.

The advantages of address resolution using IS-IS Hello messages are as follows:

- Forwarding next-hop resolution is topology-driven and not traffic-driven.
- Less Layer 2 resolution on core links because IS-IS already carries this information.
- Better security because IS-IS provides HMAC-MD5 and HMAC-SHA1 digests.



**CAUTION:** The ARP and neighbor discovery methods of address resolution are susceptible to MAC address spoofing attacks.

**NOTE:** Junos OS supports all Ethernet based interface types. However, non-Ethernet based interface types are not supported. Unnumbered IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are not supported as



currently IS-IS does not have the capability to generate the IP address neighbor TLVs #132 and #232 from the loopback interface and advertise them on the unnumbered interface.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[layer2-map | 841](#)

[Example: Configuring Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS | 447](#)

## Example: Configuring Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 447](#)
- [Overview | 448](#)
- [Configuration | 448](#)
- [Verification | 454](#)

This example shows how to configure Layer 2 mapping for IS-IS, that is, mapping a Layer 2 MAC address to the IPv4 address of the forwarding next hop. Layer 2 mapping minimizes traffic loss, provides better security, and reduces Layer 2 resolution processing on core links while activating an Ethernet link.

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 16.1 or later running on all the devices

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

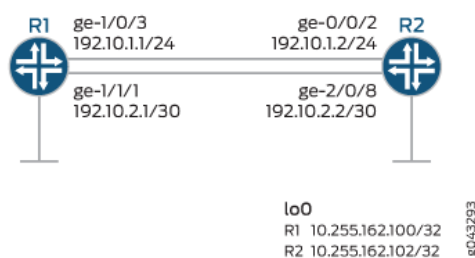
- [Topology | 448](#)

Layer 2 mapping ensures that the forwarding next-hop resolution is topology-driven rather than traffic-driven. IS-IS LAN and point-to-point Hellos supply all relevant Layer 2 and Layer 3 binding address information for address resolution. The device at the receiving end can use the information to populate the ARP or neighbor discovery cache of the kernel even before the route installation time. When Layer 2 mapping is enabled, IS-IS installs ARP or neighbor discovery next-hop entries into the forwarding table. Because this provides Layer 2 next-hop bindings ahead of time, IS-IS networks do not experience traffic loss while bringing up a link.

### Topology

In [Figure 35 on page 448](#), Router R1 is connected to Router R2. Layer 2 mapping is enabled on Router R1. Router R2 receives the Layer 2 information from Router R1 and updates the forwarding table.

**Figure 35: Configuring Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS**



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 449](#)
- [Procedure | 450](#)

## 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 R1

```

set interfaces ge-1/0/3 description R0->R1_1
set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.10.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:1:1/120
set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 description R0->RT0
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 193.1.1.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:193:1:1:1/120
set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 description R0->R1_2
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.10.2.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:2:1/120
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.100/32
set routing-options router-id 10.255.162.100
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis layer2-map
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/3.0 level 2 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

```

## Router R2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description R0->R1_1
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.10.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:1:2/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 description R1->RT0
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 193.2.1.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:193:2:1:1/120
set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 description R0->R1_2
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 192.10.2.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:2:2/120
set interfaces ge-2/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.102/32
set routing-options router-id 10.255.162.109
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

```

## Procedure

### 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure Layer 2 mapping on Router R1:

**NOTE:** Repeat this procedure for Router 2 after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-1/0/3 description R0->R1_1
user@R1# set ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.10.1.1/24
user@R1# set ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:1:1/120
user@R1# set ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set ge-1/0/7 description R0->RT0
user@R1# set ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 193.1.1.1/30
user@R1# set ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:193:1:1:1/120
user@R1# set ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set ge-1/1/1 description R0->R1_2
user@R1# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.10.2.1/30
user@R1# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:2:1/120
user@R1# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Configure the loopback interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.100/32
```

3. Configure the router id.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set router-id 10.255.162.100
```

4. Configure RSVP, MPLS, and LDP on all interfaces excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsvp interface all
user@R1# set rsvp interface lo0.0
```

```

user@R1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set mpls interface all
user@R1# set mpls interface lo0.0
user@R1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set ldp interface all
user@R1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set ldp interface lo0.0

```

## 5. Enable Layer 2 mapping.

```

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis layer2-map

```

## 6. Disable level 2 IS-IS on interface ge-1/0/3.0.

```

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis interface ge-1/0/3.0 level 2 disable

```

## 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.

```

[edit]
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-1/0/3 {
  description 0->R1_1;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.10.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:1:1/120;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}

```

```

ge-1/0/7 {
  description R0->RT0;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 193.1.1.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 0000:0000:0000:0000:193:1:1:1/120;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/1/1 {
  description R0->R1_2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.10.2.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 0000:0000:0000:0000:192:10:2:1/120;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.162.100/32;
    }
  }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R1# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;

```

```

    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
    interface lo0.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
isis {
    layer2-map;
}
ldp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.162.100;

```

If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```

user@R1# commit

```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies | 455](#)
- [Verifying That Layer 2 Mapping Is Enabled | 455](#)
- [Verifying That the Layer 2 Address Is Mapped | 456](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.



## Verifying IS-IS Adjacencies

### Purpose

Verify that the expected adjacencies have formed between Router R1 and Router R2.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis adjacency** command on Router R1.

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface          System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
ge-1/0/3.0         R2          1 Up          8           88:e0:f3:5e:e8:2
```

### Meaning

The interface ge-1/0/3.0 on Router R1 has established adjacency with Router R2.

## Verifying That Layer 2 Mapping Is Enabled

### Purpose

Verify that Layer 2 mapping is enabled on Router R1.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis interface detail** command on Router R1.

```
user@R1> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
ge-1/0/3.0
  Index: 196612, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 1
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise, Layer2-map: Enabled
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    1           1       64    10    9.000    27 R2.02 (not us)
    2           0       64    10    Disabled
```

Meaning

The output confirms that Layer 2 mapping is enabled on Router R1.

Verifying That the Layer 2 Address Is Mapped

Purpose

Display Layer 3 next hop and the mapped data link address in the kernel for the routing instances.

Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis layer2-map** command on Router R1.

```
user@R1> show isis layer2-map
Layer2 mapping database for instance master

IP Address                               Interface  SNPA                Refresh  State
192.10.1.2                               ge-1/0/3.0 88:e0:f3:5e:e8:2 00:11:54
fe80::8ae0:f3ff:fe5e:e802              ge-1/0/3.0 88:e0:f3:5e:e8:2 00:04:02

IPv4 records: 1
IPv6 records: 1
```

Meaning

The Layer 2 MAC address of the next hop is mapped to the IP address of interface ge-1/0/3.0 in the kernel.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">layer2-map   841</a>
<a href="#">Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS   446</a>
<a href="#">show isis layer2-map   1053</a>

## Understanding Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)

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. In this context, the term 'source' means 'the point at which the explicit route is imposed'. Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, segment routing for IS-IS and OSPFv2 is supported on QFX5100 and QFX10000 switches.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, segment routing for IS-IS and OSPFv2 is supported on QFX5110 and QFX5200 switches.

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.3R1, Segment routing support for OSPF and IS-IS protocols to provide basic functionality with Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING).

Essentially segment routing engages IGPs like IS-IS and OSPF for advertising two types of network segments or tunnels:

- First, a strict forwarded single-hop tunnel that carries packets over a specific link between two nodes, irrespective of the link cost, referred to as *adjacency segments*.
- Second, a multihop tunnel using shortest path links between two specific nodes, referred to as *node segments*.

Ingress routers can steer a packet through a desired set of nodes and links by pre-appending the packet with an appropriate combination of tunnels.

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.

Traffic engineering shortcuts are enabled for labeled IS-IS segment routes, when you configure shortcuts at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols is-is traffic-engineering family inet] for IPv4 traffic.
- [edit protocols is-is traffic-engineering family inet6] for IPv6 traffic.

When source packet routing is deployed in the network, the data center, backbone, and peering devices, switch MPLS packets with a label stack built by the source of the traffic; for example, data center servers. In Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the source-routed traffic co-exists with traffic taking RSVP signaled paths, and source routing is implemented as regular label switching through mpls.0 table using the label operations – pop, swap (to the same label value), and swap-push (for interface protection). In all the cases, traffic can be load balanced between multiple Layer 3 interfaces, or within an aggregate interface. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the traffic statistics in a segment routing network can be recorded in an OpenConfig compliant format for the Layer 3 interfaces. The statistics is recorded for the Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) traffic only, excluding RSVP and LDP-signaled traffic, and the family MPLS statistics per interface is accounted for separately. The SR statistics also includes SPRING traffic statistics per link aggregation group (LAG) member, and per segment identifier (SID). To enable recording of segment routing statistics, include sensor-based-stats statement at the [edit protocol isis source-packet-routing] hierarchy level.

Prior to Junos OS Release 19.1R1, sensors were available for collecting segment routing statistics for MPLS transit traffic only, which is MPLS-to-MPLS in nature. Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, on MX Series routers with MPC and MIC interfaces and PTX Series routers, additional sensors are introduced to collect segment routing statistics for MPLS ingress traffic, which is IP-to-MPLS in nature. With this feature, you can enable sensors for label IS-IS segment routing traffic only, and stream the statistics to a gRPC client.

You can enable the segment routing statistics for MPLS ingress traffic using the egress option under the per-sid configuration statement. The resource name for the per-sid egress functionality is:

```
/junos/services/segment-routing/sid/egress/usage/
```

You can view the label IS-IS route association with the sensors using the show isis spring sensor info command output. This command does not display counter values of the actual sensors.

The segment routing statistics records are exported to a server. You can view segment routing statistics data from the following the OpenConfig paths:

- /mpls/signalling-protocols/segment-routing/aggregate-sid-counters/aggregate-sid-counter[ip-addr='L-ISIS-1.1.1.1']/state/counters[name='oc-xxx']/out-pkts
- /mpls/signalling-protocols/segment-routing/aggregate-sid-counters/aggregate-sid-counter[ip-addr='L-ISIS-1.1.1.1']/state/counters[name='oc-xxx']/out-pkts

**NOTE:**

- Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) is not supported for segment routing statistics.

Nonstop active routing (NSR) is not supported for label IS-IS. During a Routing Engine switchover, a new sensor is created in the new primary Routing Engine, replacing the sensor created by the previous primary Routing Engine. As a result, at the time of a Routing Engine switchover, the segment routing statistics counter start from zero.

- Graceful restart is not support for label IS-IS.

In case of graceful restart, the existing sensor is deleted and a new sensor is created during IS-IS initialization. The segment routing statistics counter restarts from zero.

- In-service software upgrade (ISSU) and nonstop software upgrade (NSSU) are not supported. In such cases, the segment routing statistics counter is restarted.
- Zero-statistics segment routing data is suppresses and does not get streamed to the gRPC clients.

#### Release History Table

Release	Description
20.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.3R1, Segment routing support for OSPF and IS-IS protocols to provide basic functionality with Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING).
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, on MX Series routers with MPC and MIC interfaces and PTX Series routers, additional sensors are introduced to collect segment routing statistics for MPLS ingress traffic, which is IP-to-MPLS in nature. With this feature, you can enable sensors for label IS-IS segment routing traffic only, and stream the statistics to a gRPC client.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the traffic statistics in a segment routing network can be recorded in an OpenConfig compliant format for the Layer 3 interfaces.
17.3R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.3R1, segment routing for IS-IS and OSPFv2 is supported on QFX5110 and QFX5200 switches.
17.2R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2R1, segment routing for IS-IS and OSPFv2 is supported on QFX5100 and QFX10000 switches.

#### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[IS-IS Extensions to Support Traffic Engineering](#)

[Understanding Forwarding Adjacencies](#)

## Understanding LDP-IGP Synchronization

*no-advertise-adjacency-segment (Protocols OSPF)*

*no-source-packet-routing (Protocols OSPF)*

[sensor-based-stats](#)

[sensor \(Junos Telemetry Interface\)](#)

[sensor-based-stats \(Junos Telemetry Interface\)](#)

*show (ospf / ospf3) overview*

*show (ospf / ospf3) neighbor*

*show ospf database*

*show (ospf / ospf3) route*

[show route table | 1247](#)

[level \(Global IS-IS\)](#)

[show isis database](#)

[show isis overview](#)

[show isis route](#)

[show isis adjacency](#)

[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\)](#)

[no-advertise-adjacency-segment \(Protocols IS-IS\)](#)

## Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of Anycast Segments, Adjacency Segments, and Configurable SRGB | 461](#)
- [Configurable Segment Routing Global Block | 461](#)
- [Adjacency Segments and Prefix Segments | 461](#)

Segment routing (SR) or Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) is a control-plane architecture that enables an ingress router to steer a packet through a specific set of nodes and links without relying on the intermediate nodes in the network to determine the actual path it should take. SPRING enables automation of a network by using a software-defined network (SDN) controller for traffic steering and

traffic engineering in a WAN packet network. To steer packets through the specified set of nodes and links, the ingress router prepends packets with segments that contain an appropriate combination of tunnels. Each segment is associated with an identifier, which is referred to as the *segment identifier* (SID). An ordered list of segments is encoded as a stack of labels. Every node in the segment routing domain is allocated labels based on the availability of the dynamic label range. A segment routing global block (SRGB) is the range of label values reserved for segment routing.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can define the SRGB for the IS-IS protocol, and provide prefix anycast segments in addition to node segments to prefixes that are advertised by the IS-IS protocol through policy configuration. Junos OS also extends support to SPRING anycast segments and configurable adjacency segment indexes for the IS-IS protocol.

### Benefits of Anycast Segments, Adjacency Segments, and Configurable SRGB

- With the support for anycast prefix segments on Junos OS, you can configure multiple routers to advertise the same prefix with the same SID, which facilitates load balancing.
- Configuring the adjacency hold time helps retain segments for a specified period of time after a link flaps and ensures faster convergence after a link fails.
- Configuring the SRGB label range ensures that the labels are more predictable across segment routing domain.

### Configurable Segment Routing Global Block

A segment is encoded as an MPLS label. An ordered list of segments is encoded as a stack of labels. Every node in the segment routing domain is allocated labels by the node label manager based on the index range configured for source packet routing. These labels are allocated to the node segment based on the availability of the dynamic label range managed by node label manager. An SRGB is the range of label values used in segment routing. You can configure an available SRGB label range for the IS-IS and OSPF protocols so that the labels are predictable across segment routing domains. Ensure that the configured SRGB labels are not used by any other application.

### Adjacency Segments and Prefix Segments

A node steers a packet to its destination through an ordered list of instructions, called segments. Essentially, segment routing engages interior gateway protocols (IGPs) such as IS-IS and OSPF to advertise two types of network segments:

- Adjacency segments—A strict forwarded single-hop tunnel that carries packets over a specific link between two nodes, irrespective of the link cost.

- Prefix segments—A multihop tunnel that uses equal cost multi-hop aware shortest path links to reach a prefix. The prefix SID supports both IPv4 and IPv6 prefixes. A node segment is a special case of prefix segment that uses shortest path links between two specific nodes. An anycast segment is also a type of prefix segment that identifies a set of routers to advertise the same prefix with the same SID value.

### Configurable Adjacency Segment Hold Time

The IS-IS protocol creates adjacency segments per adjacency, level, and address family (one each for IPv4 and IPv6). An MPLS label is allocated for each adjacency segment that gets created. These labels are allocated after the adjacency status of the segment changes to the up state. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can configure a hold time to ensure that IS-IS does not release the segments immediately after a link flaps or goes down, but retains them for the configured hold time duration. The default hold time for adjacency segments in IS-IS protocol is 300 seconds.

The OSPF protocol creates adjacency segments per adjacency. To ensure adjacency segments are retained during adjacency or link flaps, the adjacency segments are not released immediately during the link down. The default hold time for adjacency segments in OSPF protocol is 180 seconds.

### Prefix Segment Index

Currently, Junos OS enables you to configure a SPRING node SID for IPv4 and IPv6 address families for each routing instance. This node SID is attached to an IPv4 and IPv6 router ID if the router ID is configured on the loopback interface. Otherwise, the lowest IP address assigned to the loopback interface is chosen as the node SID. Configuring a node SID through policy allows you to choose the loopback address that gets the node SID. If the node SID configuration exists and a policy is defined for node SID selection for the same prefix, then the policy configuration takes precedence.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can designate prefix segment indexes to prefix SIDs, both anycast and node SIDs, that are advertised in IS-IS through policy configuration. Remote routers use this index to consolidate prefixes into respective SRGBs and to derive the segment identifier and forward the traffic destined for a specific prefix. After the prefix segment indexes are provisioned, the devices running Junos OS advertise them in one or more of the following IS-IS TLV types by using a new Prefix-SID Sub-TLV (type 3):

- IP Prefix TLV (type 135)
- MT IP Prefix TLV (type 235)
- IPV6 Prefix Reachability TLV (type 236)
- MT IPV6 Prefix Reachability TLV (type 237)

Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1, you can similarly designate prefix segment indexes to prefix SIDs, both anycast and node SIDs, that are advertised in OSPF through policy configuration. Remote routers



use this index to consolidate prefixes into respective SRGBs and to derive the segment identifier and forward the traffic destined for a specific prefix.

### Anycast Segments

An IGP anycast segment is an IGP prefix segment that identifies a set of routers. An anycast segment enforces forwarding based on the equal-cost multipath-aware shortest-path toward the closest node of the anycast set. Within an anycast group, all the routers advertise the same prefix with the same SID value, which facilitates load balancing.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can define the SRGB for the IS-IS protocol, and provide prefix anycast segments in addition to node segments to prefixes that are advertised by the IS-IS protocol through policy configuration. Junos OS also extends support to SPRING anycast segments and configurable adjacency segment indexes for the IS-IS protocol.
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, you can configure a hold time to ensure that IS-IS does not release the segments immediately after a link flaps or goes down, but retains them for the configured hold time duration.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">Configuring Anycast and Prefix segments in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol   496</a>
<a href="#">Configuring Segment Routing Global Blocks Label Ranges in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol   494</a>
<a href="#">Example: Configuring SRGB in Segment Routing for IS-IS to Increase Network Speed   464</a>
<a href="#">prefix-segment   890</a>
<a href="#">srgb   910</a>
<a href="#">traffic-engineering (Protocols IS-IS)   921</a>

## Example: Configuring SRGB in Segment Routing for IS-IS to Increase Network Speed

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 464](#)
- [Overview | 464](#)
- [Configuration | 465](#)
- [Verification | 470](#)

This example shows how to define the segment routing label block (SRGB) label range for segment packet routing in networking (SPRING) or segment routing (SR) for the IS-IS protocol. This configuration ensures that the labels are more predictable across the segment routing domain and thereby increasing the speed of the network.

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 17.2 or later running on all devices

Before you configure the SRGB label range for segment routing in the IS-IS domain, be sure you configured the routing and signaling protocols.

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

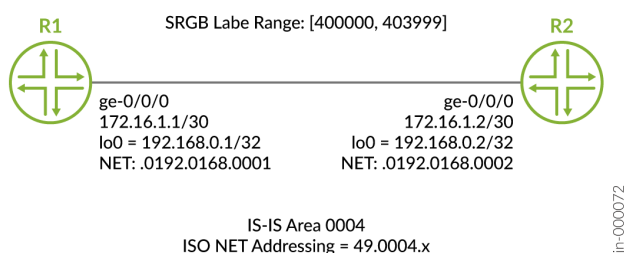
- [Topology | 465](#)

Currently, Junos OS allows you to configure only node segment indices. The value of the start label depends on the dynamic label available in the system. Because there is no predictability of the dynamic label range being allocated to the SRGB, Junos OS allows you to configure the SRGB label range used by

segment routing. The labels in the SRGB range are used for segment routing in the IS-IS domain. This means the labels advertised are more predictable and deterministic across the segment routing domain.

## Topology

Figure 1 shows SRGB configured on router R1 and router R2.



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 465](#)
- [Configuring Device R1 | 466](#)
- [Results | 469](#)

### 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 172.16.1.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::1/128
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0004.0192.0168.0001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:10::1/128
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 2001
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 3001
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0

```

## R2

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.1.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::2/64
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0004.0192.0168.0002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:20:20::1/128
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 2002
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 3002
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0

```

## Configuring Device R1

### Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure device R1:

**NOTE:** Repeat this procedure for device R2 after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure enhanced-ip mode on the MX Series because the SRGB functionality is supported on routers with MPCs and MIC interfaces only. A system reboot is required after you commit this configuration.

```
[edit chassis]
user@R1# set network-services enhanced-ip
```

2. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.1.1/30
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:1::1/128
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0004.0192.0168.0001.00
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:10::1/128
```

3. Configure the MPLS protocol on the interface. For segment routing to work, you can configure any of the statements under the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy. For example, abstract-hop, class-of-service, label-range, optimize-switchover-delay, et cetera.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

4. Configure the start label and index range of SRGB.

**NOTE:**

- Ensure that the MPLS label for a binding segment ID (SID) is the sum of the SRGB start label and SID index value. In addition, SID index value must be less than or equal to the index-range value specified in the configuration.

- Junos does not check whether the SID index is within the SRGB's range when the SID index is assigned through an IS-IS export policy. If you configure an index that is out of range of the configured SRGB, you won't see any error message in the logs or while committing the configuration. Junos OS shows a commit error only when you configure the SID under the **[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
user@R1# set isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
```

5. Configure the IPv4 index value of the node segment.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 2001
```

6. Configure the IPv6 index value of the node segment.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 3001
```

7. Disable level 1, configure the IS-IS protocol on the interface, and configure loopback interface lo0.0 as passive..

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set isis level 1 disable
user@R1# set isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show chassis
network-services enhanced-ip;
```

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.1.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:1:1::1/128;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0004.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:10:10::1/128;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
```

```
interface lo0.0 {  
    passive;  
}  
source-packet-routing {  
    srgb start-label 400000 index-range 4000;  
    node-segment {  
        ipv4-index 2001;  
        ipv6-index 3001;  
    }  
}  
level 1 disable;  
}  
mpls {  
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;  
}
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Configurable SRGB | 470](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the Configurable SRGB

#### Purpose

Verify the configurable SRGB label range in the IS-IS overview information.

#### Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis overview` command to display the IS-IS overview information.

```
user@R1> show isis overview  
Instance: master  
Router ID: 128.53.50.230  
IPv6 Router ID: abcd::128:53:50:230
```



```

Hostname: R1
Sysid: 1280.5305.0230
Areaid: 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001
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
Traffic engineering v6: disabled
Restart: Disabled
  Helper mode: Enabled
Layer2-map: Disabled
Source Packet Routing (SPRING): Enabled
  SRGB Config Range :
    SRGB Start-Label : 400000, SRGB Index-Range : 4000
  SRGB Block Allocation: Success
    SRGB Start Index : 400000, SRGB Size : 4000, Label-Range: [ 400000, 403999 ]
Node Segments: Enabled
  Ipv4 Index : 2001, Ipv6 Index : 3001
SRv6: Disabled
Post Convergence Backup: Disabled
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, Narrow metrics are enabled
  Source Packet Routing is enabled

```

## Meaning

The output displays the configured SRGB start label and the SRGB index range. The end of the SRGB label range is the summation of the start label value and the index range. All devices in the segment routing domain must have the same SRGB range values.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING | 460](#)

[Configuring Segment Routing Global Blocks Label Ranges in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol | 494](#)

[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 903](#)

## Example: Configuring Anycast and Prefix Segments in SPRING for IS-IS to Increase Network Speed

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 472](#)
- [Overview | 472](#)
- [Configuration | 473](#)
- [Verification | 488](#)

This example shows how to configure prefix segments, segment-routing global blocks (SRGBs), adjacency segments hold time, and explicit null flag for prefix segments in source packet routing in networking (SPRING) or segment routing (SR). This configuration helps in simplifying the network thereby increasing the speed of the network.

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Eight MX Series routers.
- Junos OS Release 17.2 or later running on all devices.

Before you configure prefix segments in SPRING, be sure you configure routing and signaling protocols.

### Overview

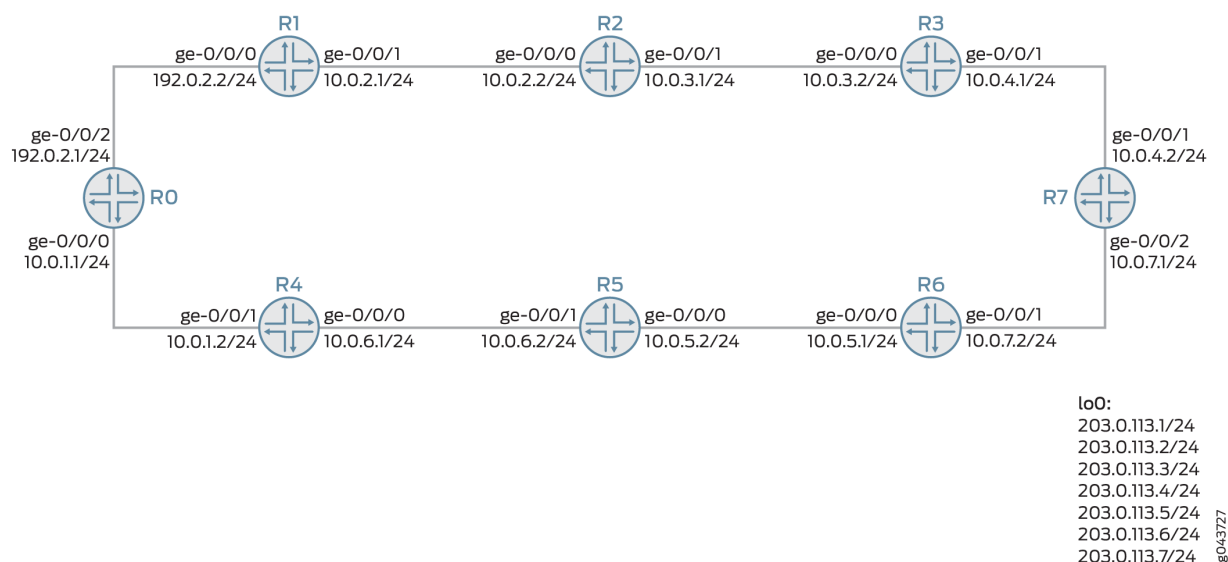
#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 473](#)

In Junos OS Release 17.2 or later, you can provide prefix segment identifier (SID) and node SID to prefixes that are advertised in IS-IS by configuring policies. Prefix segment index is the index assigned to a specific prefix. This is used by all other remote routers in the network to index the prefix into respective segment-routing global blocks (SRGBs) to derive the segment identifier and to forward the traffic destined for this prefix. The prefix SID supports both IPv4 and IPv6 prefixes. An IGP anycast segment is an IGP prefix segment that identifies a set of routers. An anycast segment or anycast SID enforces forwarding based on the equal-cost multipath-aware shortest-path towards the closest node of the anycast set. Within an anycast group, all the routers advertise the same prefix with the same SID value. The IS-IS protocol creates adjacency segments per adjacency, level, and address family (one each for IPv4 and IPv6).

## Topology

Figure 1 shows SRGBs, prefix segments, and adjacency hold time configured in SPRING on routers R0 to R7.



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 474](#)
- [Configuring Router R4 | 482](#)
- [Results | 485](#)

## 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.

**NOTE:** This topology demonstrates IPv4 prefixes. The same is applicable for IPv6 prefixes.

**RO**

```
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 10.0.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 family inet address 192.10.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.1/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.1
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis graceful-restart restart-duration 30
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```

set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.1/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1000
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

```

## R1

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 192.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.2/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0001.0101.0100
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.2
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options per-prefix-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet shortcuts
set protocols isis graceful-restart restart-duration 30
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive

```

```

set protocols isis label-switched-path to_r2
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.2/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1001
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement setpref from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement setpref from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement setpref then preference 11
set policy-options policy-statement setpref then local-preference 11
set policy-options policy-statement setpref then accept

```

## R2

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 10.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.3.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.3/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0002.0202.0200
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.3
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to_r1 to 203.0.113.2
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to_r1 primary path1 deactivate protocols mpls label-
switched-path to_r1
set protocols mpls path 10.0.2.1
set protocols mpls path path1 10.0.2.1 strict
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export leakl2tol1
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing

```

```

set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis label-switched-path to_r1
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 to protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 to level 1
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.3/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1002
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

```

### R3

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 10-.0.3.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.4/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0003.0303.0300
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.4
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation

```

```

set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.4/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1003
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

```

#### R4

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 10.0.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.5/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0004.0404.0400
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.5
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null

```



```

set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.5/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1004
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

```

## R5

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 10.0.5.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.6/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0005.0505.0500
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.6
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export leak12tol1
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable

```

```

set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 to protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 to level 1
set policy-options policy-statement leakl2tol1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.6/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1005
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

```

## R6

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
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 10.0.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.6.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.7/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0006.0606.0600
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.7
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable

```

```

set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.7/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1006
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

```

## R7

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.7.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.8/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0007.0707.0700
set routing-options router-id 203.0.113.8
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols mpls explicit-null
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols isis backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing explicit-null
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface all node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.8/24 exact

```

```

set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1007
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement setpref from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement setpref from level 2
set policy-options policy-statement setpref then preference 11
set policy-options policy-statement setpref then local-preference 11
set policy-options policy-statement setpref then accept
set policy-options policy-statement stat term 1 from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement stat term 1 then accept

```

## Configuring Router R4

### 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure Router R4:

**NOTE:** Repeat this procedure for every router in the SPRING domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

1. Configure enhanced IP mode on the MX Series router because the SRGB functionality is supported on routers with MPCs and MIC interfaces only. A system reboot is required after you commit this configuration.

```

[edit chassis]
user@R4# set network-services enhanced-ip

```

2. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R4# set ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
user@R4# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
user@R4# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.6.2/24
user@R4# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family iso
user@R4# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls

```

```

user@R4# set ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
user@R4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 1 vlan-id 1
user@R4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.1.2/24
user@R4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family iso
user@R4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 1 family mpls
user@R4# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.5/24
user@R4# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0004.0404.0400

```

3. Configure the router ID for a routing option.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@R4# set router-id 203.0.113.5

```

4. Configure the export policy for the forwarding table.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@R4# set forwarding-table export pplb

```

5. Enable RSVP link protection on the all interfaces.

```

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R4# set interface all link-protection

```

6. Configure the MPLS interface.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R4# set interface all

```

7. Configure the export policy for the IS-IS protocol.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set export prefix-sid

```

8. Configure backup shortest-path-first options to calculate remote loop-free alternate (LFA) backup next hops and to use SPRING routed paths for protection for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set backup-spf-options remote-backup-calculation
user@R4# set backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
```

9. Configure adjacency segment hold time in SPRING for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set source-packet-routing adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
```

10. Configure the start label and index range for segment routing global blocks (SRGBs) in SPRING for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
user@R4# set source-packet-routing srgb index-range 40000
```

11. Configure explicit null in SPRING for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set source-packet-routing explicit-null
```

12. Configure the interfaces to protect from both link and node faults.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set interface ge-0/0/0.1 node-link-protection
user@R4# set interface ge-0/0/1.1 node-link-protection
user@R4# set interface all node-link-protection
```

13. Disable the management interface and configure the loopback address as passive for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R4# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R4# set interface lo0.0 passive
```

14. Configure per packet load balancing for the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement pplb]
user@R4# set then load-balance per-packet
```

15. Configure the route filter for the routing policy term.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid]
user@R4# set term 1 from route-filter 203.0.113.5/24 exact
```

16. Configure the index and node segment of the prefix segment for the routing policy term.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid]
user@R4# set term 1 then prefix-segment index 1004
user@R4# set term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
user@R4# set term 1 then accept
```

## Results

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

```
user@R4# show chassis
network-services enhanced-ip;
```

```
user@R4# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    vlan-tagging;
```

```

    unit 1 {
        vlan-id 1;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.6.2/24;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 1{
        vlan-id 1;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.1.2/24;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls ;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 203.0.113.5/24;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.0004.0404.0400;
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R4# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface all {
        link-protection;
    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
}
isis {
    export prefix-sid;
}

```



```

backup-spf-options {
    remote-backup-calculation;
    use-source-packet-routing;
}
source-packet-routing {
    adjacency-segment hold-time 240000;
    srgb start-label 800000 index-range 40000;
    explicit-null;
}
interface ge-0/0/0.1 {
    node-link-protection;
}
interface ge-0/0/1.1 {
    node-link-protection;
}
interface all {
    node-link-protection;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
}

```

```

user@R4# show policy-options
policy-statement pplb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
policy-statement prefix-sid {
    term 1 {
        from {
            route-filter 203.0.113.5/24 exact;
        }
        then {
            prefix-segment index 1004 node-segment;
            accept;
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
}
```

```
user@R4# show routing-options
router-id 203.0.113.5;
forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
}
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the IS-IS Adjacency Routes | 488](#)
- [Verifying the IS-IS Overview Information | 489](#)
- [Verifying the Segment Routing Route Entries for the IS-IS Protocol | 491](#)
- [Verifying the MPLS Segment Routing Route Entries for the IS-IS Protocol | 491](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the IS-IS Adjacency Routes

#### Purpose

Verify the adjacency of Router R4.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency detail` command.

```
user@R4> show isis adjacency detail
R5
Interface: ge-0/0/0.0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 23:55:22 ago
Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:86:e:2b:0
Topologies: Unicast
```

Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

LAN id: R5.02, IP addresses: 10.0.6.2

Level 1 IPv4 Adj-SID: 16

R5

Interface: ge-0/0/0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 25 secs

Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 23:55:22 ago

Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:86:e:2b:0

Topologies: Unicast

Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

LAN id: R5.02, IP addresses: 10.0.6.2

Level 2 IPv4 Adj-SID: 17

R0

Interface: ge-0/0/1.0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 7 secs

Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 23:49:06 ago

Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:86:5e:8e:1

Topologies: Unicast

Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

LAN id: R1.02, IP addresses: 10.0.1.1

Level 1 IPv4 Adj-SID: 18

R0

Interface: ge-0/0/1.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 8 secs

Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1d 23:49:06 ago

Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:86:5e:8e:1

Topologies: Unicast

Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

LAN id: R1.02, IP addresses: 10.0.1.1

Level 2 IPv4 Adj-SID: 19

## Meaning

The output shows the IS-IS adjacency details of Router R4 with Router R0 and R5.

## Verifying the IS-IS Overview Information

### Purpose

Verify the IS-IS overview information of Router R4.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the show isis overview command.

```

user@R4> show isis overview
Instance: master
  Router ID: 203.0.113.5
  Hostname: R4
  Sysid: 0100.0404.0404
  Areaid: 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001
  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 : 40000
    SRGB Block Allocation: Success
      SRGB Start Index : 800000, SRGB Size : 40000, Label-Range: [ 800000, 839999 ]
    Node Segments: Disabled
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, Narrow metrics are enabled
  Source Packet Routing is enabled

```

## Meaning

The output displays the IS-IS overview information of the routing instance along with the SPRING details of Router R4.

## Verifying the Segment Routing Route Entries for the IS-IS Protocol

### Purpose

Verify the segment routing route entries of the routing table inet.3 for the IS-IS protocol.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show route table inet.3 protocol isis` command.

```
user@R4> show route table inet.3 protocol isis
inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

203.0.113.0/24    *[L-ISIS/14] 00:09:31, metric 10
                  to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 0
                  > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 0
203.0.113.2/32   *[L-ISIS/14] 00:02:44, metric 20
                  > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 801001
```

## Meaning

The output shows the segment routing routes of routing table inet.3 for the IS-IS protocol.

## Verifying the MPLS Segment Routing Route Entries for the IS-IS Protocol

### Purpose

Verify the MPLS segment routing route entries for the IS-IS protocol.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the `show route table mpls.0 protocol isis` command.

```
user@R4> show route table mpls.0 protocol isis

mpls.0: 23 destinations, 23 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0          *[MPLS/0] 2d 01:56:20, metric 1
           to table inet.0
0(S=0)     *[MPLS/0] 2d 01:56:20, metric 1
           to table mpls.0
1          *[MPLS/0] 2d 01:56:20, metric 1
           Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 2d 01:56:20, metric 1
           to table inet6.0
2(S=0)     *[MPLS/0] 2d 01:56:20, metric 1
           to table mpls.0
13         *[MPLS/0] 2d 01:56:20, metric 1
           Receive
16         *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:52:56, metric 0
           > to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
16(S=0)    *[L-ISIS/14] 00:01:34, metric 0
           > to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
17         *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:52:56, metric 0
           > to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
17(S=0)    *[L-ISIS/14] 00:10:49, metric 0
           > to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
18         *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:46:40, metric 0
           > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
18(S=0)    *[L-ISIS/14] 00:01:34, metric 0
           > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
19         *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:46:40, metric 0
           > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
19(S=0)    *[L-ISIS/14] 00:10:49, metric 0
           > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
801000     *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:46:40, metric 10
           to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801000
           > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 0
801000(S=0) *[L-ISIS/14] 00:01:34, metric 10
           to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801000
```

```

      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
801001    *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:46:14, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801001
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801001
801002    *[L-ISIS/14] 1d 21:57:31, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801002
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801002
801003    *[L-ISIS/14] 1d 21:56:57, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801003
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801003
801005    *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:46:40, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 0
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801005
801005(S=0) *[L-ISIS/14] 00:01:34, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801005
801006    *[L-ISIS/14] 2d 01:46:40, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801006
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801006
801007    *[L-ISIS/14] 1d 21:56:24, metric 10
          to 10.0.6.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 801007
      > to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 801007

```

## Meaning

The output shows the MPLS segment routing route entries for protocol IS-IS.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Configuring Anycast and Prefix segments in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol | 496](#)

[Configuring Segment Routing Global Blocks Label Ranges in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol | 494](#)

[Example: Configuring SRGB in Segment Routing for IS-IS to Increase Network Speed | 464](#)

[Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING | 460](#)

[prefix-segment | 890](#)

[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 903](#)

[srgb | 910](#)

[traffic-engineering \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 921](#)

## Configuring Segment Routing Global Blocks Label Ranges in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol

Segment routing (SR) or source packet routing in networking (SPRING) is a control-plane architecture that enables an ingress router to steer a packet through a specific set of nodes and links without relying on the intermediate nodes in the network to determine the actual path it should take. The label range for a segment routing global block (SRGB) is the range of label values used in segment routing. You can configure the start of the label range and the index range. The end of the label range is the summation of the start label value and the index range.

Before you configure SPRING SRGB for ISIS protocol, you must:

- Configure the router interfaces.
- Configure ISIS.

To configure SPRING SRGB label range on a device:

1. Configure the start-label and index-range of SRGB. The start label value indicates the start of the SPRING label block and the index range along with the start label indicate the end of the label block.

### NOTE:

- Ensure that the MPLS label for a binding segment ID (SID) is the sum of the SRGB start label and SID index value. In addition, SID index value must be less than or equal to the index-range value specified in the configuration.
- Junos does not check whether the SID index is within the SRGB's range when the SID index is assigned through an ISIS export policy. If you configure an index that is out of range of the configured SRGB, you won't see any error message in the logs or while committing the configuration. Junos OS shows a commit error only when you configure the SID under the **[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set srgb start-label start-label-value
user@host# set srgb index-range index-range-value
```

**NOTE:** The default value for the index range is 4096. This causes chunks of 256 label blocks being dynamically allocated by the label manager depending on the availability.



For example, configure SRGB with start-label 800,000 and index-range 40,000. The start label of the SPRING label block is 800,000 and the end of the label block is 840,000.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set srgb start-label 800000
user@host# set srgb index-range 40000
```

**NOTE:** Ensure that the labels in the SRGB label range are not used by any other applications. If a label in the configured label range is used by another application, then a syslog error message RPD\_ISIS\_SRGBALLOCATIONFAIL is logged to indicate that the label manager is unable to allocate the requested SRGB label range. To free up the configured label range, check the label ranges configured at the [edit protocol mpls label-range] hierarchy level and re-configure the SRGB label range with a label range that is available and restart the routing protocol process (RPD).

## 2. Configure the value of IPv4 node segment index.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set node-segment ipv4-index ipv4-index-value
```

For example, configure 1001 for IPv4 node segment index.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set node-segment ipv4-index 1001
```

## 3. Configure the value of IPv6 node segment index.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set node-segment ipv6-index ipv6-index-value
```

For example, configure 2001 for IPv6 node segment index.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set node-segment ipv6-index 2001
```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING | 460](#)

[Example: Configuring SRGB in Segment Routing for IS-IS to Increase Network Speed | 464](#)

[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 903](#)

## Configuring Anycast and Prefix segments in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol

Segment routing (SR) or source packet routing in networking (SPRING) is a control-plane architecture that enables an ingress router to steer a packet through a specific set of nodes and links without relying on the intermediate nodes in the network to determine the actual path it should take. Segment routing global block (SRGB) is the range of label values used in segment routing. Junos OS allows you to configure prefix segment identifier (SID) and node SID to prefixes that are advertised in IS-IS through policy configuration.

Before you configure SPRING SRGB, prefix SID, and anycast SID for the IS-IS protocol, you must:

- Configure the router interfaces.
- Configure the router ID.
- Configure IS-IS.

To configure device R1 with SPRING SRGB, prefix SID, and anycast SID for IS-IS protocols:

1. Configure the start-label and index-range of SRGB.

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set srgb start-label start-label-value
user@host# set srgb index-range index-range-value
```

For example, configure SRGB with start-label 800000 and index-range 40000 .

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set srgb start-label 800000
user@host# set srgb index-range 40000
```

2. Configure the routing policy to match a route (IPv4 or IPv6 ) exactly. Configure the index and the node segment of the prefix segment for a given term and accept the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-value from]
user@host# set route-filter IP address exact
user@host# set prefix-segment index index-value
user@host# set prefix-segment node-segment
user@host# set accept
```

**NOTE:** Configure node segment as /32 prefix on loopback interface (lo0.0) or on a valid stub interface.

For example, configure the routing policy to match the IPv4 route exactly. Configure the index and the node segment of the prefix segment for a given term and accept the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-value from]
user@host# set route-filter 198.51.100.1/32 exact
user@host# set prefix-segment index index-value
user@host# set prefix-segment node-segment
user@host# set accept
```

For example, configure the routing policy to match the IPv6 route exactly. Configure the index and the node segment of the prefix segment for a given term and accept the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-value from]
user@host# set route-filter 2001:db8::/32 exact
user@host# set prefix-segment index index-value
user@host# set prefix-segment node-segment
user@host# set accept
```

3. Configure the index and the node segment of the prefix segment for a given term and accept the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-value then]
user@host# set prefix-segment index index-value
user@host# set prefix-segment node-segment
user@host# set accept
```

For example, configure the prefix segment with index 1004 and the node segment for term 1 of policy statement prefix SID and accept the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then]
user@host# set prefix-segment index 1004
user@host# set prefix-segment node-segment
user@host# set accept
```

4. Configure the routing policy with the same prefix (IPv4 or IPv6 )and same prefix segment on more than one routers for anycast SID.

**NOTE:** For anycast prefix SID, configure prefix SID on loopback interface( lo0.0).

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 ]
user@host# set from route-filter IP address exact
user@host# set then prefix-segment index index-value
user@host# set then accept
```

For example, configure IPv4 prefix 198.51.100.1/32 with prefix segment 1000 on two routers R0 and R1 for anycast SID.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 ]
user@host# set from route-filter 198.51.100.1/32 exact
user@host# set then prefix-segment index 1000
user@host# set then accept
```

For example, configure IPv6 prefix 2001:db8::/32 with prefix segment 1000 on two routers R0 and R1 for anycast SID.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 ]
user@host# set from route-filter 2001:db8::/32 exact
user@host# set then prefix-segment index 2000
user@host# set then accept
```

5. Configure export policy on the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# export prefix-sid
```

6. Configure traffic-engineering shortcuts for IPv4-MPLS family traffic.

```
[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering]
user@host# set family inet-mpls shortcuts
```

7. Configure traffic-engineering shortcuts for IPv6-MPLS family traffic.

```
[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering]
user@host# set family inet6-mpls shortcuts
```

8. Configure explicit NULL to enable E and P bits in all prefix SID advertisements.

```
[edit protocol isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set explicit-null
```

9. Configure adjacency segment hold time to retain segment adjacency.

```
[edit protocol isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set adjacency-segment hold-time hold-time
```

For example, configure adjacency segments with 240,000 milliseconds hold time.

```
[edit protocol isis source-packet-routing]
user@host# set adjacency-segment hold-time 240000
```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING | 460](#)  
[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 903](#)  
[traffic-engineering \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 921](#)

## How to Configure Flexible Algorithms in IS-IS for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering

### SUMMARY

A flexible algorithm allows IGP alone to compute constraint based paths over the network thereby providing simple traffic engineering without using a network controller. This is a light weight solution for networks that have not implemented a controller with full fledged segment routing but still want to reap the benefits of segment routing in their network.

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Understanding IS-IS Flexible Algorithms for Segment Routing | 500](#)
- [Configuring Flexible Algorithm for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering | 509](#)

### WHAT'S NEXT

For more information on configuring flexible algorithms, see the [IS-IS User Guide](#)

## Understanding IS-IS Flexible Algorithms for Segment Routing

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of Configuring Flexible Algorithm | 501](#)
- [What is Flexible Algorithm Definition \(FAD\)? | 501](#)
- [Participation in a Flexible Algorithm | 502](#)
- [Network Topology Configured with Flexible Algorithm Definitions | 503](#)
- [Flexible Algorithm RIBs | 508](#)
- [BGP Community and Flexible Algorithms | 508](#)
- [Supported and Unsupported Features | 509](#)

Starting in Junos OS Release 19.4R1, you can thin slice a network by defining flexible algorithms that compute paths using different parameters and link constraints based on your requirements. For example, you can define a flexible algorithm that computes a path to minimize IGP metric and define another flexible algorithm to compute a path based on traffic engineering metric to divide the network into separate planes. This feature allows networks without a controller to configure traffic engineering using segment routing without actually implementing a network controller. You can use the prefix SIDs to

steer packets along the constraint-based paths. You can configure the prefix SIDs for flexible algorithm through policy configurations.

IGP protocols use a link metric to calculate a best path. However, the best IGP path might not always be the best path for certain types of traffic. Therefore, the IGP computed best path based on the shortest IGP metric is often replaced with traffic engineered path due to the traffic requirements that are not reflected by the IGP metric. Typically RSVP-TE or SR TE is used for computing the path based on additional metrics and constraints to overcome this limitation. Junos installs such paths in the forwarding tables in addition to or as a replacement for the original path computed by the IGPs.

### Benefits of Configuring Flexible Algorithm

- A lightweight version of segment routing traffic engineering that can be used in the core of the network.
- Allows you to configure traffic engineering using segment routing even without installing a network controller.
- Utilize equal-cost multipath (ECMP) and TI-LFA per-slice without configuring BGP-LS or static path.
- Compute TI-LFA backup path using the same flexible algorithm definition and constraints computation.
- Take advantage of segment routing traffic engineering using only IS-IS without configuring RSVP or LDP.
- Ability to provision constrained primary path based on a single label.

### What is Flexible Algorithm Definition (FAD)?

A flexible algorithm allows IGP to calculate additional best paths based on specified constraints thereby providing simple traffic engineering without using a network controller. This is a lightweight solution for networks that have not implemented a controller with full fledged segment routing but still want to reap the benefits of segment routing in their network. Every operator can define separate constraints or colors depending on their requirements.

To define a flexible algorithm, include `flex-algorithm id` statement at the `[edit routing-options]` hierarchy level. The flexible algorithm definition (FAD) is assigned with an identifier ranging from 128 through 255. This flexible algorithm can be defined on one or more routers in a network. A flexible algorithm computes a best path based on the following parameters:

- **Calculation type**—SPF or strict SPF are the two available calculation type options. You can specify one of these calculation types in your FAD. Select the SPF calculation type if you want to influence the SPF computation on your device based on a certain local policy such as traffic engineering shortcuts. If you select strict SPF then the local policy cannot influence the SPF path selection.

- **Metric type-** IGP metric or TE metric are the available metric type options. You can specify one of these metric types in your FAD depending on your network requirement. If you do not want to use the IGP metric for a specific link you can configure a TE metric that IS-IS can use for calculating the route.
- **Priority-** You can assign a priority to your FADs as per your requirement and IS-IS prioritizes a particular FAD advertisement over another FAD based on your assigned priority.

**NOTE:** For FADs with link-constraints to work, all relevant links should advertise the admin-colors in IS-IS, which means either RSVP is enabled on the interfaces or set protocols isis traffic-engineering advertise always is configured.

- **Set of Link constraints-** You can configure admin-groups for many protocols at the [edit protocols mpls admin-groups] hierarchy level to color an individual link. These admin-groups can then be defined as include any, include-all or exclude at the [edit routing-options flex-algorithm *definition* admin-groups] hierarchy level.

We recommend configuring flexible algorithm on only a few routers to provide redundancy and to avoid conflicts. Flexible algorithm definition is advertised in IGP as FAD sub-TLVs. In very large networks, we do not recommend configuring more than 8 flexible algorithm definitions as each flexible algorithm will compute its own path and might cause performance issues beyond that.

The default FAD has the following parameters:

- calculation type: spf
- metric type: igp-metric
- priority: 0
- Link constraints: none

**NOTE:** Modifying the flexible algorithm definition in a live network or on the fly could cause traffic disruptions until all the nodes converge on the new paths.

### Participation in a Flexible Algorithm

You can configure specific routers to participate in a particular flexible algorithm as per your requirement. Paths computed based on a flexible algorithm definition is used by various applications each potentially using its own specific data plane for forwarding the data over such paths. The participating device must explicitly advertise its participation in a particular flexible algorithm to every



application in the segment routing flexible algorithm sub TLV for IS-IS. You can configure a node to participate in a certain flexible algorithm provided it can support the constraints specified in that FAD.

To configure participation in a flexible algorithm include the `flex-algorithm` statement at the `[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing]` hierarchy level. The same device can advertise a FAD and also participate in a flexible algorithm.

**Network Topology Configured with Flexible Algorithm Definitions**

[Figure 36 on page 504](#) shows the sample topology, there are 8 routers R0, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, and R7. Four flexible algorithms, 128, 129, 130, and 135 are defined and configured with admin-groups as listed in the following table:

Flex Algorithm Definition (FAD)	Color
128	Include any Red
129	Include any Green
130	Include any Green and Blue

(Continued)

Flex Algorithm Definition (FAD)	Color
135	Exclude Red

Figure 36: Flexible Algorithm Topology

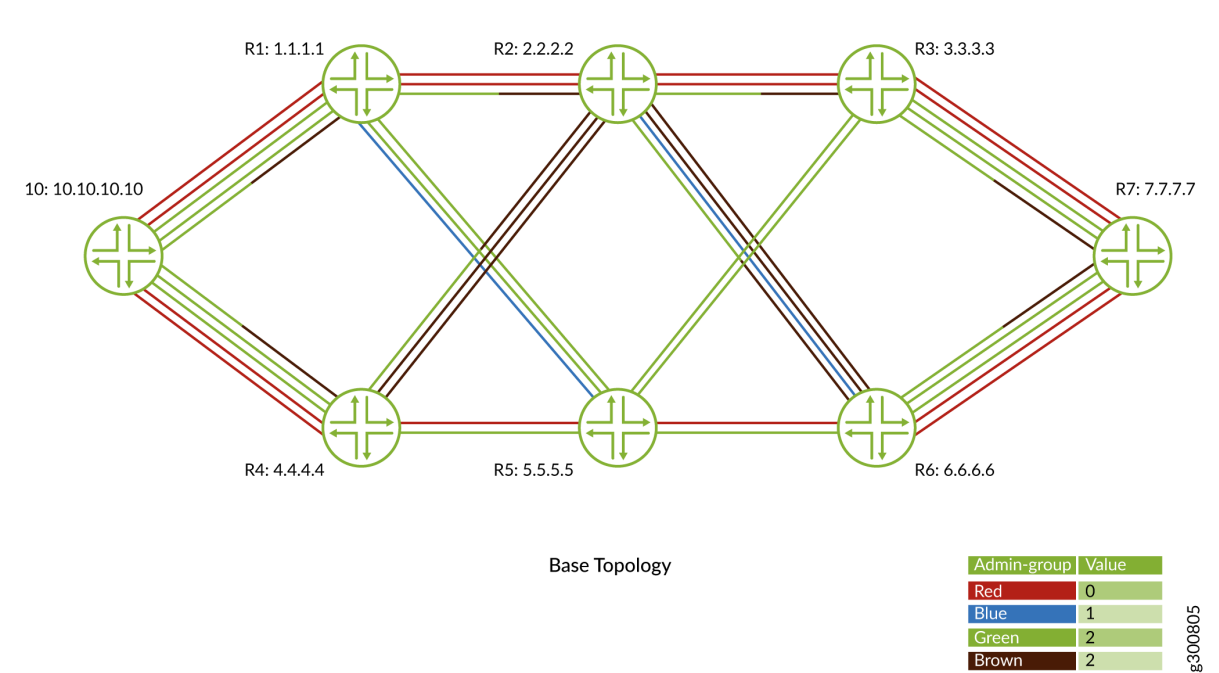


Figure 37 on page 505 shows how FAD 128 routes traffic on any interface that is configured with admin group red.

Figure 37: Traffic Flow for Flexible Algorithm Definition 128

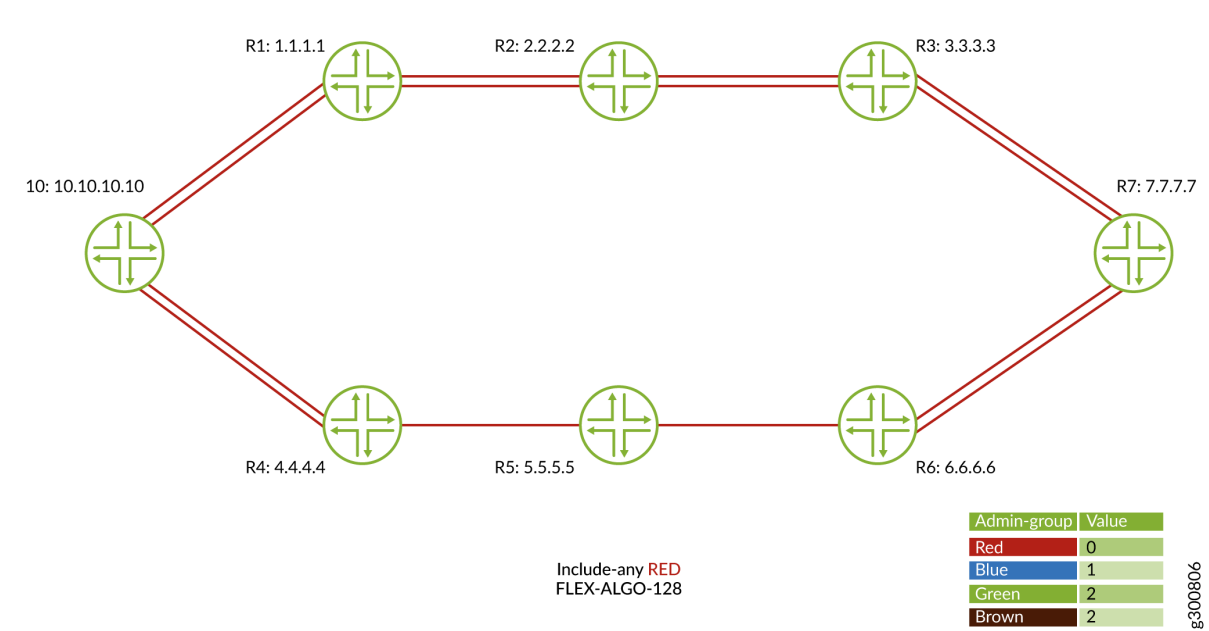


Figure 38 on page 506 shows how FAD 129 routes traffic on any interface that is configured with admin group green.

Figure 38: Traffic Flow for Flexible Algorithm Definition 129

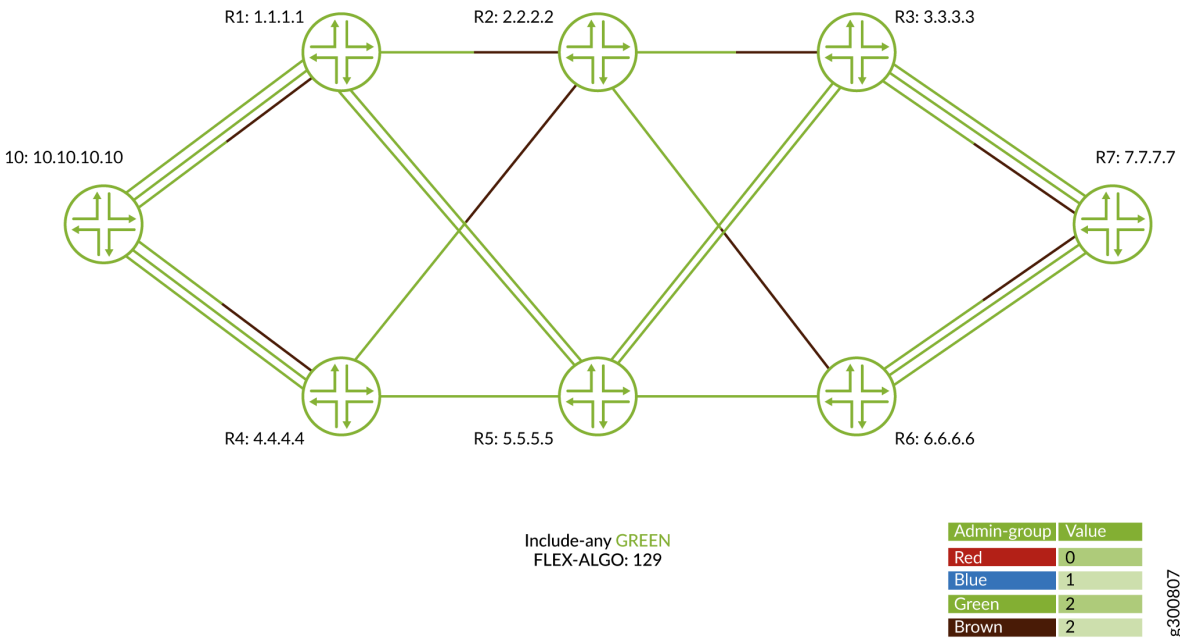


Figure 39 on page 507 shows how FAD 130 routes traffic on any interface that is configured with admin group green and blue.

Figure 39: Traffic flow for Flexible Algorithm Definition 130

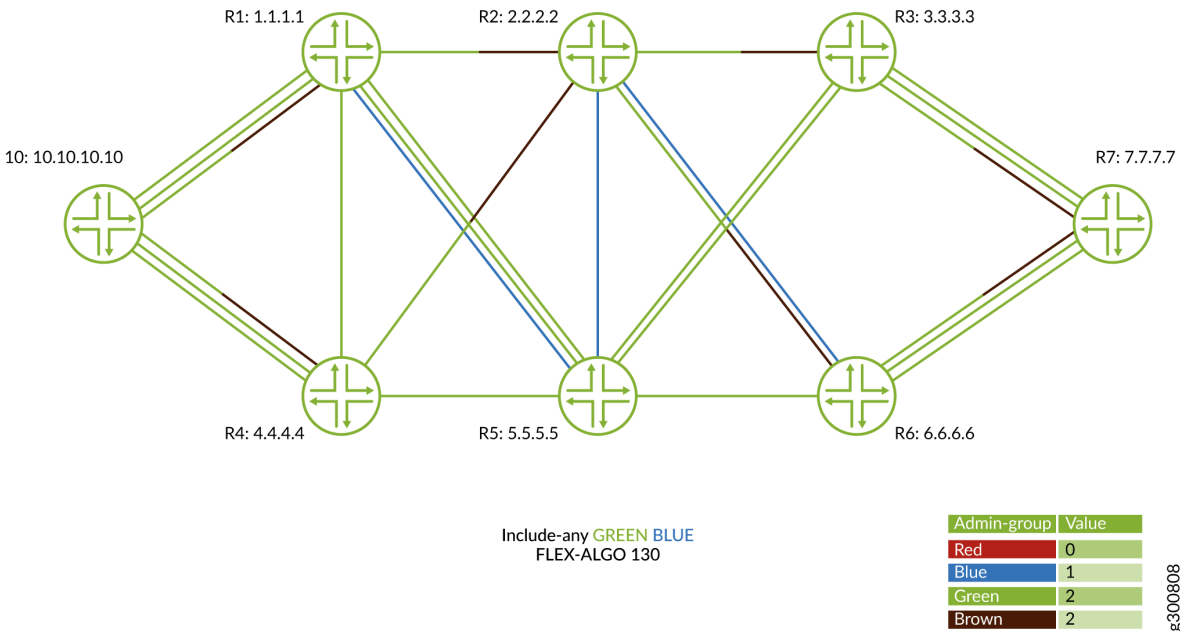
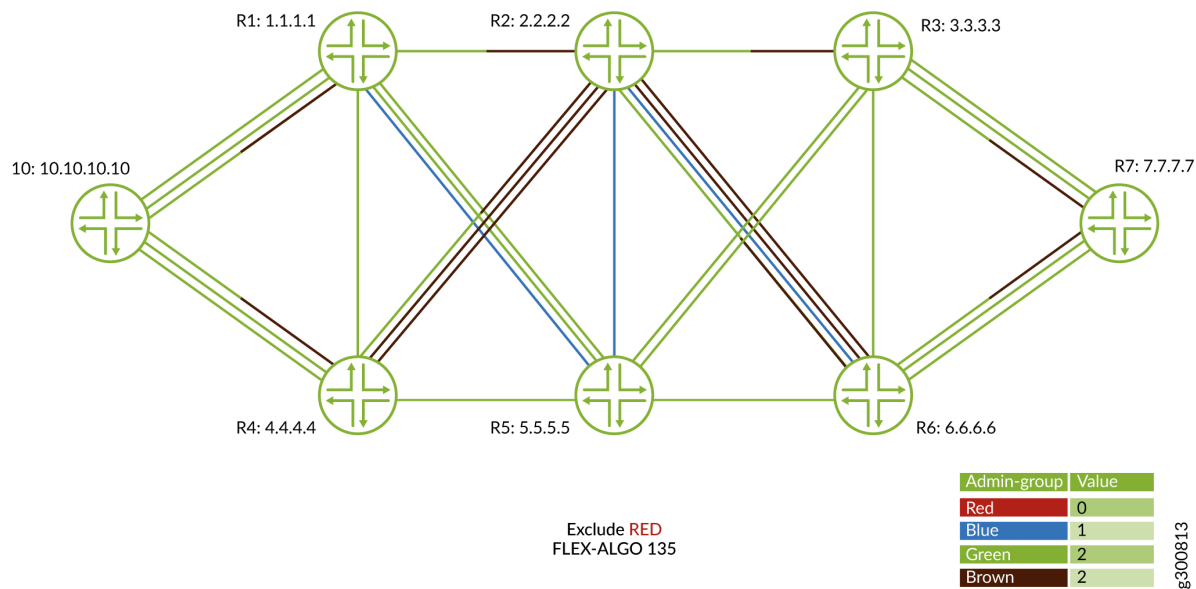


Figure 40 on page 508 shows how FAD 135 routes traffic on any interface that is not configured with admin group red.

Figure 40: Traffic Flow for Flexible Algorithm Definition 135



### Flexible Algorithm RIBs

For every flexible algorithm that a router participates in the corresponding flexible algorithm routes are installed in the corresponding flexible algorithm RIB groups also known as routing tables. By default, labeled IS-IS flexible algorithm routes are installed in the `inet.color`, `inet(6)color.0` and `mpls.0` RIBs.

### BGP Community and Flexible Algorithms

A flexible algorithm can have an associated BGP color community to resolve routes of other services such as VPN service. By default, the associated BGP color community is the same as the flexible algorithm ID. The flexible algorithm ingress routes that are installed in the `inet(6)color.0` tables will have this color community in the route. However, you can configure a different BGP color community at the `[edit routing-options flex-algorithm id color desired color community value]` hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** Changing the BGP color community for a flexible algorithm might result in traffic disruption. If you modify a BGP color community for a flexible algorithm then all routes pertaining to that flexible algorithm are removed from the RIB and added again with new colors.

## Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports flexible algorithms in the following scenarios:

- Support for configuring and advertising prefix SIDs for different flexible algorithms.
- Partially supports Internet Draft draft-ietf-lsr-flex-algo-05.txt *IGP Flexible Algorithm*

Junos OS does not support the following features in conjunction with flexible algorithms:

- Link delay metric is not supported
- Flexible algorithm is applicable only for default unicast topology, IS-IS multi-topology is not supported.
- IS-IS shortcuts and other IS-IS traffic engineering configuration options are not applicable for flexible algorithm computation
- Inter-level (IS\_IS) leaking of flexible algorithm prefix SIDs is not supported.
- Prefix and SID conflict resolution is not supported.
- Remote loop free alternate functionality is not supported because TI-LFA is the preferred FRR computation
- Extended Admin-Groups (EAG) are not supported because they are not supported in IS-IS.

## SEE ALSO

*flex-algorithm*

*definition*

*show isis flex-algorithm*

## Configuring Flexible Algorithm for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering

Before you begin configuring the flexible algorithm for IS-IS, make sure you:

1. Configure the device interfaces to enable IP transport.

2. Configure IS-IS protocol to enable dynamic routing protocol to exchange routing information.
3. Configure BGP protocol.
4. Configure segment routing.

To configure flexible algorithm for IS-IS:

1. Define flexible algorithm on routers that you have identified in your network. Assign a name for the flexible algorithm definition (FAD) ranging from 128 through 255.

```
[edit routing-options ]
user@host# set flex-algorithm name
```

**NOTE:** We recommend configuring flexible algorithm on only a few routers to provide redundancy and to avoid conflicts.

Specify the parameters of the definition. IS-IS calculates the path based on these specified parameters of the FAD.

- a. Map a BGP color community to the defined FAD. By default each flexible algorithm is associated with a value equal to the flex algorithm.

VPN can be made to resolve paths over the configured BGP color community.

```
[edit routing-options flex-algorithm name]
user@host# set color desired color community value
```

**NOTE:** Changing the BGP color community for a flexible algorithm might result in traffic disruption. If you modify a BGP color community for a flexible algorithm then all routes pertaining to that flexible algorithm are removed from the RIB and added again with new colors.

- b. Specify the calculation type based on which the IS-IS protocol calculates the path.

```
[edit routing-options flex-algorithm definition]
user@host# set (spf | strict-spf)
```



- c. Specify the metric type based on which IS-IS calculates the path.

```
[edit routing-options flex-algorithm definition]
user@host# set metric-type (igp-metric | te-metric)
```

- d. Assign a priority level to the advertisement of the FAD based on your requirement. Specify a priority ranging from 0 through 255.

```
[edit routing-options flex-algorithm definition]
user@host# set priority priority
```

**NOTE:** Modifying the flexible algorithm definition could cause traffic disruptions until all the nodes converge on the new paths.

- e. If you have enabled RSVP traffic engineering, you can configure admin-groups for many protocols to color an individual link.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set admin-groups
```

- f. Define the admin groups as per your requirement.

```
[edit routing-options flex-algorithm definition admin-group]
user@host# set include any admin-group
user@host# set include-all admin-group
user@host# set exclude admin-group
```

**NOTE:** For FADs with link-constraints to work, all relevant links should advertise the admin-colors in IS-IS. You must either enable RSVP on the interfaces or if you have not configured RSVP for traffic engineering, make sure you configure **set traffic-engineering advertise always** at the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level.

2. Identify the participating routers and configure participation on those routers. The same device can advertise a FAD and also participate in a flexible algorithm.

```
[edit protocols isis segment routing]
user@host# set flex-algorithm
```

3. Advertise prefix segments through policy configuration.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement name term then]
user@host# set prefix-segment index index algorithm flex-algo-id node-segment
```

4. To verify if your flexible algorithm configuration is working correctly use the `show isis flex-algorithm` command.

## Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of TI-LFA | 513](#)
- [Types of TI-LFA Protection | 514](#)
- [TI-LFA in IPv6 Networks | 514](#)
- [TI-LFA Limitations | 515](#)
- [Advertisement Flags for TI-LFA | 515](#)

Segment routing enables a router to send a packet along a specific path in the network by imposing a label stack that describes the path. The forwarding actions described by a segment routing label stack do not need to be established on a per-path basis. Therefore, an ingress router can instantiate an arbitrary path using a segment routing label stack and use it immediately without any signaling.

In segment routing, each node advertises mappings between incoming labels and forwarding actions. A specific forwarding action is referred to as a segment and the label that identifies that segment is referred to as a segment identifier (SID). The backup paths created by TI-LFA use the following types of segments:

- Node segment—A node segment forwards packets along the shortest path or paths to a destination node. The label representing the node segment (the node SID) is swapped until the destination node is reached.
- Adjacency segment—An adjacency segment forwards packets across a specific interface on the node that advertised the adjacency segment. The label representing an adjacency segment (the adjacency SID) is popped by the node that advertised it.

A router can send a packet along a specific path by creating a label stack that uses a combination of node SIDs and adjacency SIDs. Typically, node SIDs are used to represent parts of the path that correspond to the shortest path between two nodes. An adjacency SID is used wherever a node SID cannot be used to accurately represent the desired path.

Loop-free alternate (LFA) and remote LFA (RLFA) have been used to provide fast-reroute protection for several years. With LFA, a point of local repair (PLR) determines whether or not a packet sent to one of its direct neighbors reaches its destination without looping back through the PLR. In a typical network topology, approximately 40 to 60 percent of the destinations can be protected by LFA. Remote LFA expands on the concept of LFA by allowing the PLR to impose a single label to tunnel the packet to a repair tunnel endpoint from which the packet can reach its destination without looping back through the PLR. Using remote LFA, more destinations can be protected by the PLR compared to LFA. However, depending on the network topology, the percentage of destinations protected by remote LFA is usually less than 100 percent.

Topology-independent LFA (TI-LFA) extends the concept of LFA and remote LFA by allowing the PLR to use deeper label stacks to construct backup paths. In addition, the TI-LFA imposes the constraint that the backup path used by the PLR be the same path that a packet takes once the interior gateway protocol (IGP) has converged for a given failure scenario. This path is referred to as the post-convergence path.

Using the post-convergence path as the backup path has some desirable characteristics. For some topologies, a network operator only needs to make sure that the network has enough capacity to carry the traffic along the post-convergence path after a failure. In these cases, a network operator does not need to allocate additional capacity to deal with the traffic pattern immediately after the failure while the backup path is active, because the backup path follows the post-convergence path.

## Benefits of TI-LFA

- IGP automatically computes the backup path and does not have to allocate additional capacity to deal with failures.
- Provides redundancy and protects against congestion and link failure.
- Easy to configure and utilize the post convergence path for transmission of packets.

## Types of TI-LFA Protection

TI-LFA provides protection against link failure, node failure, fate-sharing failures, and shared risk link group failures. In link failure mode, the destination is protected if the link fails. In node protection mode, the destination is protected if the neighbor connected to the primary link fails. To determine the node-protecting post-convergence path, the cost of all the links leaving the neighbor is assumed to increase by a configurable amount.

With fate-sharing protection, a list of fate-sharing groups are configured on each PLR with the links in each fate-sharing group identified by their respective IP addresses. The PLR associates a cost with each fate-sharing group. The fate-sharing-aware post-convergence path is computed by assuming that the cost of each link in the same fate-sharing group as the failed link has increased the cost associated with that group.

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, you can configure Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) protection in TI-LFA networks for segment routing to choose a fast reroute path that does not include SRLG links in the topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) backup paths. SRLGs share a common fibre and they also share the risks of a broken link. When one link in an SRLG fails, other links in the group might also fail. Therefore, you need to avoid links that share the same risk as the protected link in the backup path. Configuring SRLG protection prevents TI-LFA from selecting backup paths that include a shared risk link. If you have configured SRLG protection then IS-IS computes the fast reroute path that is aligned with the post convergence path and excludes the links that belong to the SRLG of the protected link. All local and remote links that are from the same SRLG as the protected link are excluded from the TI-LFA backup path. The point of local repair (PLR) sets up the label stack for the fast reroute path with a different outgoing interface. Currently you cannot enable SRLG protection in IPv6 networks and in networks with multitopology.

In order to construct a backup path that follows the post-convergence path, TI-LFA uses several labels in the label stack that define the backup path. If the number of labels required to construct a particular post-convergence backup path exceeds a certain amount, it is useful in some circumstances to not install that backup path. You can configure the maximum number of labels that a backup path can have in order to be installed. The default value is 3, with a range of 2 through 5.

It is often the case that the post-convergence path for a given failure is actually a set of equal-cost paths. TI-LFA attempts to construct the backup paths to a given destination using multiple equal-cost paths in the post-failure topology. Depending on the topology, TI-LFA might need to use different label stacks to accurately construct those equal-cost backup paths. By default, TI-LFA only installs one backup path for a given destination. However, you can configure the value in the range from 1 through 8.

## TI-LFA in IPv6 Networks

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, you can configure TI-LFA with segment routing in an IPv6-only network to provide fast reroute (FRR) backup paths corresponding to the post-convergence path for a

given failure. However, you cannot configure fate-sharing protection for IPv6-only networks. To compute backup paths in IPv6-only networks, the IS-IS protocol must advertise the following TLV types:

- TLV 233 - IPv6 Global Interface Address
- Subtlv 12 and 13 of TLV 22

Although you can configure multiple global IPv6 addresses on an interface, the backup routes are computed for one global interface only.

Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, you can configure a point of local repair (PLR) to create a topology independent loop-free alternate backup path for prefix-SIDs derived from Segment Routing Mapping Server advertisements in an IS-IS network. In a network configured with segment routing, IS-IS uses the Segment Routing Mapping Server advertisements to derive prefix-SIDs. Segment Routing Mapping Server advertisements for IPv6 are currently not supported. To attach flags to Segment Routing Mapping Server advertisements, include the `attached`, `domain-wide-flooding`, and `no-node-segment` statements at the `[edit routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry mapping-server-name]` hierarchy level.

## TI-LFA Limitations

The backup path for prefix-SIDs from Segment Routing Mapping Server advertisements are not created in the following scenarios:

- If some hops are present in a non-SR domain.
- If the segment routing node is advertising a prefix and a prefix-SID index directly, then Junos OS uses the prefix-SID index and disregards the mapping server advertisement for that prefix.
- If a backup path requires an adjacency-SID from the LDP domain then the backup path cannot be installed.
- If the PLR is unable to determine the label mapping using LDP.

**NOTE:** Currently you cannot configure remote LFA and TI-LFA on a SR-LDP stitching node in the same instance. Therefore, you cannot configure both `post-convergence-lfa` and `link-protection` on the same device.

## Advertisement Flags for TI-LFA

Set the following mapping server advertisement flags to indicate the origin of the advertised prefix:

Flag	TLV Name	Flag Values	Length	Description
A	Label Binding TLV	0, 1 default value is 0	1	Attached Flag—Include the attached configuration statement to set this flag to 1 to indicate that the prefixes and SIDs advertised in the SID or Label Binding TLV are directly connected to their originators.
S	Label Binding TLV	0, 1 default value is 0	1	Include the domain-wide-flooding configuration statement to set this flag to 1 to indicate that the SID or Label Binding TLV is flooded across the entire routing domain.
D	Label Binding TLV	0, 1 default value is 0	1	Set by a border node when readvertising a SID or Label Binding TLV to indicate that the SID or Label Binding TLV is leaked from level 2 to level 1.
N	Prefix-SID sub TLV	0, 1 default value is 1	1	Include the no-node-segment configuration statement to set this flag to 0 to indicate that the prefix has originated from a single node.

### Release History Table

Release	Description
20.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.2R1, you can configure Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) protection in TI-LFA networks for segment routing to choose a fast reroute path that does not include SRLG links in the topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) backup paths.
20.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 20.1R1, you can configure TI-LFA with segment routing in an IPv6-only network to provide fast reroute (FRR) backup paths corresponding to the post-convergence path for a given failure. However, you cannot configure fate-sharing protection for IPv6-only networks.
19.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 19.1R1, you can configure a point of local repair (PLR) to create a topology independent loop-free alternate backup path for prefix-SIDs derived from Segment Routing Mapping Server advertisements in an IS-IS network.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 517](#)

[Example: Configuring Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 519](#)

[post-convergence-lfa | 886](#)

[use-post-convergence-lfa | 931](#)

[use-for-post-convergence-lfa | 930](#)

[node-protection | 878](#)

## Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS

Loop-free alternate (LFA) and remote LFA have been used to provide fast-reroute protection for several years. With LFA, a point of local repair (PLR) determines whether or not a packet sent to one of its direct neighbors will reach its destination without looping back through the PLR. In a typical network topology, perhaps 40-60 percent of destinations can be protected by LFA. Remote LFA expands on the concept of LFA by allowing the PLR to impose a single label to tunnel the packet to a repair tunnel endpoint from which the packet can reach its destination without looping back through the PLR. Using remote LFA, more destinations can be protected by the PLR compared to LFA. However, depending on the network topology, the percentage of destinations protected by remote LFA usually less than 100 percent.

Topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) extends the concept of LFA and remote LFA by allowing the PLR to use deeper label stacks to construct backup paths. In addition, TI-LFA imposes the constraint that the backup path used by the PLR be the same path that a packet takes once the IGP converges for a given failure scenario. This path is referred to as the post-convergence path.

Using the post-convergence path as the backup path has some desirable characteristics. For some topologies, a network operator only needs to make sure that the network has enough capacity to carry the traffic along the post-convergence path after a failure. In these cases, a network operator does not need to allocate additional capacity to deal with the traffic pattern immediately after the failure while the backup path is active, because the backup path follows the post-convergence path.

Before you configure TI-LFA for IS-IS, be sure you configure SPRING or segment routing.

To configure TI-LFA using SPRING for IS-IS, you must do the following:

1. Enable TI-LFA for IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options]
user@R1# set use-post-convergence-lfa
```

2. (Optional) Configure backup shortest path first (SPF) attributes such as maximum equal-cost multipath (ECMP) backup paths and maximum labels for TI-LFA for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa]
user@R1# set maximum-backup-paths maximum-backup-paths
user@R1# set maximum-labels maximum-labels
```

3. Configure the computation and installation of a backup path that follows the post-convergence path on the given interface and level for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level]
user@R1# set post-convergence-lfa
```

4. (Optional) Enable fate-sharing protection for a given interface and level. Specify the fate-sharing group to use as a constraint for the post-convergence path.

**NOTE:** You do not have to configure the `use-for-post-convergence-lfa` statement and the `fate-sharing-protection` statement for basic link protection for the backup path.

```
[edit routing-options fate-sharing group group-name]
user@R1# set use-for-post-convergence-lfa
```

```
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level post-convergence-lfa]
user@R1# set fate-sharing-protection
```

5. (Optional) Enable node protection for a given interface and level.

```
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level post-convergence-lfa]
user@R1# set node-protection
```



## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 512](#)

[Example: Configuring Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 519](#)

[post-convergence-lfa | 886](#)

[use-post-convergence-lfa | 931](#)

[use-for-post-convergence-lfa | 930](#)

[node-protection | 878](#)

## Example: Configuring Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 520](#)
- [Overview | 520](#)
- [Configuration | 521](#)

This example shows topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) with segment routing for the IS-IS protocol to provide MPLS fast reroute (FRR) backup paths corresponding to the post-convergence path for a given failure by using deeper label stacks to construct backup paths. TI-LFA provides protection against link failure, node failure, and fate-sharing failures. In link failure mode, the destination is protected if the link fails. In node protection mode, the destination is protected if the neighbor connected to the primary link fails. To determine the node-protecting post-convergence path, the cost of all the links leaving the neighbor is assumed to increase by a configurable amount. With fate-sharing protection, a list of fate-sharing groups are configured on each PLR with the links in each fate-sharing group identified by their respective IP addresses.

**NOTE:** TI-LFA supports protection of routes for both IPv4 and IPv6 prefixes. This example demonstrates protection of routes for IPv4 prefixes.

## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Nine MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 17.4 or later running on all devices

Before you configure TI-LFA routes using SPRING for IS-IS, be sure you configure SPRING or segment routing.

## Overview

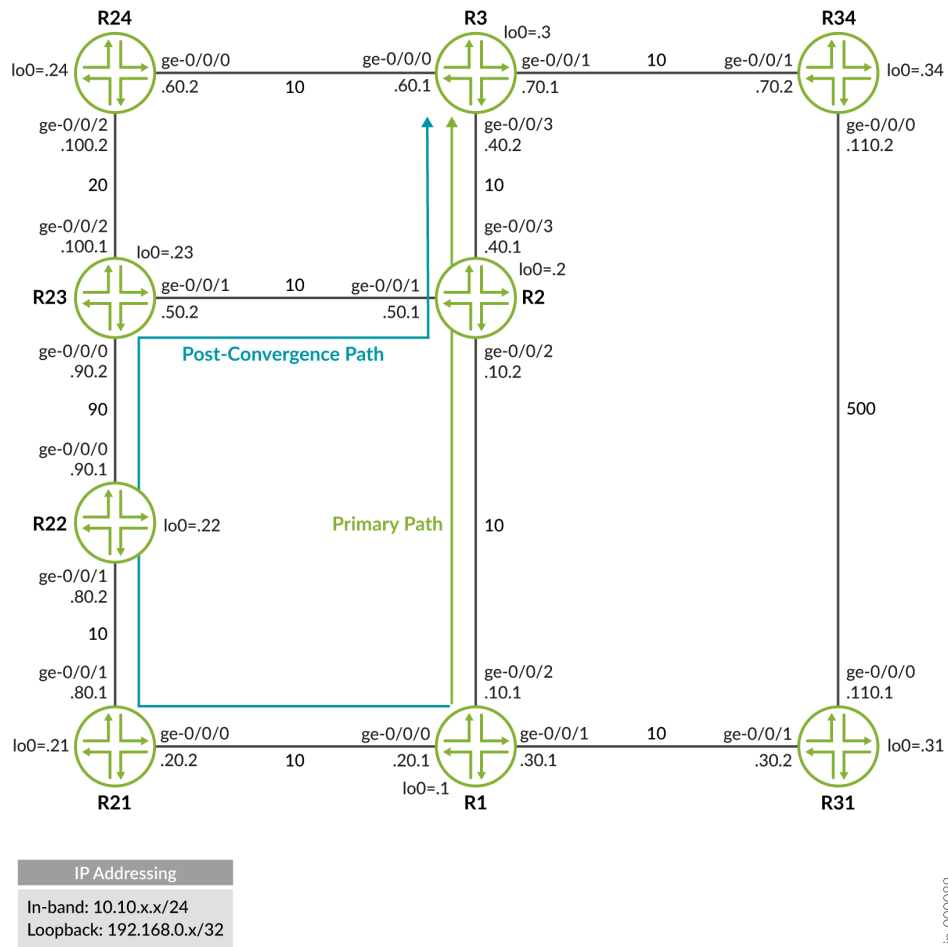
### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 520](#)

Junos OS allows you to enable TI-LFA for IS-IS by configuring the `use-post-convergence-lfa` statement at the `[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options]` hierarchy level. TI-LFA provides protection against link failure, node failure, and failures of fate-sharing groups. You can enable the creation of post-convergence backup paths for a given interface by configuring the `post-convergence-lfa` statement at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level]` hierarchy level. The `post-convergence-lfa` statement enables link-protection mode. You can enable node-protection mode, or fate-sharing-protection mode, or both modes, for a given interface at the `[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level post-convergence-lfa]` hierarchy level. To ensure that the fate-sharing protection is enabled for a given fate-sharing group, you need to configure the `use-for-post-convergence-lfa` statement at the `[edit routing-options fate-sharing group group-name]` hierarchy level.

## Topology

*No Link Title* shows TI-LFA with segment routing for IS-IS configured on Device R1.



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Verification | 540](#)

## CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure link-protection in this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration,

copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level, and then enter commit from configuration mode.

## R1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.20.1/30
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 10.10.30.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 198.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 198.168.0.1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 5
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 post-convergence-lfa
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
```

## R2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.50.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.40.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 2
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

### R3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.60.1/30
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 10.10.70.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.40.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0003.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.3
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 3
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512

```

```

set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/3 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## R21

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.29.2/30
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 10.10.80.1/30
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 192.168.0.21/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0021.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.21
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 21
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## R22

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.90.1/30
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 10.10.80.2/30
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 192.168.0.22/32

```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0022.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.22
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 22
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 90
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## R23

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.90.2/30
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 10.10.50.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.100.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.23/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0023.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.23
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 23
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 metric 20
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 90
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## R24

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.60.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.23.24.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 04 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.24/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0024.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.24
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 24
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 metric 20
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## R31

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.30.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.110.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 198.162.0.31/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0031.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 198.162.0.31
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 31
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point

```



```

set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 500
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## R34

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.110.2/30
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 11 family inet address 10.10.70.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 11 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 11 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.34/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0034.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 192.168.0.34
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 34
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 500
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

## Configuring R1

### Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure Device R1:

### 1. 1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.20.1/30
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 10.10.30.1/30
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 ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/30
user@R1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0000.2222.0001.00
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family mpls
```

### 2. 2. Configure the router ID.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set router-id 192.168.0.1
```

### 3. Configure the MPLS protocol on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/0
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/1
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/2
```

### 4. Configure the maximum number of labels for segment routing routed paths for protection of backup shortest-path-first attributes.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 5
```

5. Configure IPv4 index and index range for node segments in segment routing for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1
user@R1# set source-packet-routing node-segment index-range 512
```

6. Configure wide metrics attribute of global level for the IS-IS protocol.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set level 2 wide-metrics-only
```

7. Configure the interfaces to be point to point. Configure to install backup route along the link-protecting post-convergence path on the interface ge-0/0/2.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/0 point-to-point
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/0 level 2 metric 10
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/1 point-to-point
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/1 level 2 metric 10
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/2 point-to-point
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 metric 10
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 post-convergence-lfa
user@R1# set interface lo0.0
```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.20.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
```

```

}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.30.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.10.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0000.2222.0001.00;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}

```

```

user@R1# show routing-options
router-id 192.168.0.1;

```

```

user@R1# show protocols
mpls {
    interface ge-0/0/0;
    interface ge-0/0/1;
    interface ge-0/0/2;
}
isis {
    backup-spf-options {
        use-post-convergence-lfa {

```

```

        maximum-labels 5;
    }
}
source-packet-routing {
    node-segment {
        ipv4-index 1;
        index-range 512;
    }
}
level 2 wide-metrics-only;
interface ge-0/0/0 {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface ge-0/0/1 {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface ge-0/0/2 {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 {
        post-convergence-lfa;
        metric 10;
    }
}
interface lo0.0;
}

```

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

## Procedure

### CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly add node-protection for interface `ge-0/0/2` to the above example configuration on Device R1, 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.

**R1**

```
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection cost 2000
```

**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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

1. Enable node-protection on interface ge-0/0/2.

```
[edit protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 post-convergence-lfa]
user@R1# set node-protection cost 2000
```

**Results**

```
user@R1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-0/0/0;
  interface ge-0/0/1;
  interface ge-0/0/2;
}
isis {
  backup-spf-options {
    use-post-convergence-lfa {
      maximum-labels 5;
    }
  }
  source-packet-routing {
    node-segment {
      ipv4-index 1;
      index-range 512;
    }
  }
  level 2 wide-metrics-only;
  interface ge-0/0/0 {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 {
```

```

        metric 10;
    }
}
interface ge-0/0/1 {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 {
        metric 10;
    }
}
interface ge-0/0/2 {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 {
        post-convergence-lfa {
            node-protection cost 20000;
        }
        metric 10;
    }
}
interface lo0.0;
}

```

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

## Procedure

### CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure define fate-sharing protection on Device R1, 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 R1

```

set routing-options fate-sharing group fs-group-1 cost 3000
set routing-options fate-sharing group fs-group-1 from 10.10.10.1 to 10.10.10.2
set routing-options fate-sharing group fs-group-1 from 10.10.80.1 to 10.10.80.2
set routing-options fate-sharing group fs-group-1 use-for-post-convergence-lfa
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 post-convergence-lfa fate-sharing-protection

```

## 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

1. Configure the fate-sharing group cost.

```
[edit routing-options fate-sharing group fs-group-1]
user@R1# set cost 3000
```

2. Configure the fate-sharing group to indicate that link from Device R1 to Device R2 and the link from Device R21 to Device R22 share fate and allow it to be used for post-convergence-lfa.

```
[edit routing-options fate-sharing group fs-group-1]
user@R1# set from 10.10.10.1 to 10.10.10.2
user@R1# set from 10.10.80.1 to 10.10.80.2
user@R1# set use-for-post-convergence-lfa
```

3. Enable fate-sharing protection for ge-0/0/2 on Device R1.

```
[edit protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2 level 2 post-convergence-lfa]
user@R1# set fate-sharing-protection
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the `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 routing-options
router-id 192.168.0.1;
fate-sharing {
  group fs-group-1 {
    cost 3000;
    from {
      10.10.10.1 to 10.10.10.2;
      10.10.80.1 to 10.10.80.2;
    }
  }
}
```



```

    use-for-post-convergence-lfa;
}

```

```

user@R1# show protocols
mpls {
    interface ge-0/0/0;
    interface ge-0/0/1;
    interface ge-0/0/2;
}
isis {
    backup-spf-options {
        use-post-convergence-lfa {
            maximum-labels 5;
        }
    }
    source-packet-routing {
        node-segment {
            ipv4-index 1;
            index-range 512;
        }
    }
    level 2 wide-metrics-only;
    interface ge-0/0/0 {
        point-to-point;
        level 2 {
            metric 10;
        }
    }
    interface ge-0/0/1 {
        point-to-point;
        level 2 {
            metric 10;
        }
    }
    interface ge-0/0/2 {
        point-to-point;
        level 2 {
            post-convergence-lfa {
                fate-sharing-protection;
                metric 10;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
  interface lo0.0;
}

```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify the Link-protecting Backup Path for an Ingress Route | 536](#)
- [Verify the Adjacency SID used in the Link-protecting Backup Path | 537](#)
- [Verify the Link-protecting Backup Path for a Node SID label | 538](#)
- [Verify the Link-protecting Backup Path for an Adjacency SID Label | 538](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### *Verify the Link-protecting Backup Path for an Ingress Route*

## Purpose

Verify the link-protecting backup path for primary next hops on interface `ge-0/0/2` for Device R1 and verify if the backup path to reach `192.168.0.3/32` has been created and has the correct label stack.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show route table inet.3 192.168.0.3` command to display the routing table information.

```

user@R1> show route table inet.3 192.168.0.3
inet.3: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.0.3/32          *[L-ISIS/14] 18:09:19, metric 20
                       > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/2, Push 800003
                       to 10.10.20.2 via ge-0/0/0, Push 800003, Push 299792, Push 800022(top)

```

## Meaning

The primary path to reach 198.162.0.3/32 (corresponding to Device R3) is through the interface ge-0/0/2 with a label of 800003, corresponding to the node-SID of Device R3. If the interface ge-0/0/2 fails, the backup path using the interface ge-0/0/0 using the label stack [800022, 299792, 800003] becomes active. The link-protecting post-convergence path is R1-R21-R22-R23-R2-R3. The top label on the label stack is 800022 and corresponds to the node SID to reach R22 on the shortest path R1-R2-R22. The next label (299792) corresponds to the adjacency SID for the interface R22-R23. The last label (800003) corresponds to the node SID on R23 to reach R3 on the shortest path R23-R2-R3.

### *Verify the Adjacency SID used in the Link-protecting Backup Path*

## Purpose

Verify that the adjacency SID 299792 corresponds to the interface between R22-R23.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show isis adjacency detail R23` command to display the adjacency information.

```
user@R22> show isis adjacency detail R23
R23
  Interface: ge-0/0/0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 23 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:24:28 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  IP addresses: 10.10.90.2
    Level 2 IPv4 Adj-SID: 299792
```

## Meaning

The Device R22 has assigned the value of 299792 to represent the level 2 adjacency to Device R23 for IPv4 traffic.

### *Verify the Link-protecting Backup Path for a Node SID label*

#### **Purpose**

Verify that the transit route in mpls.0 corresponding to the node SID to reach Device R3 has a link-protecting backup path.

#### **Action**

From operational mode, run the `show route table mpls.0 label 800003` command to display the adjacency information.

```
user@R1> show route table mpls.0 label 800003

mpls.0: 38 destinations, 38 routes (38 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
800003          *[L-ISIS/14] 00:14:29, metric 20
                 > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/2, Swap 800003
                 to 10.10.20.2 via ge-0/0/0, Swap 800003, Push 299776, Push 800022(top)
```

#### **Meaning**

An incoming label of 800003 corresponds to the node SID for Device R3. The primary route entry in mpls.0 corresponds to the swap of the incoming label 800003 with the outgoing label 800003 on interface ge-0/0/2, corresponding to the shortest path from Device R1 to Device R3 in the pre-failure topology. If interface ge-0/0/2 fails, the backup route entry causes a packet with the incoming label 800003 to leave interface ge-0/0/0 with that incoming label replaced by the label stack [800022, 299776, 800003]. This corresponds to the link-protecting post-convergence path to reach R3 (R1-R21-R22-R23-R2-R3). The top label on the label stack is 800022 and corresponds to the node SID to reach Device R22 on the shortest path R1-R2-R22. The next label (299792) corresponds to the adjacency SID for the interface on R22-R23. The last label (800003) corresponds to the node SID on Device R23 to reach Device R3 on the shortest path R23-R2-R3.

### *Verify the Link-protecting Backup Path for an Adjacency SID Label*

#### **Purpose**

Verify that the route in mpls.0 corresponding to the adjacency SID from Device R1 to Device R2 has a link-protecting backup path.

## Action

From operational mode, run the `show route table mpls.0 label 299808` command to display the adjacency information.

```
user@R1> show route table mpls.0 label 299808

mpls.0: 38 destinations, 38 routes (38 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

299808          *[L-ISIS/14] 01:10:05, metric 0
                > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/2, Pop
                  to 10.10.20.2 via ge-0/0/0, Swap 800002, Push 299792, Push 800022(top)
299808(S=0)     *[L-ISIS/14] 00:10:02, metric 0
                > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/2, Pop
                  to 10.10.20.2 via ge-0/0/0, Swap 800002, Push 299792, Push 800022(top)
```

## Meaning

An incoming label of 299808 corresponds to the adjacency SID from Device R1 to Device R2. The primary route entry in mpls.0 corresponds to popping the incoming label 299808 and sending the packet out interface ge-0/0/2. If interface ge-0/0/2 fails, the backup route entry causes a packet with the incoming label 299808 to leave on interface ge-0/0/0 with that incoming label replaced by the label stack [800022, 299776, 800002]. This corresponds to the link-protecting post-convergence path to reach Device R2 (R1-R21-R22-R23-R2). The top label on the label stack is 800022 and corresponds to the node SID to reach Device R22 on the shortest path R1-R2-R22. The next label (299792) corresponds to the adjacency SID for the interface on R22-R23. The last label (800002) corresponds to the node SID on Device R23 to reach Device R2 on the shortest path R23-R2.

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify the Backup Route on Device R1 | 540](#)

## Verify the Backup Route on Device R1

### Purpose

Verify that the backup route to reach 192.168.0.3 passes through R1-R31-R34-R3. This shows that the node-protection is enabled.

### Action

From operational mode, run the `show route table inet.3 192.168.0.3` command to display the routing table information.

```
user@R1> show route table inet.3 192.168.0.3
inet.3: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.0.3/32      *[L-ISIS/14] 00:05:34, metric 20
                   > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/2, Push 800003
                   to 1.1.31.2 via ge-0/0/1, Push 800003, Push 299776(top)
```

### Meaning

The backup path to reach 192.168.0.3 now uses the interface ge-0/0/1 (the interface to reach R31). The top label on the stack (299776) corresponds to the adjacency SID on Device R31 to reach Device R34. The bottom label (800003) takes the packet from R34. This ensures that node-protection is enabled.

### Verification

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify the Backup Path on Device R1 | 541](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## *Verify the Backup Path on Device R1*

### Purpose

Verify that the backup route to reach 192.168.0.3 is through path R1-R31-R34-R3. This shows that fate-sharing is enabled.

### Action

From operational mode, run the `show route table inet.3 192.168.0.3` command to display the routing table information.

```
user@R1# show route table inet.3 192.168.0.3
inet.3: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.0.3/32      *[L-ISIS/14] 00:05:34, metric 20
                   > to 1.1.2.2 via ge-0/0/0.1, Push 800003
                   to 1.1.31.2 via ge-0/0/0.9, Push 800003, Push 299776(top)
```

### Meaning

The backup path to reach 192.168.0.3 now uses ge-0/0/1 (the interface to reach R31). The top label on the stack (299776) corresponds to the adjacency-SID on Device R31 to reach Device R34. The bottom label (800003) takes the packet from Device R34 to Device R3.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 512](#)

[Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 517](#)

[post-convergence-lfa | 886](#)

[use-post-convergence-lfa | 931](#)

[use-for-post-convergence-lfa | 930](#)

[node-protection | 878](#)

## Static Adjacency Segment Identifier for ISIS

Adjacency segment is a strict forwarded single-hop tunnel that carries packets over a specific link between two nodes, irrespective of the link cost. You can configure static adjacency segment identifier (SID) labels for an interface or an interface group.

Configuring a static adjacency SID on an interface causes the existing dynamically allocated adjacency SID to be removed along with the transit route for the same.

For static adjacency SIDs, the labels are picked from either a static reserved label pool or from an ISIS segment routing global block (SRGB).

You can reserve a label range to be used for static allocation of labels using the following configuration:

```
user@host# set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range start-value end-value
```

The static pool can be used by any protocol to allocate a label in this range. You need to ensure that no two protocols use the same static label. ISIS adjacency SIDs can be allocated from this label block through the configuration using keyword `label`. The `label` value for the specific adjacency SIDs need to be explicitly configured. The specific label is advertised as the adjacency SIDs for that interface for the specific level and address family. The following is a sample configuration:

```
user@host# set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 700000 799999;
user@host# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000 index-range 4000;
user@host# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 level 1 ipv4-adjacency-segment unprotected
label 700001;
```

SRGB is a global label space that is allocated for the protocol based on configuration. The labels in the entire SRGB is available for ISIS to use and are not allocated to other applications/protocols. Prefix SIDs (and Node SIDs) are indexed from this SRGB.

ISIS Adj-SIDs can be allocated from ISIS SRGB using keyword 'index' in the configuration. In such cases, it should be ensured that the Adj-SID index does not conflict with any other prefix SID in the domain. Like Prefix-SIDs, Adj-SIDs will also be configured by mentioning the index with respect to the SRGB. However, the Adj-SID subtlv will still have the SID as a value and the L and V flags are set. The following is a sample configuration:

```
user@host# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000 index-range 4000;
user@host# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 level 1 ipv4-adjacency-segment unprotected
index 1;
```



Static adjacency SIDs can be configured per address family and also based on whether the protection is required or not. Adjacency SIDs should be configured per level per interface at the [edit protocols isis interface *interface-name* level *level-num*] hierarchy level.

- Protected—Ensures adjacency SID is eligible to have a backup path and a B-flag is set in an adjacency SID advertisement.
- Unprotected—Ensures no backup path is calculated for a specific adjacency SID and a B-flag is not set in an adjacency SID advertisement.

The following is a sample configuration:

```
user@host# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 level 1 ipv4-adjacency-segment unprotected
index 1;
user@host# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.1 level 1 ipv4-adjacency-segment protected
index 2;
```

You can use the same adjacent SID for multiple interfaces by grouping a set of interfaces under an interface group and configuring the adjacency SID for that interface group and traffic can be load balanced among the interfaces under the interface group using weight. This can be configured under the [edit protocols isis interface-group *interface\_group\_name*] hierarchy level.

When segment routing is used in LAN subnetworks, each router in the LAN may advertise the adjacency SID of each of its neighbors. To configure adjacency SID for a LAN interface to a specific neighbor, you should configure the adjacency SIDs under the lan-neighbor configuration at the [edit protocols isis interface *interface\_name* level *level\_num* lan-neighbor *neighbor-sysid*] hierarchy level. The following is a sample configuration:

```
user@host# set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 700000 799999;
user@host# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000 index-range 4000;
user@host# set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.1 level 1 lan-neighbor 1234.1234.1234 ipv4-
adjacency-segment unprotected label 700001;
```

An adjacency set can be configured by declaring a set of interfaces under an interface group and configuring the adjacency segment for that interface group. The adjacency SID can be picked from the reserved static label pool or ISIS SRGB. Unlike normal interfaces, dynamic adjacency SID is not allocated by default under interface group, in which case the dynamic CLI statement is configured. Interfaces configured under an interface group can also be configured separately as independent interfaces as long as the link-group-protection is not configured. The following is a sample configuration:

```
user@host# set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 700000 799999;
user@host# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000 index-range 4000;
```

```

user@host# set protocols isis interface-group group1 interface ge-0/0/0.1 weight 1;
user@host# set protocols isis interface-group group1 interface ge-0/0/1.1 weight 2;
user@host# set protocols isis interface-group group1 ipv4-adjacency-segment unprotected label
700001;

```

Use the following CLI hierarchy for configuring adjacency SID:

```

[edit ]
protocols {
  isis {
    interface <interface_name> {
      level <level_num> {
        ipv4-adjacency-segment {
          protected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index> {
              global;
            }
          }
          unprotected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index> {
              global;
            }
          }
        }
        ipv6-adjacency-segment {
          protected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index> {
              global;
            }
          }
          unprotected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index> {
              global;
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}
interface <interface_name> {
  level <level_num> {
    lan-neighbor <neighbor-sysid>{
      ipv4-adjacency-segment {
        protected {
          dynamic;
          label <value>
          index <index> {
            global;
          }
        }
        unprotected {
          dynamic;
          label <value>
          index <index> {
            global;
          }
        }
      }
      ipv6-adjacency-segment {
        protected {
          dynamic;
          label <value>
          index <index> {
            global;
          }
        }
        unprotected {
          dynamic;
          label <value>
          index <index> {
            global;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
interface-group <interface_group_name> {

```

```

interface <interface_1> weight <weight>
...
interface <interface_n> weight <weight>
level <level_num> {
    ipv4-adjacency-segment {
        protected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index>
        }
        unprotected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index>
        }
    }
    ipv6-adjacency-segment {
        protected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index>
        }
        unprotected {
            dynamic;
            label <value>
            index <index>
        }
    }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

Use the following operational CLI commands to verify the configuration:

### **show isis adjacency detail**

The following sample output displays the details of configured and dynamic adjacency SID.

```

user@host> show isis adjacency r1 detail
r1
  Interface: ge-0/0/2.1, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 19 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 01:23:38 ago

```

```

Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 0:5:86:48:49:0
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
LAN id: r0.03, IP addresses: 11.1.1.2
IPv6 addresses: fe80::205:8600:148:4900
Level 1 IPv4   protected Adj-SID: 4138, Flags: BVL
Level 1 IPv6 unprotected Adj-SID: 4139, Flags: FVL

```

### show isis database extensive

The following sample output displays the details of LAN/PTP adjacency SID.

```

user@host> show isis database extensive

r0.00-00 Sequence: 0x16, Checksum: 0xf156, Lifetime: 960 secs
IPV4 Index: 1000, IPV6 Index: 2000
Node Segment Blocks Advertised:
  Start Index : 0, Size : 4096, Label-Range: [ 16, 4111 ]
  IS neighbor: r4.00                               Metric:      10
    Two-way fragment: r4.00-00, Two-way first fragment: r4.00-00
  IS neighbor: r0.03                               Metric:      10
    Two-way fragment: r0.03-00, Two-way first fragment: r0.03-00
  IP prefix: 10.10.10.10/32                         Metric:      0 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 11.1.1.0/24                           Metric:      10 Internal Up
  IP prefix: 21.1.1.0/24                           Metric:      10 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: 1001::/64                             Metric:      10 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: 2001::/64                             Metric:      10 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: abcd::10:10:10:10/128                 Metric:      0 Internal Up

...
TLVs:
  Area address: 49.00 (2)
  LSP Buffer Size: 1492
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 10.10.10.10
  IP address: 10.10.10.10
  Hostname: r0
  IS neighbor: r0.03, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS neighbor: r4.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS extended neighbor: r0.03, Metric: default 10
  IP address: 11.1.1.1

```

```

Local interface index: 342, Remote interface index: 0
Current reservable bandwidth:
  Priority 0 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 1 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 2 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 3 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 4 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 5 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 6 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 7 : 1000Mbps
Maximum reservable bandwidth: 1000Mbps
Maximum bandwidth: 1000Mbps
  Administrative groups:  0 <none>
LAN IPV4 Adj-SID: 4138, Weight:0, Neighbor:r1, Flags: BVL
LAN IPV6 Adj-SID: 4139, Weight:0, Neighbor:r1, Flags: FBVL
IS extended neighbor: r4.00, Metric: default 10
IP address: 21.1.1.1
Neighbor's IP address: 21.1.1.2
Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 335
Current reservable bandwidth:
  Priority 0 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 1 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 2 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 3 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 4 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 5 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 6 : 1000Mbps
  Priority 7 : 1000Mbps
Maximum reservable bandwidth: 1000Mbps
Maximum bandwidth: 1000Mbps
Administrative groups:  0 <none>
P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags: BVL,  Weight:0, Label: 4125
P2P IPV6 Adj-SID - Flags: FBVL,  Weight:0, Label: 4126

```

### **show isis interface-group**

The following sample output displays the status information about the specified interface group.

```

user@host> show isis interface-group
Interface-group: r1r2ig
  ge-0/0/1.1, 1000Mbps, Up, Non-Degraded, Weight: 1

```

```

ge-0/0/1.3, 1000Mbps, Up, Non-Degraded, Weight: 1
ge-0/0/1.5, 1000Mbps, Up, Non-Degraded, Weight: 1
Total Nominal Bandwidth: 3Gbps, Total Actual Bandwidth: 3Gbps
Level 1 IPv4    protected Adj-SID: Label 4138
Level 1 IPv6    unprotected Adj-SID: Label 4139

```

## Understanding Segment Routing over RSVP Forwarding Adjacency in IS-IS

Segment routing architecture enables the ingress nodes in a core network to steer traffic through explicit paths through the network. The architecture provides the mechanism to enable source routing. Paths are encoded as sequences of topological subpaths called segments, which are advertised by link-state routing protocols such as IS-IS and OSPF.

A *forwarding adjacency* is a traffic engineered label-switched path (LSP) that is configured between two nodes and that is used by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) to forward traffic. The forwarding adjacency creates a tunneled path for sending data between peer devices in an RSVP LSP network.

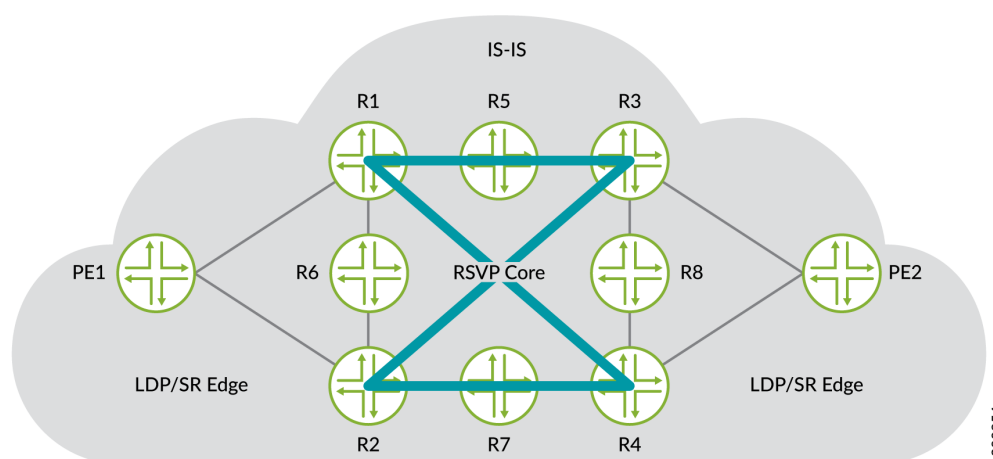
Starting in Release 20.1R1, Junos OS supports segment routing traffic to be carried over RSVP LSPs that are advertised as forwarding adjacencies in IS-IS.

### Benefits of Segment Routing over RSVP LSPs

- Reduces network complexity by removing protocols such as LDP
- Leverages IGPs such as IS-IS, and RSVP for efficient and flexible forwarding
- Provides a faster and more efficient way of forwarding traffic in the RSVP core network.

Figure 41 on page 550 illustrates the typical deployment network for segment routing over RSVP forwarding adjacency.

**Figure 41: Segment Routing over RSVP Forwarding Adjacency**



The network consists of provider edge (PE) routers configured with LDP on the edge and RSVP in the core. You can easily replace LDP with IS-IS segment routing because segment routing eliminates the need for MPLS signaling protocols such as LDP. As a result, you enable network simplification by removing a protocol from the network.

### How IS-IS Segment Routing over RSVP Forwarding Adjacency Works

RSVP LSPs are configured as links in IS-IS. IS-IS builds dummy adjacencies over these links (no hellos) and advertises them as links in LSPs. Because RSVP LSPs are advertised as forwarding adjacencies, the LDP or segment routing edge nodes can forward traffic toward appropriate core nodes. The metric on RSVP LSPs is manipulated to manage traffic steering from the head node to the end nodes. RSVP uses the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm to compute the shortest path to all nodes in the network. As a result, when IP routes point to RSVP LSPs, segment routing routes also point to these LSPs as segment routing reuses the SPF computation performed for the IP routes.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)*



## Understanding IS-IS Microloop Avoidance

### SUMMARY

Microloops can consume the available bandwidth of the links, which impacts the efficient transmission of useful packets. Microloop avoidance can prevent forwarding of looping packets.

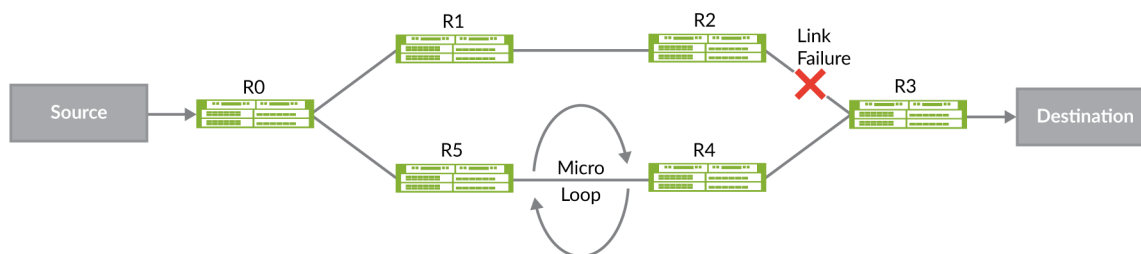
### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of avoiding microloops in SRv6 networks | 551](#)
- [Microloop Avoidance in SRv6 Networks | 552](#)
- [Microloop Avoidance in IS-IS SR-MPLS Networks | 552](#)
- [Supported and Unsupported Features | 553](#)

### Benefits of avoiding microloops in SRv6 networks

- Micro loop-free path avoids delays and traffic loss
- Microloop avoidance can prevent forwarding of looping packets and avoid wasteful bandwidth consumption
- Microloop avoidance path is computed only for the impacted links in case of multiple link failures. If the second link failure does not impact the computed microloop avoidance path, IS-IS continues to use the same microloop avoidance path.

Junos OS enables a device to defer IS-IS route download when an IS-IS link fails in order to avoid micro loops. When local links go down, the IS-IS protocol floods an entire area with the database. If the node connected to the local interface that has failed converges faster than the neighboring node, then the connected node redirects traffic to the converged path. This redirection can result in micro looping of traffic until the neighboring node converges. When the primary path of a protected node fails, the connected node does not need to converge quickly if the configured backup path is not impacted. In this case, traffic flow toward a converged path is deferred until the configured delay time. This time delay helps in avoiding microloops because all routers do not arrive at the post-convergence forwarding states simultaneously.



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In the "figure" on page 551, the primary path from Source to Destination is S→R0→R1→R2→R3→D. When the link between R2 and R3 fails, traffic sent from S to D, is subject to transient forwarding loops while routers update their forwarding state for destination D.

- If R0 updates its forwarding state before R5, packets will loop between R0 and R5
- If both R0 and R5 have updated their forwarding states and R4 has not, packets will loop between R4 and R5.
- R0 detects the link failure between R2 and R3, and temporarily steers traffic destined to Destination over SR path [NodeSID(R4), AdjSID(R4→R3), D].
- When the configured timeout elapses, R0 just uses the node-SID to D to reach the destination.

## Microloop Avoidance in SRv6 Networks

Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, you can enable a post convergence path calculation on a device to avoid microloops if a link or metric change occurs in an SRv6 network. To configure microloop avoidance in an SRv6 network for both local and remote network events including link down, link-up, and metric-change, include the `microloop avoidance post-convergence-path delay milliseconds` statement at the `[edit protocols isis spf-options]` hierarchy level. For effective microloop avoidance configure this feature on all the nodes in the network.

**NOTE:** Micro-loop avoidance is not a replacement for local repair mechanisms like TI-LFA which detects local failure very fast and activates a pre-computed loop-free-alternative path.

## Microloop Avoidance in IS-IS SR-MPLS Networks

Starting in Junos OS Release 21.3R1, you can enable post-convergence path calculation on a device to avoid microloops between network devices. Microloops form when a network change such as a link or metric change occurs in a segment routing MPLS network. A network change might trigger a loop between upstream and downstream routers for a brief time period because the routers do not update their forwarding state simultaneously. Note that microloop avoidance is not a replacement for local repair mechanisms such as topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA).

To configure microloop avoidance in a segment routing MPLS network, include the `maximum-labels` and the `maximum-srv6-sids` statements at the `[edit protocols isis spf-options microloop-avoidance post-convergence-path]` hierarchy level.

When an IPV6 prefix has both SR-MPLS- MLA and SRV6 micro-loop-avoiding paths available, we will prefer the SR-MPLS MLA path. SR-MPLS can provide micro-loop-avoiding paths for ipv4/ipv6 prefixes and SR-labels. `delay` specifies the time in milliseconds for which we use the Micro-loop-Avoidance path, before transitioning to SPF path. Note that microloop avoidance is not a replacement for local repair mechanisms such as topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA), which detects local failure very

fast and activates a precomputed loop-free alternative path. Routers that implement micro-loop avoidance compute the micro-loop avoiding path only after receiving the link state update for the event. So, micro-loop avoidance mechanism is not a replacement for local repair mechanisms like TI-LFA which detect local failure very fast and activate a pre-computed loop-free-alternative path at PFE level. In the above example, if local repair mechanism is not present for the R2↔R3 failure, there will be lot of traffic loss before R0 can detect the failure(via global convergence) and program a micro-loop avoiding path. Micro-loop avoidance can't avoid traffic loss due to delayed detection of the failure. Micro-loop avoidance will avoid traffic loss due to micro-loops only. Both local-repair mechanisms like TI-LFA and micro-loop avoidance, will have to be enabled on all the nodes in the network to ensure that traffic loss is in milli-seconds range.

To avoid micro-loops, the following process is used:

1. After computing the new path to D, for a predetermined time, R installs an entry for D that steers packets to D via a loop-free SR path. This time should be greater than worst case delay of any router in the network.
2. After the configured time delay, R installs the post-convergence route entry for D, which is without any SIDs.

**NOTE:** If microloop avoidance is configured for both SRv6 and SR-MPLS, IS-IS prefers to take the SR-MPLS path.

## Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports microloop avoidance in the following scenarios:

- Microloop avoidance is supported only on MX Series with MPC7E, MPC8E and MPC9E line cards.

Junos OS does not support the following features in conjunction with microloop avoidance:

- Microloop avoidance path that needs more than 6 SIDs is not supported. If a node can handle only x number of SIDs then IS-IS does not provide a micro loop avoidance path. In such cases nodes can advertise that they can handle x number of SIDs.
- Cannot prevent traffic loss because of slow control plane convergence.
- ISIS multi-topology is not supported with microloop avoidance.
- If shortcuts are available IS-IS does not provide a microloop avoidance path.

Release History Table

Release	Description
change-completed	Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, you can enable a post convergence path calculation on a device to avoid microloops if a link or metric change occurs in an SRv6 network.
change-completed	Starting in Junos OS Release 21.3R1, you can enable post-convergence path calculation on a device to avoid microloops between network devices in IS-IS SR-MPLS networks

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [microloop-avoidance](#) | [869](#)

# How to Enable SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks

SUMMARY

Learn about enabling SRv6 network programming for the IS-IS protocol.

IN THIS SECTION

- [Understanding SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks](#) | [554](#)

WHAT'S NEXT

For more information on SRv6 Network Programming, see the [Example: Configuring SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks](#).

## Understanding SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks

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- [Benefits of SRv6 Network Programming](#) | [555](#)
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## Benefits of SRv6 Network Programming

SRv6 Network Programming provides the following benefits in an IPv6 network:

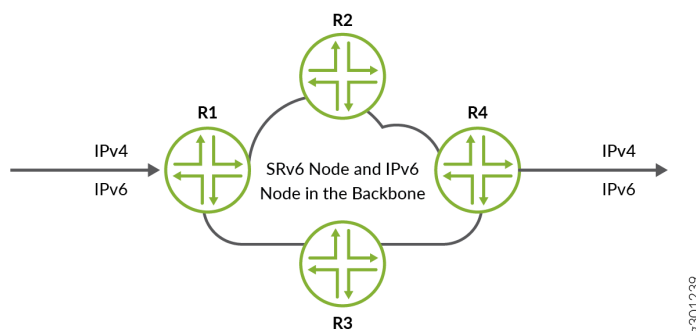
- Network Programming depends entirely on the IPv6 header and the header extension to transport a packet, eliminating protocols such as MPLS. This ensures a seamless deployment without any major hardware or software upgrade in a core IPv6 network.
- Packets can be transported through an SRv6 ingress node even if the transit routers are not SRv6-capable, thereby eliminating the need to deploy segment routing on all nodes in an IPv6 network.
- Junos OS supports multiple functions on a single segment identifier (SID) and can inter-operate in the insert mode and the encapsulation mode. This allows a single device to simultaneously perform the provider (P) router and the provider edge (PE) router roles.

## SRv6 Network Programming Overview

Network Programming is the capability of a network to encode a network program into individual instructions that are then inserted into the IPv6 packet headers. The IPv6 packet carrying the network instructions explicitly tells the network about the precise SRv6 nodes available for packet processing. The network instruction is the SRv6 segment identifier (SID) that is represented by a 128-bit IPv6 address. The IS-IS protocol encodes the network instructions in IPv6 packet headers and distributes them through the network. Along with the addressing, network instructions define a particular task or function for each SRv6-capable node in the SRv6 network.

**NOTE:** Starting in Junos OS Release 20.3R1, you can configure segment routing in a core IPv6 network without an MPLS data plane on MX Series devices with MPC7E, MPC8E and MPC9E line cards.

This feature is useful for service providers whose networks are predominantly IPv6 and have not deployed MPLS. Such networks depend only on IPv6 headers and header extensions for transmitting data. This feature also benefits networks that need to deploy segment routing traffic through transit routers that do not have segment routing capability yet. In such networks, the SRv6 network programming feature can provide flexibility to leverage segment routing without deploying MPLS.



### What is a Segment Routing Extension Header (SRH)?

A Segment Identifier represents a specific segment in a segment routing domain. In an IPv6 network, the SID-type used is a 128-bit IPv6 address also referred to as an SRv6 Segment or SRv6 SID. SRv6 stacks up these IPv6 addresses instead of MPLS labels in a segment routing extension header. The Segment Routing Extension Header (SRH) is a type of IPv6 routing extension header. Typically, the SRH contains a segment list encoded as an SRv6 SID. An SRv6 SID consists of the following parts:

- **Locator**—Locator is the first part of a SID that consists of the most significant bits representing the address of a particular SRv6 node. The locator is very similar to a network address that provides a route to its parent node. The IS-IS protocol installs the locator route in the `inet6.0` routing table. IS-IS routes the segment to its parent node, which subsequently performs a function defined in the other part of the SRv6 SID. You can also specify the algorithm associated with this locator. You can define a flexible algorithm as per your network requirements.
- **Function**—The other part of the SID defines a function that is performed locally on the node that is specified by the locator. There are several functions that have already been defined in the Internet draft draft-ietf-spring-srv6-network-programming-07draft, *SRv6 Network Programming*. However, the following functions are available on Junos OS that are signalled in IS-IS. IS-IS installs these function SIDs in the `inet6.0` routing table.
  - **End**—An endpoint function for SRv6 instantiation of a Prefix SID. It does not allow for decapsulation of an outer header for the removal of an SRH. Therefore, an End SID cannot be the last SID of a SID list and cannot be the Destination Address (DA) of a packet without an SRH (unless combined with the PSP, USP or USD flavors).
  - **End.X**—An endpoint X function is an SRv6 instantiation of an adjacent SID. It is a variant of the endpoint function with Layer 3 cross-connect to an array of Layer 3 adjacencies.

You can specify End SID behavior such as Penultimate Segment Pop (PSP), Ultimate Segment Pop (USP) or Ultimate Segment Decapsulation (USD).

- **PSP**— When the last SID is written in the destination address, the End and End.X functions with the PSP flavor pop the top-most SRH. Subsequent stacked SRHs may be present but are not processed as part of the function.
- **USP**— When the next header is an SRH and there are no more segments left, the IS-IS protocol pops the top SRH, looks up the updated destination address and forwards the packet based on match table entry.
- **USD**— When the next Header in the packet is 41 or is an SRH and there are no more segments left, then IS-IS pops the outer IPv6 header and its extension headers, looks up the exposed inner IP destination address and forwards the packet to the matched table entry.

**NOTE:** The size of the locator and function is flexible, and you can customize the size per your requirements. You must configure the locator before you define the functions. Each locator can advertise multiple end SIDs and end.X SIDs that are associated with it. Ensure that the locator and SIDs belong to the same subnet to avoid commit error.

For example, you can have an SRv6 SID where 2001::db8:AC05:FF01:FF01: is the locator and A000:B000:C000:A000 is the function:

**Table 5: 128-bit SRv6 SID**

Locator	Function
2001::db8:AC05:FF01:FF01	A000:B000:C000:A000

### Flexible Algorithm for SRv6 Dataplane

In a core IPv6 domain configured with segment routing you can define flexible algorithms that compute paths using different parameters and link constraints based on your requirements. For example, you can define a flexible algorithm that computes a path to minimize the IGP metric and define another flexible algorithm to compute a path based on the traffic engineering metrics to divide the network into separate planes. You can configure the flexible algorithm locators to steer packets along the constraint-based paths in an SRv6 domain.

To configure a flexible algorithm for SRv6, see [How to Configure Flexible Algorithms in IS-IS for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering](#)

To advertise the flexible algorithm mapped to the locator, include the `algorithm` option at the `[edit protocols isis segment-packet-routing srv6 locator]` hierarchy level. The mapped flexible algorithm is applied to End-SIDs and End-X-SIDs under SRv6 locators.

**NOTE:** If a node is participating in a specific flexible algorithm it applies to both SR MPLS and SRv6 nodes. You cannot define flexible algorithms specifically for either SR MPLS or SRv6.

For ingress traffic, Junos OS uses the encapsulation mode by default. Therefore the destination needs to have USD capable SIDs. Other SRH anchor nodes in the flexible algorithm path can be of any flavor.

For transit traffic in the insert mode, the last anchor node for the flexible algorithm path must have a PSP-capable SID. In the absence of the PSP-capable SID, IS-IS does not download a path through that anchor node. In such cases, IS-IS downloads other ECMP paths with the appropriate flavored SIDs.

### TI-LFA for SRv6

Topology Independent- Loop Free Alternate (TI-LFA) establishes a Fast Reroute (FRR) path that is aligned to a post-convergence path. An SRv6-capable node inserts a single segment into the IPv6 header or multiple segments into the SRH. Multiple SRHs can significantly raise the encapsulation overhead, which can sometimes be more than the actual packet payload. Therefore, by default, Junos OS supports SRv6 tunnel encapsulation with reduced SRH. The point-of-local repair (PLR) adds the FRR path information to the SRH containing the SRv6 SIDs.

The TI-LFA backup path is represented as a group of SRv6 SIDs inside an SRH. At the ingress router, IS-IS encapsulates the SRH in a fresh IPv6 header. However, at transit routers, IS-IS inserts the SRH into the data traffic in the following manner:

- **Insert Mode**— IS-IS inserts an SRH as the next header in the original IPv6 packet header and modifies the next header according to the value of the SRH. The IPv6 destination address is replaced with the IPv6 address of the first SID in the segment list and the original IPv6 destination address is carried in the SRH header as the last segment in the list. To enable the insert mode at transit routers, include the `transit-srh-insert` statement at the `[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6]` hierarchy level.
- **Encap Mode**— In the encap mode, the original IPv6 packet is encapsulated and transported as the inner packet of an IPv6-in-IPv6 encapsulated packet. The outer IPv6 packet carries the SRH with the segment list. The original IPv6 packet travels unmodified in the network. By default, Junos OS supports SRv6 tunnel encapsulation in reduced SRH. However, you can choose one of the following tunnel encapsulation methods:
  - **Reduced SRH (default)**— With the reduced SRH mode, if there is only one SID, there is no SRH added and the last SID is copied into the IPV6 destination address. You cannot preserve the entire SID list in the SRH with a reduced SRH.



- **Non-reduced SRH**— You can configure the non-reduced SRH tunnel encapsulation mode when you want to preserve the entire SID list in the SRH.

To configure non-reduced SRH, include the `no-reduced-srh` statement at the [edit [routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator](#)] hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** The configuration of fate-sharing is currently not supported in IPv6 only networks. Also, SRv6 TI-LFA does not take Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) into consideration when computing backup paths. For more information on TI-LFA, see [Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS](#).

### Supported and Unsupported Features for SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS

SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks currently supports::

- Core IPv6 and dual stack. IPv4 and IPv6 transport is supported for dual stack.
- IPv4 and IPv6 payloads.
- Upto 6 SIDs in reduced mode at ingress router.
- Upto 7 SIDs in transit routers.

SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks currently does not support:

- Anycast for locator prefix.
- Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) when computing backup paths.
- Static SRv6 tunnel with segment lists.
- ICMP and ICMPv6 error handling.
- SR-TE policy configuration for SRv6 Tunnel.
- Conflict resolution for Flexible Algorithm locators. Multiple nodes sharing the same locator prefix with different algorithm values could result in unexpected routing behavior.
- Interface group for End-X-SID.
- Configuring normal or extended admin-groups for IPv6 networks without MPLS. These features can only be configured at [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.

## SEE ALSO

[srv6 | 911](#)[locator | 856](#)[Example: Configuring SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks | 560](#)[flex-algorithm | 817](#)[definition | 808](#)

## Example: Configuring SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Overview | 560](#)
- [Configuration | 562](#)
- [Verification | 579](#)

This example shows how to configure SRv6 network programming in an IS-IS network. This feature is useful for service providers whose networks are predominantly IPv6 and have not deployed MPLS. Such networks depend only on the IPv6 headers and header extensions for transmitting data. SRv6 network programming provides flexibility to leverage segment routing without deploying MPLS.

### Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Eight MX Series routers with MPC7E, MPC8E, or MPC9E line cards
- Junos OS Release 20.3R1 or later

### Overview

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 561](#)

Starting in Junos OS Release 20.3R1, you can configure SRv6 without MPLS in a core IPv6 network. SRv6 network programming is the capability of a network to encode a network program into individual network instructions that are then inserted into the IPv6 packet headers. The IPv6 packet carrying the network instructions explicitly tells the network about the precise SRv6 nodes available for packet processing. The network instruction is the SRv6 segment identifier (SID) that is represented by 128-bit IPv6 addresses. These instructions are distributed through the network in the IPv6 packet headers. Along with the addressing, network instructions define a particular task or function for each SRv6-capable node in the SRv6 network. This feature benefits networks that need to deploy SR traffic through transit routers that do not have segment routing capability yet.

## Topology

In [Figure 42 on page 562](#), Router R0 and Router R7 are ingress and egress routers that support IPv4 only devices CE1 and CE2. Routers R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, and R6 comprise an IPv6 only provider core network. All routers belong to the same autonomous system. IS-IS is the interior gateway protocol in the IPv6 core and is configured to support SRv6. In this example the Router R2 is configured as an IPv6 route reflector with IBGP peering sessions to both R0 and R7. No other routers speak BGP in this example.

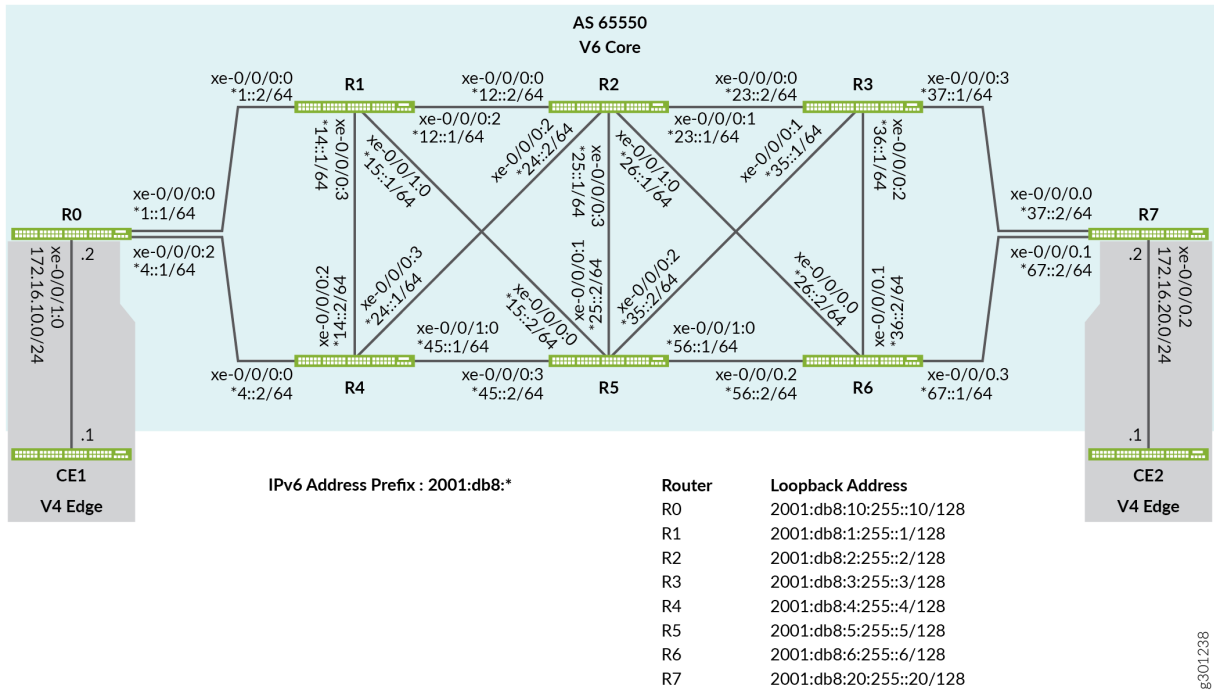
**NOTE:** To better demonstrate SRv6 tunneling this example is based on a pure IPv6 provider core. SRv6 is supported with a dual stack core where both IPv6 and IPv4 are deployed.

The edge routers that support IPv4 devices need to transport IPv4 traffic using IPv6 tunnel encapsulation. The encapsulation tunnels are derived from SRv6 SIDs configured at SRv6-enabled routers. The IS-IS protocol processes these SRv6 SIDs and updates the inet6.3 table with the next-hop addresses of the available tunnel endpoints. When an IPv4 route is learned through BGP the router attempts to resolve the associated next hop through the inet6.3 table. When a matching entry is found the result is an automatic IPv6 tunnel to the endpoint that advertised the BGP route.

In this example both the R0 and R7 routers advertise their attached IPv4 subnet using BGP. This results in IPv6 tunnels between the edge routers. The tunnels are used to transport the IPv4 traffic over the

IPv6 provider core. At egress, the edge routers decapsulate the outer IPv6 header and perform an IPv4 route lookup to forward the packet to its destination.

Figure 42: SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS



## Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 562](#)
- [Configuring Router R0 | 571](#)
- [Results | 576](#)

### 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 xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R1
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R4
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:4::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 description To_CE1
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.10.2/24
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:255::10/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a0::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 172.16.255.10
set policy-options policy-statement CE1_v4 term 1 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement CE1_v4 term 1 from route-filter 172.16.10.0/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement CE1_v4 term 1 then next-hop 2001:db8:0:a0::d01
set policy-options policy-statement CE1_v4 term 1 then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 65550
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 export CE1_v4
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:10:255::10
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:2:255::2 family inet unicast extended-nexthop
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::1a04 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::d01 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

## Router R1

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R0
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R2
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:12:1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 description to-R4
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:14::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 description to-R5
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:15::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0001.0101.0100
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1:255::1/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a1::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.1
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a1::1a10 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a1::1a12 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.1 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a1::1a14 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a1::1a15 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive

```

```
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a1::d11 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable
```

## Router R2

```
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R1
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:12::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 description To_R3
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:23::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R4
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2011:db8:24::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 description To_R5
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:25::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 description To_R6
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:26::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0002.0202.0200
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:2:255::2/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a2::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 65550
set protocols bgp group RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:2:255::2
set protocols bgp group RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:10:255::10 family inet unicast extended-nexthop
set protocols bgp group RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:20:255::20 family inet unicast extended-nexthop
set protocols bgp group RRv6 cluster 192.168.255.2
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a2::1a21 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
```

```

end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a2::1a23 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a2::1a24 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a2::1a25 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a2::1a26 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a2::d21 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

### Router R3

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R2
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:23::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 description To_R5
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:35::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R6
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 36::1/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 description To_R7
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:37::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0003.0303.0300
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:3:255::3/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a3::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb

```



```

set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.3
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a3::1a32 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a3::1a35 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a3::1a36 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a3::1a37 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a3::d31 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

#### Router R4

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R0
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:4::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R1
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:14::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 description To_R2
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:24::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 description To_R5
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:25::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0004.0404.0400
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:4:255::4/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet

```

```

set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a4::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.4
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a4::1a40 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a4::1a41 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a4::1a42 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a4::1a45 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a4::d41 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

## Router R5

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R1
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:15::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 description To_R2
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:25::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R3
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:35::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 description To_R4
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:45::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 description To_R6

```

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:56::1/64
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0005.0505.0500
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:5:255::5/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a5::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.5
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a5::1a51 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a5::1a52 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a5::1a53 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a5::1a54 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a5::1a56 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a5::d51 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

## Router R6

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R2
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:26::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 description To_R3
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:36::2/128
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R5
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:56::2/128
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 description To_R7
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:3 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:67::1/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0006.0606.0600
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:6:255::6/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a6::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.6
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a6::1a62 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a6::1a63 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a6::1a65 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a6::1a67 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:3.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a6::d61 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

## Router R7

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R3
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:37::2/64
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 description To_R6

```

```

set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 mtu 4000
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:67::2/128
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_CE2
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.20.2/24
set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0007.0707.0700
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:20:255::20/32
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement CE2_v4 term 1 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement CE2_v4 term 1 from route-filter 172.16.20.0/24 exact
set policy-options policy-statement CE2_v4 term 1 then next-hop 2001:db8:0:a7::d71
set policy-options policy-statement CE2_v4 term 1 then accept
set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a7::/64
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options router-id 172.16.255.20
set routing-options autonomous-system 65550
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:20:255::20
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:2:255::2 family inet unicast extended-nexthop
set protocols bgp group to-R2RRv6 export CE2_v4
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a7::1a73 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected locator myloc
end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a7::1a76 flavor psp
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 node-link-protection
set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid 2001:db8:0:a7::d71 flavor usd
set protocols isis level 1 disable

```

## Configuring Router R0

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 SRv6 network programming to support IPv4 tunnels over a IPv6 core, perform the following steps on the R0 router:

## Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the device interfaces to enable IP transport.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 description To_R1_1
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 vlan-tagging
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 vlan-id 1
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet address 10.11.1.1/24
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:1001::1/32
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 description To_R4_1
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 vlan-tagging
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 vlan-id 1
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet address 10.21.1.1/24
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/0:2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:2021::1/32
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 description to_RT
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 vlan-tagging
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 1 family inet address 172.20.1.1/24
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 1 family iso
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 1 family inet6 address 2001:db8::20:1:1:1/120
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 4 vlan-id 4
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 4 family inet address 172.20.2.1/24
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 4 family iso
user@R0# set interfaces xe-0/0/1:0 unit 4 family inet6 address 2001:db8::20:2:1:1/120
```

2. Configure the loopback interface with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that is used as router ID for BGP sessions.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.10/32
user@R0# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00
user@R0# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::10:10:10:10/32
```

3. Configure the router ID and autonomous system (AS) number to propagate routing information within a set of routing devices that belong to the same AS.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set routing-options router-id 10.10.10.10
user@R0# set routing-options autonomous-system 65550
```

4. Enable SRv6 globally and the locator address to indicate the SRv6 capability of the router. SRv6 SID is an IPv6 address that consists of the locator and a function. The routing protocols advertise the locator addresses.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a0::/64
user@R0# set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc1 2001:db8:0:a10::/64
user@R0# set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc2 2001:db8:0:a20::/64
user@R0# set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc3 2001:db8:0:a30::/64
user@R0# set routing-options source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc4 2001:db8:0:a40::/64
```

5. Configure the End-Sid function for the prefix segments. Specify a flavor, that is the behavior of the End-SID function as per your network requirements. Penultimate Segment Pop (PSP), Ultimate Segment Pop (USP), and Ultimate Segment Decapsulation (USD) are the three available flavors for SRv6 functions.

**NOTE:** Ensure that the locator and the End-SID are in the same subnet to avoid a commit error.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc end-sid
2001:db8:0:a0::d01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc1 end-sid
2001:db8:0:a10::d01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc2 end-sid
2001:db8:0:a20::d01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc3 end-sid
2001:db8:0:a30::d01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc4 end-sid
2001:db8:0:a40::d01 flavor usp
user@R0# set protocols isis source-packet-routing srv6 locator myloc4 end-sid
```

```
2001:db8:0:a40::d01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis level 1 disable
```

6. Configure End-X-SID function on the point-to-point (P2P) interface for the adjacency segments. Specify one or more flavor for the End-X-SID.

**NOTE:** Ensure that the Locator and End-X-SID are in the same subnet to avoid a commit error. You must enable SRv6 and configure the locator at the [edit routing-options] before mapping locators to interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected
locator myloc end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected
locator myloc1 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a10::1a01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected
locator myloc2 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a20::1a01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected
locator myloc3 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a30::1a01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 level 2 srv6-adjacency-segment protected
locator myloc4 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a40::1a01 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 node-link-protection
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 point-to-point
```

7. Configure SRv6 options for the adjacency segment of the LAN interface xe-0/0/0:2.0. Specify a flavor as per your network requirements. Penultimate Segment Pop (PSP), Ultimate Segment Pop (USP), and Ultimate Segment Decapsulation (USP) are the three available flavors for the SRv6 adjacency segment.

**NOTE:** Ensure that the Locator and End-X-Sid are in the same subnet to avoid a commit error. You must enable SRv6 and configure the locator at the [edit routing-options] before mapping locators to interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 lan-neighbor 0100.0404.0404 srv6-
adjacency-segment unprotected locator myloc end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::1a04 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 lan-neighbor 0100.0404.0404 srv6-
```



```

adjacency-segment unprotected locator myloc1 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a10::1a04 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 lan-neighbor 0100.0404.0404 srv6-
adjacency-segment unprotected locator myloc2 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a20::1a04 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 lan-neighbor 0100.0404.0404 srv6-
adjacency-segment unprotected locator myloc3 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a30::1a04 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 level 2 lan-neighbor 0100.0404.0404 srv6-
adjacency-segment unprotected locator myloc4 end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a40::1a04 flavor usd
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 node-link-protection
user@R0# set protocols isis interface xe-0/0/1:0.1
user@R0# set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R0# set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive

```

8. Configure BGP on the core-facing interface to establish internal peering sessions.

```

[edit]
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PEv6 type internal
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PEv6 local-address abcd::10:10:10:10
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PEv6 neighbor abcd::2:2:2:2 family inet unicast
extended-nexthop
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PE2 type internal
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PE2 local-address 10.10.10.10
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PE2 neighbor 2.2.2.2 family inet6 unicast
user@R0# set protocols bgp group to-PE2 neighbor 2.2.2.2 family inet6-vpn unicast

```

9. Define a policy to load balance packets.

```

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

```

10. Apply the per-packet policy to enable load balancing of traffic.

```

[edit]
user@R0# set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb

```

## 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.

```
[edit]
user@R0# show interfaces
xe-0/0/0:0 {
    description To_R1;
    mtu 4000;
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:1::1/64;
        }
    }
}
xe-0/0/0:2 {
    description To_R4;
    mtu 4000;
    unit 0 {
        family iso;
        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:4::1/64;
        }
    }
}
xe-0/0/1:0 {
    description To_CE1;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.16.10.2/24;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        family inet6 {
            address 2001:db8:10:255::10/128;
        }
    }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R0# show protocols
bgp {
    group to-R2RRv6 {
        type internal;
        local-address 2001:db8:10:255::10;
        export CE1_v4;
        neighbor 2001:db8:2:255::2 {
            family inet {
                unicast {
                    extended-nexthop;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
isis {
    interface xe-0/0/0:0.0 {
        level 2 {
            srv6-adjacency-segment {
                protected {
                    locator myloc {
                        end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01 {
                            flavor psp;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        node-link-protection;
        point-to-point;
    }
    interface xe-0/0/0:2.0 {
        level 2 {
            srv6-adjacency-segment {

```

```

        protected {
            locator myloc {
                end-x-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::1a04 {
                    flavor psp;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    node-link-protection;
    point-to-point;
}
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
source-packet-routing {
    srv6 {
        locator myloc {
            end-sid 2001:db8:0:a0::d01 {
                flavor {
                    usd;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
level 1 disable;
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R0# show policy-options
policy-statement CE1_v4 {
    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol direct;
            route-filter 172.16.10.0/24 exact;
        }
        then {
            next-hop 2001:db8:0:a0::d01;
            accept;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
policy-statement pplb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@R0# show routing-options
source-packet-routing {
    srv6 {
        locator myloc 2001:db8:0:a0::/64;
    }
}
forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
}
router-id 172.16.255.10;
autonomous-system 65550;

```

When done configuring the device, enter `commit` from configuration mode.

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying IS-IS Adjacency and IBGP Session | 580](#)
- [Verify SRv6 is Enabled | 581](#)
- [Verify the SRv6 End-X-SID Configuration | 582](#)
- [Verifying the Locator Route is Installed | 583](#)
- [Verifying the End-X-SID Route is Installed | 584](#)
- [Verifying the End-SID Route is Installed | 585](#)
- [Verify the SRv6 Configuration in the IS-IS Database | 587](#)
- [Verifying the Route to CE2 Uses an SRv6 Tunnel | 590](#)
- [Test IPv4 Connectivity Between CE1 and CE2 | 590](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## Verifying IS-IS Adjacency and IBGP Session

### Purpose

Verify IS-IS adjacencies and IBGP session at R2. R2 is chosen for this task because it has 5 adjacencies and also serves as the router reflector for the BGP control plane.

**NOTE:** Its a good idea to confirm the IS-IS adjacencies on all routers before proceeding to the remaining verification steps. A successful SRv6 deployment requires that the interior gateway protocol is operational on all nodes.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis adjacency** command on router R2.

```
user@R2> show isis adjacency
```

Interface	System	L State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
xe-0/0/0:0.0	R1	2 Up	26	
xe-0/0/0:1.0	R3	2 Up	25	
xe-0/0/0:2.0	R4	2 Up	25	
xe-0/0/0:3.0	R5	2 Up	24	
xe-0/0/1:0.0	R6	2 Up	18	

From operational mode, run the **show bgp summary** command on router R2.

```
user@R2> show bgp summary
```

Threading mode: BGP I/O

Default eBGP mode: advertise - accept, receive - accept

Groups: 1 Peers: 2 Down peers: 0

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
inet.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
inet6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Peer	AS	InPkt	OutPkt	OutQ	Flaps	Last Up/Dwn	State #Active/
Received/Accepted/Damped...							
2001:db8:10:255::10	65550	3101	3092	0	0	23:14:18	Establ

```

inet.0: 1/1/1/0
2001:db8:20:255::20      65550      3091      3080      0      0      23:10:10 Establ
inet.0: 1/1/1/0

```

## Meaning

The output confirms the expected IS-IS adjacency count for the R2 router. It also confirms that R2 has established IPv6 based BGP sessions to both the R0 and R7 routers.

## Verify SRv6 is Enabled

### Purpose

Verify that SRv6 is enabled with a locator, End-SID, and flavor on Router R0.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis overview** command on Router R0.

```

user@R0> show isis overview
Instance: master
  Router ID: 172.16.255.10
  IPv6 Router ID: 2001:db8:1::1
  Hostname: R0
  Sysid: 0100.0a0a.0a0a
  Areaid: 49.00
  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
  Traffic engineering: enabled
  Restart: Disabled
    Helper mode: Enabled
  Layer2-map: Disabled
  Source Packet Routing (SPRING): Enabled
    Node Segments: Disabled
SRv6: Enabled
  Locator: 2001:db8:0:a0::/64, Algorithm: 0
    END-SID: 2001:db8:0:a0::d01, Flavor: USD

```

```

Post Convergence Backup: Disabled
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, Narrow metrics are enabled
  Source Packet Routing is enabled

```

## Meaning

The configured SRv6 locator SRv6: Enabled Locator: 2001:db8:0:a0::/64, Algorithm: 0 and , End-SID and flavor END-SID: 2001:db8:0:a0::d01, Flavor: USD are displayed in the output.

## Verify the SRv6 End-X-SID Configuration

### Purpose

Verify that an End-X-SID function and flavor are configured on R0.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis adjacency detail** command on Router R0.

```

user@R0> show isis adjacency detail
R1
  Interface: xe-0/0/0:0.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 19 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 03:51:48 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  IP addresses: 192.168.255.1
  IPv6 addresses: fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800
  IPv6 Global Interface Address: 2001:db8:1::2
  Level 2 SRv6 protected END-X-SID: 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01
  Flavor: PSP, Flags: B-P, Algorithm: 0

```



R4

```
Interface: xe-0/0/0:2.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 20 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 03:48:04 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 192.168.255.4
IPv6 addresses: fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000
IPv6 Global Interface Address: 2001:db8:4::2
Level 2 SRv6 protected END-X-SID: 2001:db8:0:a0::1a04
Flavor: PSP, Flags: B-P, Algorithm: 0
```

## Meaning

The field SRv6 protected END-X-SID: 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01 indicates that End-X-SID function with Flavor PSP has been configured on router R0 for the interface used to attach to R1. Similar output is confirmed for the interface connected to R4, which uses a different End-X-SID.

## Verifying the Locator Route is Installed

### Purpose

Verify that the locator route has been installed.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show route 2001:db8:0:a0::/64 detail** command on router R0.

```
user@R0> show route 2001:db8:0:a0::/64 detail
inet6.0: 75 destinations, 75 routes (75 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
2001:db8:0:a0::/64*[IS-IS/18] 3d 19:03:16, metric 0
Reject
```

```
user@R0> show route 2001:db8:0:a0::/64 detail
inet6.0: 45 destinations, 45 routes (45 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
2001:db8:0:a0::/64 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *IS-IS Preference: 18
    Level: 2
```

```

Next hop type: Reject, Next hop index: 0
Address: 0xc54526c
Next-hop reference count: 2
State: <Active Int OpaqueData>
Local AS: 65550
Age: 22:15:32  Metric: 0
Validation State: unverified
ORR Generation-ID: 0
Task: IS-IS
Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 5-Resolve tree 5
AS path: I
. . .

```

## Meaning

The output confirms the locator route `2001:db8:0:a0::/64*[IS-IS/18]` is installed in the `inet6.0` table.

## Verifying the End-X-SID Route is Installed

### Purpose

To display the configured End-X-SID route information that is applied at the interface.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show route 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01** command on Router R0.

```

user@R0> show route 2001:db8:0:a0::1a01
inet6.0: 45 destinations, 45 routes (45 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2001:db8:0:a0::1a01/128
    *[IS-IS/18] 04:33:42, metric 0
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0

```

## Meaning

The output confirms the End-X-SID route `2001:db8:0:a0::1a01/128` is installed in the `inet.6.0` routing table.

## Verifying the End-SID Route is Installed

### Purpose

Verify that the End-SID routes for all routers in the SRv6 domain are installed in the `inet6.3` table at Router R0.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show route table inet6.3 protocol isis** command on Router R0 to see all End-SIDs the router has learned. Then display detailed information about the End-SID associated with the R7 router.

```
user@R0> show route table inet6.3 protocol isis
inet6.3: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2001:db8:0:a1::d11/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:39:22, metric 10
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a1::d11
2001:db8:0:a2::d21/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:35:38, metric 20
    to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a2::d21
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a2::d21
2001:db8:0:a3::d31/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:35:38, metric 30
    to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a3::d31
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a3::d31
2001:db8:0:a4::d41/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:35:38, metric 10
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a4::d41
2001:db8:0:a5::d51/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:35:01, metric 20
    to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a5::d51
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
```

```

2001:db8:0:a5::d51
2001:db8:0:a6::d61/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:34:32, metric 30
        to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a6::d61
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a6::d61
2001:db8:0:a7::d71/128
    *[SRV6-ISIS/14] 04:33:00, metric 40
        to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a7::d71
    > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a7::d71

```

```

user@R0> show route 2001:db8:0:a7::d71/128 detail

```

```

inet6.3: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
2001:db8:0:a7::d71/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *SRV6-ISIS Preference: 14
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: List, Next hop index: 1048577
        Address: 0xdb8deb4
        Next-hop reference count: 6
        Next hop: ELNH Address 0xc5462d4 weight 0x1
            Next hop type: Chain, Next hop index: 582
            Address: 0xc5462d4
            Next-hop reference count: 1
            Next hop: ELNH Address 0xc545bcc
            SRV6-Tunnel: Reduced-SRH Encap-mode
            Src: 2001:db8:1::1 Dest: 2001:db8:0:a7::d71
            Segment-list[0] 2001:db8:0:a7::d71
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 580
                Address: 0xc545bcc
                Next-hop reference count: 9
                Next hop: fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0 weight 0x1
            Next hop: ELNH Address 0xc546338 weight 0x1, selected
                Next hop type: Chain, Next hop index: 583
                Address: 0xc546338
                Next-hop reference count: 1
                Next hop: ELNH Address 0xc545f50
                SRV6-Tunnel: Reduced-SRH Encap-mode
                Src: 2001:db8:1::1 Dest: 2001:db8:0:a7::d71
                Segment-list[0] 2001:db8:0:a7::d71

```

```

Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 581
Address: 0xc545f50
Next-hop reference count: 9
Next hop: fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0 weight 0x1
State: <Active NoReadvrt Int OpaqueData>
Local AS: 65550
Age: 4:35:43    Metric: 40
Validation State: unverified
ORR Generation-ID: 0
Task: IS-IS
Announcement bits (3): 0-Resolve tree 2 1-Resolve tree 5 2-Resolve_IGP_FRR task
AS path: I
Session-IDs associated:
Session-id: 322 Version: 0

```

## Meaning

The output confirms that Router R0 has learned End-SIDs, that is, 2001:db8:0:a1::d11/128 and 2001:db8:0:a2::d21/128, from all other routers in the topology. Note the End-SIDs have been installed in the inet6.3 table. The detailed output for the End-SID advertised by R7 2001:db8:0:a7::d71 confirms an SRv6 tunnel has been established between Router R0 and Router R7.

Note that the segment list is populated with the End-SID value configured on the Router R7. Recall that all End-SIDs in this example are configured with the Ultimate Segment Decapsulate (USD) flavor. It's the combination of a local End-SID and the associated USD flavor that tells R7 it's the egress of the IPv6 tunnel. Upon receipt R7 decapsulates the IPv4 packet and routes it according to the IPv4 destination address.

## Verify the SRv6 Configuration in the IS-IS Database

### Purpose

Display the IS-IS database to verify the End-SID and flavor configured at Router R7. In this example the command is executed on Router R0. Similar output is expected on all router because the IS-IS database is replicated to all nodes.

## Action

From operational mode, run the **show isis database R7.00-00 extensive** command on Router R0.

```

user@R0> show isis database R.00-00 extensive
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

R7.00-00 Sequence: 0x31f, Checksum: 0x2ce6, Lifetime: 904 secs
  IS neighbor: R3.00                      Metric:      10
    Two-way fragment: R3.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R3.00-00
  IS neighbor: R6.00                      Metric:      10
    Two-way fragment: R6.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R6.00-00
  V6 prefix: 2001:db8::/32                Metric:      0 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: 2001:db8:0:a7::/64           Metric:      0 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: 2001:db8:20:255::20/128      Metric:      0 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: 2001:db8:37::/64             Metric:     10 Internal Up
  V6 prefix: 2001:db8:67::2/128           Metric:     10 Internal Up

Header: LSP ID: R7.00-00, Length: 445 bytes
  Allocated length: 746 bytes, Router ID: 172.16.255.20
  Remaining lifetime: 904 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 360
  Estimated free bytes: 0, Actual free bytes: 301
  Aging timer expires in: 904 secs
  Protocols: IP, IPv6

Packet: LSP ID: R7.00-00, Length: 445 bytes, Lifetime : 1192 secs
  Checksum: 0x2ce6, Sequence: 0x31f, 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: 49.00 (2)
  LSP Buffer Size: 1492
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 172.16.255.20
  IP address: 172.16.255.20
  IPv6 TE Router ID: 2001:db8:20:255::20
  Hostname: R7
  SRv6 Locator: 2001:db8:0:a7::/64, Metric: 0, MTID: 0, Flags: 0x0, Algorithm: 0

```

```

SRv6 SID: 2001:db8:0:a7::d71, Flavor: USD
IPv6 prefix: 2001:db8:20:255::20/128 Metric 0 Up
IPv6 prefix: 2001:db8::/32 Metric 0 Up
IPv6 prefix: 2001:db8:0:a7::/64 Metric 0 Up
IPv6 prefix: 2001:db8:37::/64 Metric 10 Up
IPv6 prefix: 2001:db8:67::2/128 Metric 10 Up
Router Capability: Router ID 172.16.255.20, Flags: 0x00
  SPRING Algorithm - Algo: 0
  SRv6 Capability - Flags: 0
  Node MSD Advertisement Sub-TLV:Type: 23, Length: 10
  SRv6 Maximum Segments Left MSD:Type: 41, Value: 6
  SRv6 Maximum Pop MSD:Type: 42, Value: 7
  SRv6 Maximum Insert MSD:Type: 43, Value: 5
  SRv6 Maximum Encap MSD:Type: 44, Value: 6
  SRv6 Maximum End D MSD:Type: 45, Value: 6
  IPv6 TE Router Id: 2001:db8:20:255::20
IS neighbor: R6.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
IS neighbor: R3.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 174
IS extended neighbor: R6.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 76
  IPv6 address: 2001:db8:67::2
  Neighbor's IP address: 192.168.255.6
  Neighbor's IPv6 address: 2001:db8:67::1
  Local interface index: 361, Remote interface index: 364
  P2P SRV6 END-X-SID:2001:db8:0:a7::1a76 , Flags:B-P, Weight:0, Algorithm:0
    Flags:0xa0(B:1,S:0,P:1), Flavor: PSP
IS extended neighbor: R3.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 76
  IPv6 address: 2001:db8:37::2
  Neighbor's IP address: 192.168.255.3
  Neighbor's IPv6 address: 2001:db8:37::1
  Local interface index: 360, Remote interface index: 336
  P2P SRV6 END-X-SID:2001:db8:0:a7::1a73 , Flags:B-P, Weight:0, Algorithm:0
    Flags:0xa0(B:1,S:0,P:1), Flavor: PSP
No queued transmissions

```

## Meaning

The presence of SRv6 SID: 2001:db8:0:a7::d71 with Flavor: USD confirms that SRv6 is enabled with a SID decapsulate flavor on the R7 router. The output also shows that the interfaces at R7 have been configured for TI-LFA protection using a PSP flavor.

## Verifying the Route to CE2 Uses an SRv6 Tunnel

### Purpose

Display the route to the IPv4 subnet at R7 to confirm the next hop points to an SRv6 tunnel.

### Action

From operational mode, run the **show route 172.16.20.0/24** command on router R0.

```
user@R0> show route 172.16.20.0/24

inet.0: 36 destinations, 36 routes (36 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.16.20.0/24    *[BGP/170] 05:20:58, localpref 100, from 2001:db8:2:255::2
                  AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                  to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:fedb:e800 via xe-0/0/0:0.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a7::d71
                  > to fe80::2e6b:f5ff:feb4:4000 via xe-0/0/0:2.0, SRV6-Tunnel, Dest:
2001:db8:0:a7::d71
```

### Meaning

The output confirms that R0 has learned the route to the 172.16.20.0/24 subnet through its BGP session to R2, which recall is configured as a route reflector in this example. The next hops confirm that an SRv6 tunnel to the R7 router has been installed for this route. Two next hops are available in keeping with their being two equal cost paths between the R0 and R7 routers in the example topology.

## Test IPv4 Connectivity Between CE1 and CE2

### Purpose

Generate pings to verify IPv4 connectivity between the CE devices over the IPv6 provider core.



## Action

From operational mode, run the **ping 172.16.20.2 source 172.16.10.2 count 2** command on router R0.

```
user@R0> ping 172.16.20.2 source 172.16.10.2 count 2
PING 172.16.20.2 (172.16.20.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.16.20.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=114.922 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.20.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=89.558 ms

--- 172.16.20.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 89.558/102.240/114.922/12.682 ms
```

## Meaning

The output confirms IPv4 connectivity is working between the CE device networks. This provides verification that SRv6 tunneling over an IPv6 provider core is working properly in this example.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[locator](#) | [856](#)

*Understanding SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks*

## How to Enable Link Delay Measurement and Advertising in IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Understanding Link Delay Measurement and Advertising in IS-IS](#) | [592](#)
- [Example: Enable IS-IS Link Delay with Source Packet Routing in Networking \(SPRING\) in a Layer 3 Virtual Private Network \(VPN\)](#) | [593](#)

## Understanding Link Delay Measurement and Advertising in IS-IS

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of link delay measurement and advertising in IS-IS | 592](#)
- [Overview of link delay measurement and advertising in IS-IS | 592](#)

### Benefits of link delay measurement and advertising in IS-IS

Link delay measurement and advertising in IS-IS provides the following benefits:

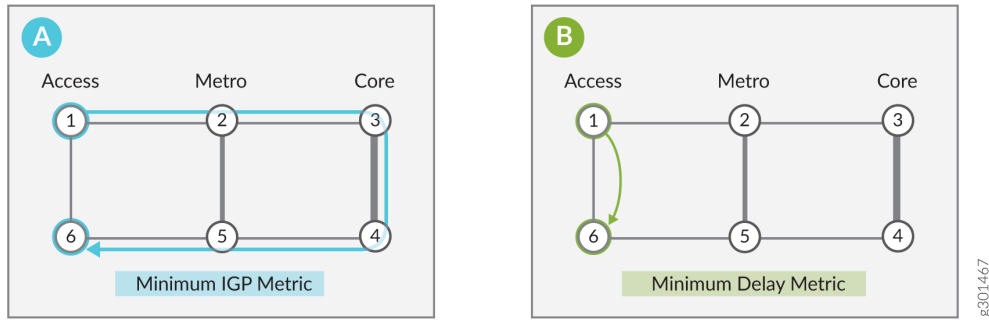
- Highly beneficial in certain networks such as stock market data providers, where it is crucial to have access to market data in real-time to make trades faster than the competition. This is where network performance criteria or latency is becoming critical to data-path selection.
- Helps to make path-selection decisions based on performance data (such as latency) in a cost-effective and scalable way.
- Superior alternative to using metrics such as hop count or cost as routing metrics.

### Overview of link delay measurement and advertising in IS-IS

Network performance is measured by using TWAMP -Light. Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, you can get the measurement of various performance metrics in IP networks, by using probe messages. IS-IS Traffic Engineering Extensions helps to distribute network-performance information in a scalable fashion. This information can then be used to make path-selection decisions based on network performance.

Border Gateway Protocol Link-State (BGP-LS) allows BGP to carry link-state information acquired from IGP, which then allows internet service providers (ISP) to selectively expose the information with other ISPs, service providers, CDNs and so on, through normal BGP peering. New BGP-Link State (BGP-LS) TLVs are defined to carry the IGP Traffic Engineering Metric Extensions.

The following illustration depicts the minimum IGP metric and minimum delay metric in networks that consist a core, metro, and access network.



In this scenario, core network is cheaper but has longer delay. Access shortcut, with lowest latency is expensive. As core network is cheaper, majority of traffic typically go from 1>2>3>4>5> to 6 by using minimum IGP metric. As displayed in scenario a), you can achieve minimum IGP requirement by running IS-IS with appropriate cost configured and default IS-IS algorithm set to zero. In businesses where ultra-low latency is crucial, packets need to go from 1 to 6. As displayed in scenario b), you can achieve minimum delay metric by defining IS-IS flex algorithm with minimum latency, which minimize the delay to the endpoint. This flex algorithm consists only node 1 and node 6.

### Example: Enable IS-IS Link Delay with Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) in a Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN)

#### SUMMARY

#### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 594](#)
- [Overview | 595](#)
- [Configuration | 595](#)
- [Verification | 626](#)

This example shows how to configure IS-IS link delay with SPRING in a Layer3 VPN scenario. In the example, you can create two VPNs between PE1 and PE2. VPN1 optimizes link delay and VPN2 optimizes IGP metric. Although you can configure the feature to enable bidirectional traffic in the test topology, we're focusing on a unidirectional traffic scenario in this example. Specifically, your task is to control the forwarding path for Layer 3 VPN traffic sent by PE1 to destinations advertised by PE2.

## Requirements

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 594](#)

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Four MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later running on all devices

### *Topology*

**Figure 43: IS-IS Link Delay Topology**



In the topology, most links have a (default) IGP metric of 10, dynamic delay measurements, and blue coloring. The exceptions are the red colored path between PE1 and P1 and the static delay configuration on the P2 to PE2 link.

We've configured the test topology to support IS-IS link delay for both IPv4 and IPv6. We've configured the P2 router as a route reflector with the PE devices as its clients. To keep the topology simple, we are using static routes in the PE2 router's VRFs. This eliminates the need for CE devices and a PE-CE routing protocol such as EBGp.

Your goal is to configure the network so that the routes advertised by PE2 for VPN1 take a path that optimizes delay while also being confined to using only blue links. In contrast, traffic sent to the routes associated with VPN2 can take either a blue or red link with path optimization based on its IGP metric.

- The Flex Algorithm Definition (FAD) for VPN1 uses algorithm 128. We've configured it to use blue colored links only (PE1>P2>P1>PE2) over a path that is optimized to reduce delay. To help demonstrate proper path selection, you configure a static delay of 20000 microseconds between P2 and PE2. This delay is significantly higher than the dynamic delay measured on the remaining links. As a result you expect flex algorithm 128 traffic to avoid the P2 to PE2 link, instead preferring additional hops along the blue color path (PE1>P2>P1>PE2).
- The Flex Algorithm Definition (FAD) for VPN2 uses algorithm 129. We've configured it to take either blue or red links (PE1>P1>PE2 or PE1>P2>PE2), with the path optimized on IGP metric. As a result

traffic using flex algorithm 129 has two equal cost paths between PE1 and PE2, both incurring two hops and a resulting metric of 20.

## Overview

In IP networks, the bulk of traffic often goes through the core network, which reduces costs but might result in increased latency. Business traffic, however, often benefits from the ability to make path-selection decisions based on other performance metrics, such as path latency, rather than relaying on the traditional path optimization based simply on IGP metrics. Optimizing a path to reduce latency can greatly benefit applications like real-time voice and video. It can also enable high performance access to financial market data where milliseconds can translate into significant gains or losses.

Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, you can enable IS-IS link delay in IP networks. You can achieve minimum IGP metric paths by configuring IS-IS with the appropriate link cost using the default IS-IS algorithm (0). Doing so optimizes paths to the endpoint that are based strictly on the sum of the link metrics. By using the IS-IS delay flex algorithm you can optimize paths based on their end-to-end delay.

Link delay can be dynamically measured using Two-Way Active Measurement Probes (TWAMP). The routers then flood their link delay parameters. The routers in the area store these parameters in the shared Link State Database (LSDB). Ingress nodes run an SPF algorithm against the LSDB to compute paths that are optimized on various attributes, such as link colors, IGP metric, traffic-engineering (TE) metric, or as shown in this example, link delay.

The egress router signals which flex algorithm is desired by attaching an associated color community to routes advertised through BGP. At the sending end (the local PE that has received the tagged routes advertised by the remote PE), these color communities are used to index into a color table that resolves the remote protocol next hop (the PE's loopback address) to a flex algorithm identifier. In the context of Layer 3 VPNs a color mapping policy is used at the ingress node to select which prefixes should have their next hops resolved via the color table.

The local PE then uses its local Flex Algorithm Definition (FAD) to map the flex algorithm identifier into a set of path selection criteria, for example "use blue links and optimize on delay". The ingress PE calculates the optimal path based on the values in the LSDB, pushes the related MPLS label stack onto the packet, and sends it to the associated next hop. This results in traffic-engineered MPLS paths using IS-IS as the signaling protocol.

## Configuration

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*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.

**NOTE:** Depending on the type of MPCs in your MX Series routers you might need to explicitly enable enhanced IP services to support the IS-IS delay feature. When you commit the set chassis network-services enhanced-ip configuration statement, you will be prompted to reboot the system.

PE1

```
set system host-name PE1
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set services rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
set services rpm twamp server light
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description To_R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:1::10/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description To_R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.2.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:2::10/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.10/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:192:168:255::10/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 172.16.10.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet6 address 2001:db8:172:16:10::1/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet address 172.16.10.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet6 address 2001:db8:172:16:10::2/128
```

```

set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.10/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
1280
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
1290
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1000
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::10/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
4280
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
4290
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4000
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 from route-filter 2001:db8:172:16:1::/80
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 from route-filter 2001:db8:172:16:2::/80
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 term 1 from route-filter 172.16.1.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 term 1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 term 1 from route-filter 172.16.2.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 term 1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options resolution-map map1 mode ip-color
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn1 interface lo0.1

```

```

set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances vpn2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn2 interface lo0.2
set routing-instances vpn2 route-distinguisher 64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-target target:64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-table-label
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:192:168:255::10
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 import v6vpn1_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 import v6vpn2_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6 unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::2
set protocols bgp group to-RR type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RR local-address 192.168.255.10
set protocols bgp group to-RR import vpn1_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RR import vpn2_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR family traffic-engineering unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR vpn-apply-export
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 80000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 5000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 129
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering l3-unicast-topology
set protocols isis traffic-engineering advertisement always
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0

```



```

set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group RED
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE
set routing-options flex-algorithm 128 definition metric-type delay-metric
set routing-options flex-algorithm 128 definition spf
set routing-options flex-algorithm 128 definition admin-group include-any BLUE
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition metric-type igp-metric
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition spf
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition admin-group include-any RED
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition admin-group include-any BLUE
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.10
set routing-options autonomous-system 64512
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options forwarding-table ecmp-fast-reroute
set routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn

```

## P1

```

set system host-name P1
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set services rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
set services rpm twamp server light
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description To_R0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:1::1/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description To_R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:12::1/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description To_R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:13::1/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0005.0505.0500

```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:192:168:255::1/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.1/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
1281
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
1291
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1001
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::1/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
4281
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
4291
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4001
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 80000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 5000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 129
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8

```

```

set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering l3-unicast-topology
set protocols isis traffic-engineering advertisement always
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling      set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group RED
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group BLUE
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 65412
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb

```

## P2

```

set system host-name P2
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set services rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
set services rpm twamp server light
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:2::2/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description To_R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.12.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:12::2/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 description To_R3
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.23.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:23::2/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0002.0202.0200
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:192:168:255::2/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.2/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
1282

```

```

set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
1292
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1002
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::2/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
4282
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
4292
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4002
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri_igp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri_igp term 1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri_igp term 1 then accept
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:192:168:255::2
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6 unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::10
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set protocols bgp group to-RR type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RR local-address 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.10
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.3
set protocols bgp cluster 192.168.255.2
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100

```

```

set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-metric 20000
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 80000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 5000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 129
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering l3-unicast-topology
set protocols isis traffic-engineering advertisement always
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling      set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group BLUE
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 64512
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb

```

## PE2

```

set system host-name PE2
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set services rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
set services rpm twamp server light
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description To_R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.13.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:13::3/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description To_R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.23.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:23::364/128
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.0007.0707.0700
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:192:168:255::3/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 172.16.3.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet6 address 2001:db8:172:16:3::1/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet address 172.16.3.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet6 address 2001:db8:172:16:3::2/128
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.3/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
1283
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
1293
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1003
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::3/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 index
4283
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 index
4293
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129 node-
segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4003
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 from route-filter 172.16.1.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 then community add color128
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 then next-hop 192.168.255.3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:1::/80 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 then community add color128

```

```

set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 then next-hop 2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:3::1/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 2 then community add color128
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 2 then next-hop 2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 2 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 from route-filter 172.16.2.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 then community add color129
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 then next-hop 192.168.255.3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:2::/80 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 then community add color129
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 then next-hop 2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 then accept
set policy-options community color128 members color:0:128
set policy-options community color129 members color:0:129
set policy-options resolution-map map1 mode ip-color
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn1 routing-options rib vpn1.inet6.0 static route 2001:db8:172:16:1::/80
receive
set routing-instances vpn1 routing-options static route 172.16.1.0/24 receive
set routing-instances vpn1 interface lo0.1
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances vpn2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn2 routing-options rib vpn2.inet6.0 static route 2001:db8:172:16:2::/80
receive
set routing-instances vpn2 routing-options static route 172.16.2.0/24 receive
set routing-instances vpn2 interface lo0.2
set routing-instances vpn2 route-distinguisher 64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-target target:64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-table-label
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6 unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 export vpn_1_export_v6
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 export vpn_2_export_v6
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::2
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 vpn-apply-export

```

```

set protocols bgp group to-RR type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RR local-address 192.168.255.3
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR export vpn_1_export
set protocols bgp group to-RR export vpn_2_export
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR vpn-apply-export
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold 100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-metric 20000
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 80000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 5000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 129
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering l3-unicast-topology
set protocols isis traffic-engineering advertisement always
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling      set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUEset routing-options router-id
192.168.255.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 64512
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options forwarding-table ecmp-fast-reroute
set routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn

```



### Step-by-step Procedure

1. Configure the basic device settings such as hostname, IPv4, IPv6 addresses, loopback interface addresses, enhanced-ip mode, and enable the ISO and MPLS protocol families on all interfaces of all 4 routers.

```

user@PE1#
set system host-name PE1
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 description To_R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:1::10/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 description To_R2
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.2.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:10:0:2::10/80
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.10/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:192:168:255::10/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 172.16.10.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet6 address 2001:db8:172:16:10::1/128
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet address 172.16.10.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet6 address 2001:db8:172:16:10::2/128

```

2. Configure the router-ID, autonomous system (AS) number, and apply a load balancing export policy to the forwarding table on all routers to enable load balancing of traffic.

```

user@PE1#
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.10
set routing-options autonomous-system 64512
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb

```

3. On PE1 and PE2, configure equal-cost multipath (ECMP) to enable fast reroute protection. Also configure chained composite next hop to allow the routers to point routes that share the same

destination to a common forwarding next hop. This option improves forwarding information base (FIB) scaling.

```
user@PE1#
set routing-options forwarding-table ecmp-fast-reroute
set routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn
```

4. Enable MPLS protocol processing on all interfaces at all routers. Also enable traffic engineering.

```
user@PE1#
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering
```

5. Enable TWAMP probes on all routers. These probes support dynamic measurement of the link delay between each pair of routers.

```
user@PE1#
set services rpm twamp server authentication-mode none
set services rpm twamp server light
```

6. Configure the IS-IS protocol for point-to-point operation (TWAMP based delay measurements are not supported on multi-point links), and enable node protection mode for Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate (TILFA) operation on all interfaces. You also enable passive mode IS-IS on the loopback interface and disable IS-IS level 1 to use only IS-IS level 2. Enable traffic engineering with layer 3 unicast topology to download IGP topology into the TED. Configure IS-IS to support SPRING routed paths. The *prefix-sid* export policy is defined in a subsequent step. This policy is used to have the local node advertise its loopback address with a mapping to one or more flex algorithms.

```
user@PE1#
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 point-to-point
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 level 2 post-convergence-lfa node-protection
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
```

```
set protocols isis traffic-engineering l3-unicast-topology
set protocols isis traffic-engineering advertisement always
set protocols isis export prefix-sid
```

7. Configure dynamic IS-IS link delay-measurement using TWAMP probes on all IS-IS interfaces at all routers (except for the link between P2 and PE2, which uses a static delay value in this example).

```
user@PE1#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
```

```
user@P1#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
```

```
user@P2#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
```

```
user@PE2#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-measurement advertisement periodic threshold
100
```

8. Configure the static delay-metric on the link between P2 and PE2.

```
user@P2#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/2.0 delay-metric 20000
```

```
user@PE2#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 delay-metric 20000
```

9. Configure PE1 and PE2 to support two Layer 3 VPNs (VPN1 and VPN2).

```
user@PE1#
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn1 interface lo0.1
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-table-label

set routing-instances vpn2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn2 interface lo0.2
set routing-instances vpn2 route-distinguisher 64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-target target:64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-table-label
```

**NOTE:** Note that the routing instances at PE2 are configured with IPv4 and IPv6 static routes. These routes are configured with the receive option to allow you to test connectivity using ping. The IS-IS delay feature operates the same if the Layer 3 VPN uses a dynamic routing protocol between the PE and an attached CE device. We use static routes in this example to keep the topology simple to allow focus on the IS-IS delay optimization feature.

```
user@PE2#
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn1 routing-options rib vpn1.inet6.0 static route
2001:db8:172:16:1::/80 receive
set routing-instances vpn1 routing-options static route 172.16.1.0/24 receive
set routing-instances vpn1 interface lo0.1
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 64512:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:64512:1
```

```

set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-table-label

set routing-instances vpn2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn2 routing-options rib vpn2.inet6.0 static route
2001:db8:172:16:2::/80 receive
set routing-instances vpn2 routing-options static route 172.16.2.0/24 receive
set routing-instances vpn2 interface lo0.2
set routing-instances vpn2 route-distinguisher 64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-target target:64512:2
set routing-instances vpn2 vrf-table-label

```

10. Configure a map policy at PE1 to enable VPN route resolution for matching prefixes against the BGP color table. This allows you to evoke flex path forwarding algorithms on a per-prefix basis. The *map1* resolution policy is set to the ip-color resolution mode.

**NOTE:** In a Layer 3 VPN context a mapping policy is needed to select which prefixes are allowed to have their next hop resolved in the color table. Simply having routes with extended next hops and color communities attached does not result in the use of the color table, unless a mapping policy is used.

```

user@PE1#
set policy-options policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 term 1 from route-filter 172.16.1.0/24
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 term 1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 term 1 from route-filter 172.16.2.0/24
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 term 1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:1::/80 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:2::/80 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 then resolution-map map1
set policy-options resolution-map map1 mode ip-color

```

11. Configure VPN route export policies at PE2 to attach the desired color communities to the VPN routes it advertises to PE1 (via the route reflector). Of significance here is how the routes from VPN1 have the color community for flex path 128 (optimize delay) attached, while the routes advertised from VPN2 have the 129 color community attached (optimize IGP metric).

```

user@PE2#
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 from route-filter 172.16.1.0/24
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 then community add color128
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 then next-hop 192.168.255.3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export term 1 then accept

set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 from route-filter 172.16.2.0/24
orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 then community add color129
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 then next-hop 192.168.255.3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export term 1 then accept

set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:1::/80 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 then community add color128
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 then next-hop
2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_1_export_v6 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 from route-filter
2001:db8:172:16:2::/80 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 then community add color129
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 then next-hop
2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set policy-options policy-statement vpn_2_export_v6 term 1 then accept

set policy-options community color128 members color:0:128
set policy-options community color129 members color:0:129

```

12. Configure BGP peering between the PE devices and the route reflector. Configure the unicast network layer reachability information (NLRI) to support extended color next hops on the PE devices. Enabling this option allows routes with color communities to have their next hop resolve through the color table. Without the extended next hop setting route with color communities undergoing normal next hop resolution and will not use flex algorithm paths.

13. You also enable support for IPv4 and IPv6 Layer 3 VPN unicast routes. On PE1 you apply the color mapping policies as import, so it can act on the routes received from the remote PE device.

```

user@PE1#
set protocols bgp group to-RR type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RR local-address 192.168.255.10
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR family traffic-engineering unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR import vpn1_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RR import vpn2_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:192:168:255::10
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::2
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6 unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 import v6vpn1_res_map1
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 import v6vpn2_res_map1

```

```

user@P2#
set protocols bgp group to-RR type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RR local-address 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.10
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.3
set protocols bgp cluster 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet-vpn unicast

```

On PE 2 you apply export policy to attach the desired color community to the VPN route advertisements sent to PE1. The `vpn-apply-export` option is needed at PE2 to allow the export policies to act on VPN routes advertised to remote PEs.

```

user@PE2#
set protocols bgp group to-RR type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RR local-address 192.168.255.3
set protocols bgp group to-RR neighbor 192.168.255.2
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RR family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RR export vpn_1_export

```

```

set protocols bgp group to-RR export vpn_2_export
set protocols bgp group to-RR vpn-apply-export

set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 local-address 2001:db8:192:168:255::3
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::2
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6 unicast extended-nexthop-color
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 family inet6-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 export vpn_1_export_v6
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 export vpn_2_export_v6
set protocols bgp group to-RRv6 vpn-apply-export

```

14. Define the per-packet load balancing policy on all routers.

```

user@PE1#
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet

```

15. Configure support for segment routing with two flex algorithms (128 and 129) on all routers.

```

user@PE1#
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 80000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 5000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 129

```

16. Configure all routers to advertise their loopback address with support for both the 128 and 129 flex algorithms. The `prefix-segment index` option sets the base label for each router's loopback address. In this example the IPv4 base index and IPv6 base index is set to reflect the router number. As a result R0 (PE1) uses 1000 for IPv4 while R1 (P1) uses 1001.

```

user@PE1#
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.10/32
exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 1280
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 1290
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129

```



```

node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1000
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::10/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 4280
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 4290
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4000
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept

```

```

user@P1#
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.1/32
exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 1281
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 1291
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1001
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::1/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 4281
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129

```

```

index 4291
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4001
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept

```

```

user@P2#
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.2/32
exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 1282
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 1292
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1002
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::2/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 4282
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 4292
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4002
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept

```

```

user@PE2#
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.3/32
exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128

```

```

index 1283
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 1293
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment index 1003
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 1 then accept

set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 from route-filter
2001:db8:192:168:255::3/128 exact
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
index 4283
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 128
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
index 4293
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment algorithm 129
node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment index 4003
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement prefix-sid term 2 then accept

```

17. On all routers define the *RED* and *BLUE* MPLS administration groups, and assign the desired color to each interface. You also enable ICMP tunneling to allow trace route support in the context of MPLS based Layer 3 VPNs.

```

user@PE1#
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group RED
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE

```

```

user@P1#
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group
RED

```

```
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group BLUE
```

```
user@P2#
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group
BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group BLUE
```

```
user@PE2#
set protocols mpls admin-groups RED 0
set protocols mpls admin-groups BLUE 1
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group
BLUE
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group BLUE
```

18. Configure the FADs at the ingress PE device (PE1) under the routing-options hierarchy. In this case you assign flex algorithm 128 to optimize the path based on the delay-metric and 129 to optimize on the igp-metric. In this example, flex algorithm 128 must take only blue color paths, while flex algorithm 129 can take either a blue or a red color path. In this example you define the FADs at PE1 only as we focus only on the forwarding path from PE1 to PE2.

To support bidirectional flex path forwarding you will need to define the desired FADs on the PE2 device. The P routers don't require a FAD definition as the FAD is only used by the ingress node when calculating a path to the egress node.

```
user@PE1#
set routing-options flex-algorithm 128 definition metric-type delay-metric
set routing-options flex-algorithm 128 definition spf
set routing-options flex-algorithm 128 definition admin-group include-any BLUE

set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition metric-type igp-metric
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition spf
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition admin-group include-any RED
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition admin-group include-any BLUE
```

19. Enter `commit` to from the configuration mode.

## Results

Check the results of the configuration:

user@PE1# show interfaces

```
ge-0/0/0 {
  description To_R1;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.1.10/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:10:0:1::10/80;
    }
    family mpls {
      maximum-labels 16;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  description To_R2;
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.2.10/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6 {
      address 2001:db8:10:0:2::10/80;
    }
    family mpls {
      maximum-labels 16;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.255.10/32;
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
```

```

        address 49.0001.000a.0a0a.0a00;
    }
    family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:192:168:255::10/128;
    }
}
unit 1 {
    family inet {
        address 172.16.10.1/32;
    }
    family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:172:16:10::1/128;
    }
}
unit 2 {
    family inet {
        address 172.16.10.2/32;
    }
    family inet6 {
        address 2001:db8:172:16:10::2/128;
    }
}
}

```

user@PE1# show policy-options

```

policy-statement pplb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
policy-statement prefix-sid {
    term 1 {
        from {
            route-filter 192.168.255.10/32 exact;
        }
        then {
            prefix-segment {
                algorithm 128 index 1280 node-segment;
                algorithm 129 index 1290 node-segment;
                index 1000;
                node-segment;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }
        accept;
    }
}
term 2 {
    from {
        route-filter 2001:db8:192:168:255::10/128 exact;
    }
    then {
        prefix-segment {
            algorithm 128 index 4280 node-segment;
            algorithm 129 index 4290 node-segment;
            index 4000;
            node-segment;
        }
        accept;
    }
}
}
policy-statement v6vpn1_res_map1 {
    from {
        route-filter 2001:db8:172:16:1::/80 orlonger;
    }
    then {
        accept;
        resolution-map map1;
    }
}
policy-statement v6vpn2_res_map1 {
    from {
        route-filter 2001:db8:172:16:2::/80 orlonger;
    }
    then {
        accept;
        resolution-map map1;
    }
}
policy-statement vpn1_res_map1 {
    term 1 {
        from {
            route-filter 172.16.1.0/24 orlonger;
        }
        then {

```

```

        accept;
        resolution-map map1;
    }
}
}
policy-statement vpn2_res_map1 {
    term 1 {
        from {
            route-filter 172.16.2.0/24 orlonger;
        }
        then {
            accept;
            resolution-map map1;
        }
    }
}
resolution-map map1 {
    mode ip-color;
}

```

user@PE1# show protocols

```

bgp {
    group to-RRv6 {
        type internal;
        local-address 2001:db8:192:168:255::10;
        import [ v6vpn1_res_map1 v6vpn2_res_map1 ];
        family inet6 {
            unicast {
                extended-nextthop-color;
            }
        }
        family inet6-vpn {
            unicast;
        }
        neighbor 2001:db8:192:168:255::2;
    }
    group to-RR {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.255.10;
        import [ vpn1_res_map1 vpn2_res_map1 ];
        family inet {

```



```

        unicast {
            extended-nexthop-color;
        }
    }
    family inet-vpn {
        unicast;
    }
    family traffic-engineering {
        unicast;
    }
    neighbor 192.168.255.2;
}
}
isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
        level 2 {
            post-convergence-lfa {
                node-protection;
            }
        }
        delay-measurement {
            advertisement {
                periodic {
                    threshold 100;
                }
            }
        }
        point-to-point;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
        level 2 {
            post-convergence-lfa {
                node-protection;
            }
        }
        delay-measurement {
            advertisement {
                periodic {
                    threshold 100;
                }
            }
        }
        point-to-point;
    }
}

```

```

}
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
source-packet-routing {
    srgb start-label 80000 index-range 5000;
    flex-algorithm [ 128 129 ];
}
level 1 disable;
backup-spf-options {
    use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8;
    use-source-packet-routing;
}
traffic-engineering {
    l3-unicast-topology;
    advertisement always;
}
export prefix-sid;
}
mpls {
    traffic-engineering;
    admin-groups {
        RED 0;
        BLUE 1;
    }
    icmp-tunneling;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
        admin-group RED;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
        admin-group BLUE;
    }
}
}

```

user@PE1# show routing-options

```
flex-algorithm 128 {
  definition {
    metric-type delay-metric;
    spf;
    admin-group include-any BLUE;
  }
}
flex-algorithm 129 {
  definition {
    metric-type igp-metric;
    spf;
    admin-group include-any [ RED BLUE ];
  }
}
router-id 192.168.255.10;
autonomous-system 64512;
forwarding-table {
  export pplb;
  ecmp-fast-reroute;
  chained-composite-next-hop {
    ingress {
      l3vpn;
    }
  }
}
```

user@PE1# show routing-instances

```
vpn1 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface lo0.1;
  route-distinguisher 64512:1;
  vrf-target target:64512:1;
  vrf-table-label;
}
vpn2 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface lo0.2;
  route-distinguisher 64512:2;
```

```
vrf-target target:64512:2;
vrf-table-label;
}
```

user@PE1# show services rpm

```
twamp {
  server {
    authentication-mode none;
    light;
  }
}
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify IS-IS Adjacencies | 626](#)
- [Verify IS-IS Database | 627](#)
- [Verify BGP Peering | 629](#)
- [Verify Color Community on VPN Routes | 630](#)
- [Verify inetcolor.0 Routing Table | 632](#)
- [Verify TWAMP Operation | 634](#)
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## *Verify IS-IS Adjacencies*

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Purpose | 627](#)
- [Action | 627](#)
- [Meaning | 627](#)

**Purpose**

Verify expected IS-IS adjacencies on the routing devices.

**Action**

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency` command.

```
user@PE1> show isis adjacency
```

Interface	System	L State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
ge-0/0/0.0	P1	2 Up	26	
ge-0/0/1.0	P2	2 Up	25	

**Meaning**

Th output indicates that PE1 has successfully formed IS-IS adjacencies on its `ge-0/0/0.0` and `ge-0/0/1.0` interfaces, which attach to their P1 and P2 routers, respectively.

**Verify IS-IS Database**

IN THIS SECTION

- [Purpose | 627](#)
- [Action | 628](#)
- [Meaning | 629](#)

**Purpose**

Verify that link delay parameters are present in the IS-IS database.

**Action**

Use the `show isis database extensive | match delay` operational command.

```
user@PE1> show isis database extensive | match delay
```

```
Unidirectional link delay: 1041
  Min unidirectional link delay: 841
  Max unidirectional link delay: 1885
  Unidirectional delay variation: 71
  Unidirectional link delay: 2469
  Min unidirectional link delay: 766
  Max unidirectional link delay: 15458
  Unidirectional delay variation: 129
Unidirectional link delay: 20000
Min unidirectional link delay: 20000
Max unidirectional link delay: 20000
Unidirectional delay variation: 20000
  Unidirectional link delay: 1272
  Min unidirectional link delay: 628
  Max unidirectional link delay: 3591
  Unidirectional delay variation: 1559
  Unidirectional link delay: 8470
  Min unidirectional link delay: 855
  Max unidirectional link delay: 52934
  Unidirectional delay variation: 7900
  Unidirectional link delay: 5736
  Min unidirectional link delay: 3650
  Max unidirectional link delay: 7946
  Unidirectional delay variation: 4416
  Unidirectional link delay: 2312
  Min unidirectional link delay: 740
  Max unidirectional link delay: 14227
  Unidirectional delay variation: 3144
  Unidirectional link delay: 1233
  Min unidirectional link delay: 711
  Max unidirectional link delay: 2833
  Unidirectional delay variation: 366
  Unidirectional link delay: 928
  Min unidirectional link delay: 844
  Max unidirectional link delay: 1042
```

```
Unidirectional delay variation: 143
Unidirectional link delay: 7570
Min unidirectional link delay: 761
Max unidirectional link delay: 61926
Unidirectional delay variation: 27290
```

**Meaning**

The output displays the dynamic delay that is associated with the various interfaces in the topology. The highlighted portion of the output specifies the static delay of 20000 microseconds that is configured on the P2 to PE2 link. The statically configured delay value is significantly higher than any of the dynamic delay measurements. This large delay is configured to make it easy to predict the delay optimized blue path through the network.

**Verify BGP Peering**

**IN THIS SECTION**

- Purpose | 629
- Action | 629
- Meaning | 630

**Purpose**

Verify that both PEs have successfully established IPv4 and IPv6 peering sessions to the route reflector.

**Action**

Use the `show bgp summary` operational command. In this case we run the command on P2, the route reflector, as it provides a convenient location to confirm both peering sessions from both PEs using a single command.

```
user@P2 show bgp summary

Threading mode: BGP I/O
Default eBGP mode: advertise - accept, receive - accept
Groups: 2 Peers: 4 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths  Act Paths Suppressed    History Damp State    Pending
```

```

inet6.0
        0          0          0          0          0          0
bgp.l3vpn-inet6.0
        6          6          0          0          0          0
inet.0
        0          0          0          0          0          0
bgp.l3vpn.0
        6          6          0          0          0          0
Peer      AS      InPkt    OutPkt    OutQ    Flaps  Last Up/Dwn  State|#Active/
Received/Accepted/Damped...
192.168.255.3    64512    2511      2489      0        0    18:49:42 Establ
  inet.0: 0/0/0/0
  bgp.l3vpn.0: 4/4/4/0
192.168.255.10   64512    2511      2491      0        0    18:49:46 Establ
  inet.0: 0/0/0/0
  bgp.l3vpn.0: 2/2/2/0
2001:db8:192:168:255::3 64512    2512      2490      0        0    18:49:46 Establ
  inet6.0: 0/0/0/0
  bgp.l3vpn-inet6.0: 4/4/4/0
2001:db8:192:168:255::10 64512    2510      2490      0        0    18:49:42 Establ
  inet6.0: 0/0/0/0
  bgp.l3vpn-inet6.0: 2/2/2/0

```

### Meaning

The output confirms that all BGP peering sessions are established correctly. The display also confirms that Layer 3 VPN routes are being advertised/learned over these peering sessions.

### Verify Color Community on VPN Routes

#### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 630
- Action | 631
- Meaning | 632

### Purpose

Verify the VPN routes advertised by PE2 are correctly tagged with a color community.



## Action

Use the `show route detail <prefix> table <table-name> operational` command at PE1 to display details about a Layer 3 VPN route learned from PE2.

```
user@PE1 show route detail 172.16.1.0 table vpn1
```

```
vpn1.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
172.16.1.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 64512:1
                Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xc5b9d5c
                Next-hop reference count: 3
                Source: 192.168.255.2
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
                Next hop: 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1, selected
                Label operation: Push 81282
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 81282: None;
                Label element ptr: 0xcbf1440
                Label parent element ptr: 0x0
                Label element references: 2
                Label element child references: 0
                Label element lsp id: 0
                Session Id: 0x0
Protocol next hop: 192.168.255.3-128<c>
                Label operation: Push 16
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 16: None;
                Composite next hop: 0xbd50440 665 INH Session ID: 0x0
                Indirect next hop: 0xc74e684 1048588 INH Session ID: 0x0
                State: <Secondary Active Int Ext ProtectionCand>
                Local AS: 64512 Peer AS: 64512
                Age: 19:10:35  Metric2: 2204
                Validation State: unverified
                ORR Generation-ID: 0
                Task: BGP_64512.192.168.255.2
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I (Originator)
                Cluster list: 192.168.255.2
```

```

Originator ID: 192.168.255.3
Communities: target:64512:1 color:0:128
Import Accepted
VPN Label: 16
Localpref: 100
Router ID: 192.168.255.2
Primary Routing Table: bgp.l3vpn.0
Thread: junos-main

```

### **Meaning**

The output confirms that a VPN prefix in the VPN1 routing instance has a color community `color:0:128` attached. In addition, you can confirm that the protocol next hop for this route is the loopback address of the PE2 router with an extended next hop that indexes a matching entry in the color table.

Though not show, you can repeat this command for a prefix in the VPN2 table. You expect to find these routes have the `color:0:129` attached.

### **Verify inetcolor.0 Routing Table**

#### **IN THIS SECTION**

- Purpose | 632
- Action | 633
- Meaning | 633

### **Purpose**

Verify the `inetcolor.0` routing table is correctly populated with all router IDs (loopback addresses) showing support for both the 128 and 129 flex algorithms.

**NOTE:** IPv6 routes are supported via the `inet6color.0` table. You can verify this table using the same approach as shown in this section for the IPv4 color table.

**Action**

Use the `show route table inetcolor.0` operational command.

```
user@PE1> show route table inetcolor.0
```

```
inetcolor.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
192.168.255.1-128<c>/64
```

```
*[L-ISIS/14] 6d 14:40:37, metric 1527
```

```
> to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 81281
```

```
192.168.255.1-129<c>/64
```

```
*[L-ISIS/14] 6d 14:40:35, metric 10
```

```
> to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0
```

```
to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 81291
```

```
192.168.255.2-128<c>/64
```

```
*[L-ISIS/14] 6d 14:40:40, metric 761
```

```
> to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

```
192.168.255.2-129<c>/64
```

```
*[L-ISIS/14] 6d 14:40:35, metric 10
```

```
> to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

```
to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 81292
```

```
192.168.255.3-128<c>/64
```

```
*[L-ISIS/14] 6d 14:40:37, metric 2382
```

```
> to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 81283
```

```
192.168.255.3-129<c>/64
```

```
*[L-ISIS/14] 6d 14:40:35, metric 20
```

```
> to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 81293
```

```
to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 81293
```

**Meaning**

The output displays the routes in the `inetcolor.0` route table. The highlighted portion indicates the two routes originate from PE2. The `192.168.255.3-128<c>` route has only one possible path and takes the `ge-0/0/1.0` interface to P2 as a next hop. Recall that the 128 flex algorithm must use blue links, and from the perspective of PE1, which leaves only the blue colored `ge-0/0/1` interface as a viable path.

In contrast, the route for 192.168.255.3-129<c> is able to load balance over both the ge-0/0/0.0 interfaces to P1 and the ge-0/0/1.0 to P2. Recall that this path for flex algorithm can take any path that is either blue or red, thus can use either of its interfaces when forwarding to its associated destination.

Verify TWAMP Operation

IN THIS SECTION

Purpose | 634

Action | 634

Meaning | 634

Purpose

Verify that TWAMP probes are operating between routers with dynamic link delay configured.

Action

Use the show services rpm twamp client operational mode command.

```
user@PE1> show services rpm twamp client
```

Connection Name	Session Name	Sender address	Sender port	Reflector address	Reflector port
__r__8	__r__9	10.0.1.10	56570	10.0.1.1	862
__r__10	__r__11	10.0.2.10	64074	10.0.2.2	862

Meaning

The highlighted portion of the output indicates that PE1 has two TWAMP neighbors: P2 (10.0.1.2) and P1 (10.0.1.1).

If desired use the `show services rpm twamp client probe-results` operational mode command to see the current and historical delay measurement values.

```
user@PE1> show services rpm twamp client probe-results
```

```
root@PE1# run show services rpm twamp client probe-results
Owner: __r__12, Test: __r__13
TWAMP-Server-Status: Light, Number-Of-Retries-With-TWAMP-Server: 0
Reflector address: 10.0.2.2, Reflector port: 862, Sender address: 10.0.2.10, sender-port:
57270
Test size: 10 probes
Probe results:
  Response received
  Probe sent time: Thu May  6 14:43:26 2021
  Probe rcvd/timeout time: Thu May  6 14:43:26 2021
  Rtt: 1931 usec, Egress jitter: 259 usec, Ingress jitter: 96 usec, Round trip jitter: 353
usec
  Egress interarrival jitter: 5489 usec, Ingress interarrival jitter: 855 usec, Round trip
interarrival jitter: 6076 usec
Results over current test:
  Probes sent: 8, Probes received: 8, Loss percentage: 0.000000
  Measurement: Round trip time
    Samples: 8, Minimum: 1576 usec, Maximum: 13289 usec, Average: 6100 usec, Peak to peak:
11713 usec, Stddev: 4328 usec,
    Sum: 48797 usec
  Measurement: Ingress delay
    Samples: 2, Minimum: 8466 usec, Maximum: 8488 usec, Average: 8477 usec, Peak to peak: 22
usec, Stddev: 11 usec,
    Sum: 16954 usec
  Measurement: Egress delay
    Samples: 2, Minimum: 118 usec, Maximum: 4801 usec, Average: 2460 usec, Peak to peak:
4683 usec, Stddev: 2342 usec,
    Sum: 4919 usec
  Measurement: Positive egress jitter
    Samples: 4, Minimum: 259 usec, Maximum: 11250 usec, Average: 4465 usec, Peak to peak:
10991 usec, Stddev: 4225 usec,
    Sum: 17859 usec
  Measurement: Negative egress jitter
    Samples: 4, Minimum: 201 usec, Maximum: 6564 usec, Average: 4467 usec, Peak to peak:
6363 usec, Stddev: 2566 usec,
    Sum: 17869 usec
```

```

Measurement: Positive ingress jitter
  Samples: 5, Minimum: 96 usec, Maximum: 4954 usec, Average: 1431 usec, Peak to peak: 4858
usec, Stddev: 1843 usec,
  Sum: 7155 usec
Measurement: Negative ingress jitter
  Samples: 3, Minimum: 202 usec, Maximum: 4990 usec, Average: 2340 usec, Peak to peak:
4788 usec, Stddev: 1988 usec,
  Sum: 7021 usec
Measurement: Positive round trip jitter
  Samples: 4, Minimum: 353 usec, Maximum: 11585 usec, Average: 5827 usec, Peak to peak:
11232 usec, Stddev: 4797 usec,
  Sum: 23309 usec
Measurement: Negative round trip jitter
  Samples: 4, Minimum: 2056 usec, Maximum: 9734 usec, Average: 5831 usec, Peak to peak:
7678 usec, Stddev: 2776 usec,
  Sum: 23325 usec
Results over last test:
. . .

```

### ***Verify Route Resolution***

#### **IN THIS SECTION**

- [Purpose | 636](#)
- [Action | 637](#)
- [Meaning | 637](#)

### ***Purpose***

Verify the routes for the VPN1 and VPN2 resolve over the expected flex algorithm paths.

## Action

Use the `show route operational mode` command.

```
user@PE1> show route 172.16.1.0
```

```
inet.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
. . .
vpn1.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.16.1.0/24      *[BGP/170] 6d 16:32:32, localpref 100, from 192.168.255.2
                  AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 16, Push 81287(top)
```

```
user@PE1> show route 172.16.2.0
```

```
inet.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both. . .

vpn2.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.16.2.0/24      *[BGP/170] 6d 16:36:02, localpref 100, from 192.168.255.2
                  AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                  to 10.0.1.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 17, Push 81297(top)
                  > to 10.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 17, Push 81297(top)
```

## Meaning

The highlighted output indicates that on the PE1 device, the 172.16.1.0 route for VPN1 uses FAD 128 taking only the blue color path, which makes P1 (10.0.2.2) its next hop while the route for VPN2, 172.16.2.0 uses FAD 129, which means it can take the red color path either through ge-0/0/0.0

interface to P1>PE2 or through the ge-0/0/1.0 interface to P2> PE2. This is also true for IPv6 routes, as shown here for VPN1:

```
user@PE1> show route 2001:db8:172:16:1::/80
```

```
vpn1.inet6.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
2001:db8:172:16:1::/80
```

```
*[BGP/170] 01:26:27, localpref 100, from 2001:db8:192:168:255::2
```

```
AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
```

```
> to fe80::5668:a5ff:fed1:21d9 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 16, Push 84287(top)
```

The IPv6 route from VPN1 resolves to the same forwarding path as its IPv4 counterpart, which makes sense as they are both using flex algorithm 128 to force the use of blue links with delay optimization. Recall that you configured PE2, the source of these routes, to use a label base of 1287 for IPv4 routes and 4287 for IPv6 routes, and that the source-packet-routing srgb start-label to 8000. As a result the IPv4 route from VPN1 has a label of 81287 while the IPv6 route from VPN1 uses 84287.

### Verify Forwarding Paths

#### IN THIS SECTION

● Purpose | 638

● Action | 638

● Meaning | 640

#### **Purpose**

Verify the routes for VPN1 and VPN2 are forwarded over the expected flex algorithm paths.

#### **Action**

Use the ping and trace route operational mode commands to verify reachability, and to confirm the IPv4 forwarding path used by PE1 when sending traffic to VPN destinations as PE2.



**NOTE:** The use of static routes with a receive next hop at PE2 allows you to ping the remote routes. You can expect the last hop of the trace route to timeout, however, as trace route processing is not supported when targeting an IPv4 static receive route.

```
user@PE1> ping 172.16.1.0 routing-instance vpn1 count 2
```

```
PING 172.16.1.0 (172.16.1.0): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.16.1.0: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=6.617 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.1.0: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=33.849 ms

--- 172.16.1.0 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 6.617/20.233/33.849/13.616 ms
```

```
user@PE1> traceroute 172.16.1.0 routing-instance vpn1 no-resolve
```

```
traceroute to 172.16.1.0 (172.16.1.0), 30 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  4.729 ms  4.698 ms  4.559 ms
    MPLS Label=81282 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=0
    MPLS Label=16 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.0.12.1 (10.0.12.1)  8.524 ms  7.780 ms  4.338 ms
    MPLS Label=81282 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=0
    MPLS Label=16 CoS=0 TTL=2 S=1
 3  * * *
*^C
user@PE1>
```

```
user@PE1> ping 172.16.2.0 routing-instance vpn1 count 2
```

```
PING 172.16.2.0 (172.16.2.0): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.16.2.0: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=31.723 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.2.0: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=3.873 ms
```

```

--- 172.16.2.0 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 3.873/17.798/31.723/13.925 ms

```

```

user@PE1> traceroute 172.16.2.0 routing-instance vpn2 no-resolve

```

```

traceroute to 172.16.2.0 (172.16.2.0), 30 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1  10.0.1.1  7.102 ms  8.746 ms  7.820 ms
    MPLS Label=81292 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=0
    MPLS Label=17 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  * * *
 *^C
user@PE1>

```

### ***Meaning***

The output indicates that the expected forwarding paths are used. For example, the trace route for the 172.16.1.0/24 route in VPN1 shows that blue paths are used, and that the high-delay link between P2 and PE2 is avoided. This confirms that flex algorithm prefers a path with an extra hop if it results in a reduction of end-to-end path latency. In this case the 10.0.12.0 link between P2 and P1 is used while the direct link between P2 and PE2 is avoided.

In contrast, the path taken for the 172.16.2.0/24 route, associated with VPN2 and flex algorithm 129, is able to take either of the direct paths between PE1 and PE2. In this case the forwarding path is from PE1 to P1 and then to the destination (PE2), where as noted the last hop times out. This timeout on the last hop does not occur for routes that point to a CE device (as opposed to the static receive routes used in this example).

Though not show here for brevity, you expect the same forwarding paths for trace routes to the IPv6 VPN routes based on whether they are mapped to flex algorithm 128 or 129, which in this example means associated with VPN1 versus VPN2, respectively.

## How to Enable Strict SPF SIDs and IGP Shortcut

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Understanding Strict SPF \(SR-Algo 1\) and IGP Shortcuts | 641](#)
- [Example: Configure Strict SPF SIDs and Enable IGP Shortcuts in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol | 643](#)

## Understanding Strict SPF (SR-Algo 1) and IGP Shortcuts

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Benefits of Strict SPF \(SR-Algo 1\) and IGP Shortcuts | 641](#)
- [Overview of Strict SPF \(SR-Algo 1\) and IGP Shortcuts | 641](#)

Strict SPF (SR-Algo 1) and IGP shortcut provides the following benefits

### Benefits of Strict SPF (SR-Algo 1) and IGP Shortcuts

- Enhances segment routing capabilities.
- Helps to avoid loops by creating SR-TE tunnel to forward the traffic using the shortest IGP path.
- Ability to use SR-Algo 1 (strict SPF) along with SR-Algo 0 (default SPF) by default, when you enable SPRING.

### Overview of Strict SPF (SR-Algo 1) and IGP Shortcuts

Segment routing (SR) simplifies operations and reduces resource requirements in the network by removing network state information from intermediate routers and placing path information into packet headers at the ingress node. However, in some cases, when there are nested SR-TE tunnels present and devices forward traffic over these SR-TE tunnel, traffic might loop, cause congestion, and not forward traffic over the shortest IGP path.

Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, you can advertise SR algorithm 1 (strict SPF) and use the strict SPF SIDs to create SR-TE tunnels. Such SR-TE tunnels use only the strict path SPF instead of the local policy

to reach the tunnel endpoint. You can specify prefixes in the import policy, based on which the tunnels redirect the traffic to a certain destination. Additionally, you can use SR-Algo 1 (strict SPF) along with SR-Algo 0 (default SPF) by default when you enable SPRING.

You can advertise strict-SPF SIDs in IS-IS LSPDU and use these SIDs to create SR-TE tunnel to forward the traffic through the shortest IGP path while not causing loops. Labeled IS-IS routes will then use the tunnel with the pre-defined shortcut statement at the `inet-mpls` family or `inet6-mpls` family configuration when you prefer `spring-te tunnel`.

The following illustration depicts the difference between SR-TE tunnels created without strict SPF SIDs and SR-TE tunnels created by using strict SPF (SR-Algo 1) SIDs:

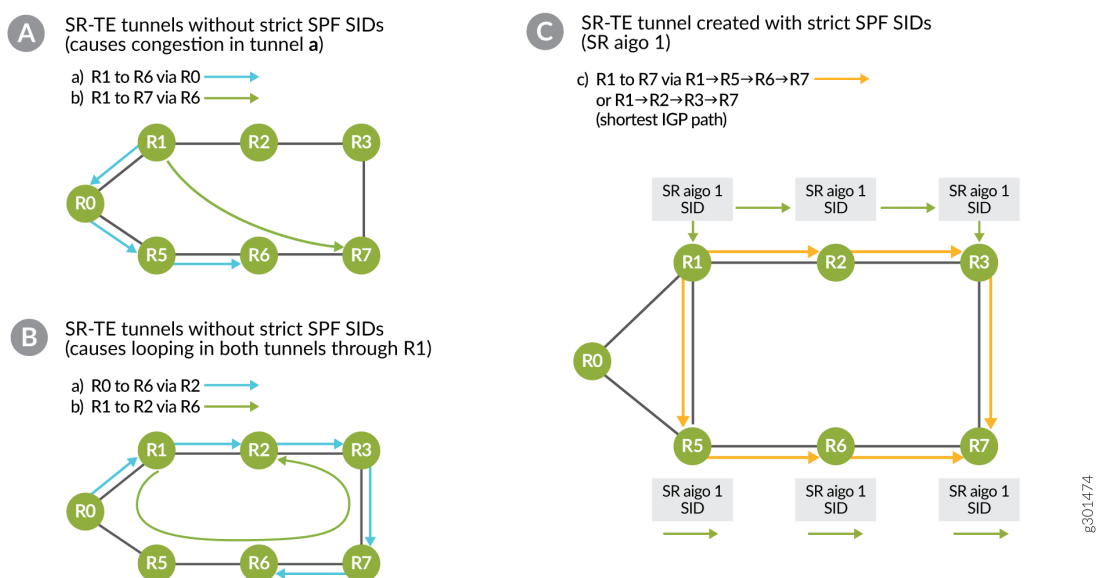


Figure 1 shows a network topology where SR-TE tunnel is not created using shortest IGP path to forward a traffic when a pre-existing SR-TE tunnel (or RSVP tunnel) is selected as ingress at P1 node. Two SR-TE tunnels exist in this topology. One from P1 to P6 (tunnel a, blue colored) via P0 and another tunnel is P1 to P7 (tunnel b, green colored) via P6. In this case, tunnel (b) is not created using the shortest IGP path. Thus, instead of taking the existing tunnel to reach P6 and then forwarding to P7, since, `inet-mpls` shortcut statement is enabled on P1 node, label IS-IS route uses the SR-TE tunnel (a) to forward the traffic destined to P7 avoiding the shortest IGP path, resulting traffic congestion on tunnel (a).

Figure 2 shows a topology where traffic loops. When the labeled IS-IS route chooses SR-TE tunnel as ingress and redirected to another SR-TE tunnel, then traffic will loop. In this topology we have two SR-TE tunnels, one from P0 to P6 via P2 and another tunnel is from P1 to P2 via P6. For a packet sent from P0 to P6 node, at P0 if this node picks SR-TE tunnel as ingress for the destination 2.2.2.6, it will push P2 label and forward to P1. At P1, another SR-TE tunnel is present via P6 with a label in `mpls.0` table. When P1 receives this traffic to reach P2 node, it will use L-ISIS route shortcut over SR-TE tunnel and push P6

with the same label then forward to P0 node. At P0, the top label is the same as P6, which means that if the SR-TE tunnel again then it will push P2 label and forward the traffic to P1, which will loop.

Figure 3 shows the SR-TE tunnels created using Strict SPF SIDs that now supports SR-Algo 1 along with the pre-existing SR-Algo 0. Strict-SPF SID routes are installed in IS-IS only if the next-hop node is also capable of SR algo 1. Else, the traffic will be dropped. If you created the SR-TE tunnel using strict SPF SIDs and if anywhere on the path where a device did not advertise support for SR Algo 1, the tunnel will stay down. When tunnel is created using Strict SPF SIDs it will take the shortest IGP path to reach another tunnel endpoint, and thereby, avoids congestion. In a scenario where traffic loops (as shown in figure 2), the strict-SPF SIDs will be advertised in IS-IS LSPDU only by each node that is participating in SR domain that supports SR Algo 1. There can be multiple SR-TE tunnels, either created by using Strict-SPF SIDS or normal SIDs. When the operator configures the statement “use-for-shortcut” before creating the explicit route object (ERO), tunnels are created using strict SPF SIDs.

## Example: Configure Strict SPF SIDs and Enable IGP Shortcuts in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Overview | 643](#)
- [Requirements | 644](#)
- [Configuration | 645](#)
- [Verification | 661](#)

### Overview

Typically, when there are nested SR-TE tunnels present in a network and devices forward traffic over these SR-TE tunnels, traffic might not get forwarded over the shortest IGP path. As a result, traffic might loop.

Starting in Junos OS Release 21.1R1, you can advertise SR algorithm and use the strict SPF SIDs to create SR-TE tunnels to forward the traffic using shortest IGP path to avoid loop. Labeled IS-IS route will now use this tunnel with the pre-defined shortcut knob present under `inet-mpls` family (or `inet6-mpls` family) when you enable `spring-te`.

## Requirements

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 644](#)

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

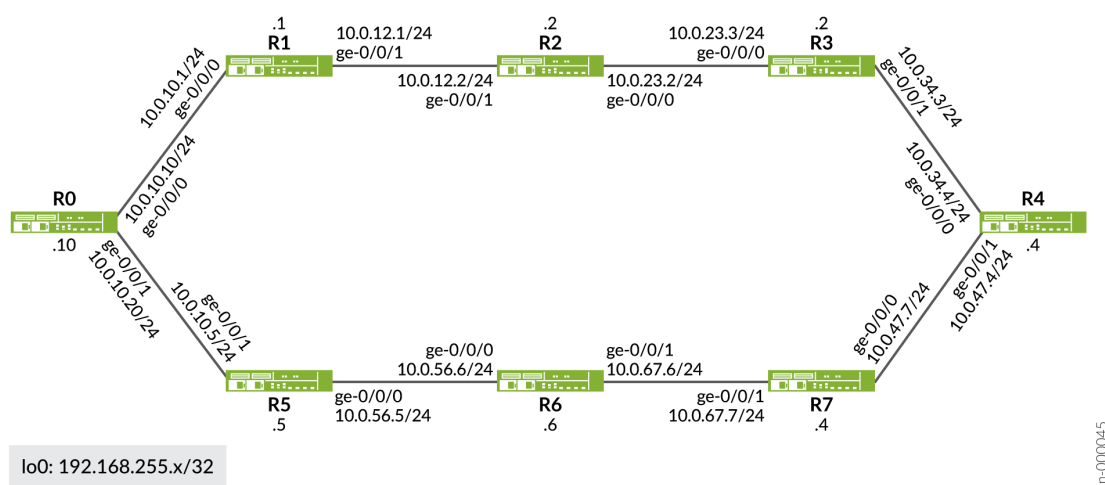
- Eight MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 21.1R1 or later running on all devices

### *Topology*

In the following example, we are demonstrating how loops occur in a network with multiple SR-TE tunnels and how you can resolve it by using strict SPF SIDs created by SR Algorithm 1. The example topology has two SR-TE tunnels. Tunnel A from R0>R2>R6 and Tunnel B from R1>R6>R2.

On R0 a packet destined to R6 typically use the IGP shortest path: that is, R0>R5>R6. When you configure an SR-TE tunnel with its ingress node as R0 (tunnel A), the packet needs to go through R2 as its first hop (destination: R6 and label: 403002), which means the traffic destined to R6 needs to take the R0>R2>R6 path. To reach R2, the packet needs to reach R1 first on the R0—R1 interface with the first label 403002. The R2's label 403002 should get forwarded from R1>R2 with no changes to the label stack. However, there is a second SR-TE tunnel (tunnel B) configured on R1 (R1>R6>R2) with destination R2 and label 403006. The packet that came from R0 with top label as R2 (403002) on R1 ends up using the second tunnel to reach R6. But to reach R6 on R1, R1—R0 (R1>R0>R5>R6) is the interface it needs to use. Thus, the packet reaches R0 again and the whole process repeats, resulting in looping.

With the SR algorithm 1 activated on all devices, and its labels activated on the relevant devices, when the packet from the ingress device R0 to the destination device R6 reaches R1 (tunnel A), the packet gets forwarded to R2. Even though R1 has LSP configured to consider R6 as its next hop (tunnel B), it would instead take the IGP shortest path (R1>R2). From R2, it reaches R6 through Tunnel A.



## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 645](#)
- [Enable Default SIDs \(Algorithm 0\) in SPRING | 654](#)
- [Enable Strict SPF SIDs \(Algorithm 1\) in SPRING | 657](#)
- [Results | 658](#)

### 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.

**NOTE:** Depending on the type of MPC in your MX Series routers you might need to explicitly enable enhanced IP services to support the IS-IS delay feature. When you commit the `set chassis network-services enhanced-ip` configuration statement, you will be prompted to reboot the system.

R0

```

set system host-name R0
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.10.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.10.20/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.10/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5010.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.10/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3100
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3000
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering tunnel-source-protocol spring-te
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet-mpls shortcuts
set protocols isis export sspf
set protocols mpls traceoptions file sspf-igp-short
set protocols mpls traceoptions file size 100m
set protocols mpls traceoptions file world-readable
set protocols mpls traceoptions flag ted-export
set protocols mpls traceoptions flag ted-import
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all

```



```

deactivate protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
deactivate protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R0R7 h1 label 403102
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R7 use-for-shortcut
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R7 to 192.168.255.6
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R7 primary v4R0R7
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.10
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

## R1

```

set system host-name R1
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.10.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5001.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.1/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3101
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3001
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1001
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis traffic-engineering tunnel-source-protocol spring-te
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet-mpls shortcuts
set protocols isis export sspf

```

```

set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R1R2 h1 label 403106
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R2 use-for-shortcut
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R2 to 192.168.255.2
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R2 primary v4R1R2
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

## R2

```

set system host-name R2
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.23.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.12.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5002.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.2/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3102
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3002
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1002
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing

```

```

set protocols isis traffic-engineering tunnel-source-protocol spring-te
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet-mpls shortcuts
set protocols isis export sspf
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h1 label 403100
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h2 label 403107
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path v4_R6 use-for-shortcut
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path v4_R6 to 192.168.255.2
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path v4_R6 primary v4R2R6
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

### R3

```

set system host-name R3
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.23.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.34.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5003.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.3/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3103
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3003
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1003
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only

```

```

set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis export sspf
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

#### R4

```

set system host-name R4
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.34.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.47.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5004.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.4/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3104
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3004
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1004
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8

```

```

set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis export sspf
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.4
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

## R5

```

set system host-name R5
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.56.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.10.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.5/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5005.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.5/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3105
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3005
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1005
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 2005
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8

```

```

set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis export sspf
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.5
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

## R6

```

set system host-name R6
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.56.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.67.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5006.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.6/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3106
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3006
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1006
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 2006
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing

```

```

set protocols isis export sspf
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.6
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

## R7

```

set system host-name R7
set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.47.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.67.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.7/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5007.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.7/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3107
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3007
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1007
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 2007
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis level 1 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing
set protocols isis export sspf

```

```

set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols source-packet-routing
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.7
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

### ***Enable Default SIDs (Algorithm 0) in SPRING***

1. Configure the basic device settings such as hostname, IPv4 address, loopback interface address, NET address, family ISO, family MPLS (with maximum number of labels for segment routing routed paths), enhanced-ip mode, router-ID, and autonomous system (AS) number on all eight routers.

```

user@R0#
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set system host-name R0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.10.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.10.20/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.255.10/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.1921.6825.5010.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 8
set routing-options router-id 192.168.255.10
set routing-options autonomous-system 65540

```

2. Enable IS-IS, RSVP, and MPLS protocols on all interfaces of all eight devices. You can also specify trace files and operations for MPLS.

```

user@R0#
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols mpls traceoptions file sspf-igp-short
set protocols mpls traceoptions file size 100m

```



```

set protocols mpls traceoptions file world-readable
set protocols mpls traceoptions flag ted-export
set protocols mpls traceoptions flag ted-import
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface all
deactivate protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
deactivate protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

3. Configure all routers to advertise their loopback address and specify the index and the node segment of the prefix segment.

```

user@R0#
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 from route-filter 192.168.255.10/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment index 3000
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment node-segment
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then accept

```

4. Configure the start-label and index-range of SRGB for SPRING. Configure the value of IPv4 node segment index and assign 128 flex algorithm.

```

user@R0#
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 400000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 64000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 1000
set protocols isis source-packet-routing flex-algorithm 128

```

5. Configure options for shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm in IS-IS protocol to enable the source packet routing node segment labels for computing backup paths on R0, R1, and R2. Set maximum labels set to 8.

```

user@R0#
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-labels 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-post-convergence-lfa maximum-backup-paths 8
set protocols isis backup-spf-options use-source-packet-routing

```

6. Configure traffic engineering options to choose label switched paths from spring-te and use the MPLS paths as next hops on R0, R1, and R2. Set the IS-IS export policy.

```
user@R0#
set protocols isis traffic-engineering tunnel-source-protocol spring-te
set protocols isis traffic-engineering family inet-mpls shortcuts
set protocols isis export sspf
```

7. Configure an R2 label 403002 (created for algorithm 0 to create default SPF SID) on R0 with R2 as its next hop to the destination R6 and enable use-for-shortcut. Create labels on R1, and R2 as well.

```
user@R0#
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R0R7 h1 label 403002
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R7 use-for-shortcut
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R7 to 192.168.255.6
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R7 primary v4R0R7
```

```
user@R1#
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R1R2 h1 label 403006
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R2 use-for-shortcut
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R2 to 192.168.255.2
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path V4_R2 primary v4R1R2
```

```
user@R2#
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h1 label 403000
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h2 label 403007
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path v4_R6 use-for-shortcut
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path v4_R6 to 192.168.255.2
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path v4_R6 primary v4R2R6
```

8. Enter commit command to commit the configurations.

***Enable Strict SPF SIDs (Algorithm 1) in SPRING***

1. To replace the labels used for default SPF SIDs with labels to be used for strict SPF SIDs, configure the following:

```
user@R0#  
delete protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R0R7 h1 label 403002  
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R0R7 h1 label 403102  
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3100
```

```
user@R1#  
delete protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R1R2 h1 label 403006  
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R1R2 h1 label 403106  
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3101
```

```
user@R2#  
delete protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h1 label 403000  
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h1 label 403100  
delete protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h2 label 403007  
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list v4R2R6 h2 label 403107  
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3102
```

2. Set/activate algorithm 1 on all other routers in the network.

```
user@R3#
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3103
```

```
user@R4#
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3104
```

```
user@R5#
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3105
```

```
user@R6#
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3106
```

```
user@R7#
set policy-options policy-statement sspf term 1 then prefix-segment algorithm 1 index 3107
```

3. Enter commit command to commit all configuration.

### ***Results***

Check the results of the configuration:

```
user@R0# show
system {
  host-name R0;
  ports {
    console log-out-on-disconnect;
  }
}
chassis {
  network-services enhanced-ip;
}
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
```

```

        family inet {
            address 10.0.10.10/24;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls {
            maximum-labels 8;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.10.20/24;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls {
            maximum-labels 8;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.255.10/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.1921.6825.5010.00;
        }
        family mpls {
            maximum-labels 8;
        }
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement sspf {
        term 1 {
            from {
                route-filter 192.168.255.10/32 exact;
            }
            then {
                prefix-segment {
                    algorithm 1 index 3100;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

        file sspf-igp-short size 100m world-readable;
        flag ted-export;
        flag ted-import;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
rsvp {
    inactive: interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        inactive: disable;
    }
}
source-packet-routing {
    segment-list v4R0R7 {
        h1 label 403102;
    }
    source-routing-path V4_R7 {
        use-for-shortcut;
        to 192.168.255.6;
        primary {
            v4R0R7;
        }
    }
}
}
}
routing-options {
    router-id 192.168.255.10;
}

```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verify IS-IS Adjacencies | 662](#)
- [Verify Route Table inet.3 | 662](#)
- [Verify Route Label \(Default SPF\) | 663](#)
- [Verify Route Label \(Strict SPF\) | 665](#)

*Verify IS-IS Adjacencies*

IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 662
- Action | 662
- Meaning | 662

**Purpose**

Verify expected IS-IS adjacencies on the routing devices.

**Action**

From operational mode, enter the `show isis adjacency` command.

```
user@R0> show isis adjacency
```

Interface	System	L State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
ge-0/0/0.0	R1	1 Up	23	56:4:15:0:1c:d2
ge-0/0/0.0	R1	2 Up	25	56:4:15:0:1c:d2
ge-0/0/1.0	R5	1 Up	25	56:4:15:0:1c:eb
ge-0/0/1.0	R5	2 Up	24	56:4:15:0:1c:eb

**Meaning**

The output indicates that R0 has successfully formed IS-IS adjacencies on its `ge-0/0/0.0` and `ge-0/0/1.0` interfaces, which attach to their R1 and R5 routers, respectively.

*Verify Route Table inet.3*

IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 663
- Action | 663
- Meaning | 663



### **Purpose**

Verify the inet.3 routing table with the advertised.

### **Action**

From operational mode, enter the show route table inet.3 command.

```
regress@R0> show route table inet.3

inet.3: 7 destinations, 8 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.255.1/32  *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0
192.168.255.2/32  *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 20
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403002
192.168.255.3/32  *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 30
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403003
192.168.255.4/32  *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 21
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403004, Push 403002(top)
192.168.255.5/32  *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 10
                  > to 10.0.10.5 via ge-0/0/1.0
192.168.255.6/32  *[SPRING-TE/8] 3d 19:43:17, metric 1, metric2 20
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403002
                  [L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 1
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403002
192.168.255.7/32  *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 19:43:17, metric 11
                  > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403007, Push 403002(top)
```

### **Meaning**

The output displays the routes on inet.3 table.

### **Verify Route Label (Default SPF)**

#### **IN THIS SECTION**

- Purpose | 664
- Action | 664

● Meaning | 664

### **Purpose**

Verify route labels created for default SPF on the routing devices.

### **Action**

From operational mode, enter the `show route label 403002` command.

```
user@R0> show route label 403002

mpls.0: 23 destinations, 23 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

403002          *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 20:17:24, metric 20
                > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 403002
```

```
regress@R1> show route label 403002

mpls.0: 23 destinations, 23 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

403002          *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 20:31:53, metric 1
                > to 10.0.10.10 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403006
403002(S=0)     *[L-ISIS/14] 3d 20:31:53, metric 1
                > to 10.0.10.10 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 403006
```

### **Meaning**

The output indicates that the packet is pushing R2's label 403002 to R1 to reach its next hop R2. But on R1, it picks up the tunnel B and pushes the label of its next hop R6- 403006, instead of getting forwarded from R1 to R2 on tunnel A.

## Verify Route Label (Strict SPF)

### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 665
- Action | 665
- Meaning | 666

### Purpose

Verify route labels created for strict SPF on the routing devices.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show route label 403102` command.

```
user@R0> show route label 403102

mpls.0: 32 destinations, 32 routes (32 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

403102          *[L-ISIS/14] 00:36:07, metric 20
                > to 10.0.10.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 403102
```

```
regress@R1> show route label 403102

mpls.0: 32 destinations, 32 routes (32 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

403102          *[L-ISIS/14] 00:37:38, metric 10
                > to 10.0.12.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
403102(S=0)     *[L-ISIS/14] 00:37:38, metric 10
                > to 10.0.12.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
```

***Meaning***

The first output indicates that the packet with R2's label has reached R1. The second output indicates that the packet is now forwarded to R2 (on tunnel A), instead of getting picked by the tunnel B on R1. Once it reaches R2, it can complete the tunnel A path and reach R6.

# Configuring IS-IS Scaling and Throttling

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Understanding Link-State PDU Throttling for IS-IS Interfaces | 667](#)
- [Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for Link-State PDUs on IS-IS Interfaces | 668](#)
- [Understanding the Transmission Frequency for CSNPs on IS-IS Interfaces | 675](#)
- [Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for CSNP Packets on IS-IS Interfaces | 676](#)
- [Understanding IS-IS Mesh Groups | 684](#)
- [Example: Configuring Mesh Groups of IS-IS Interfaces | 684](#)

## Understanding Link-State PDU Throttling for IS-IS Interfaces

Link-state PDU throttling by use of the `lsp-interval` statement is a mechanism to control the flooding pace to neighboring routing devices to prevent overloading them.

Control traffic (link-state PDU and related packets) might cause delays in user traffic (information packets) because control traffic always has precedence in terms of scheduling on the interface cards.

Unfortunately, the control traffic transmission rate does not get lower on low-bandwidth interfaces such as DS-0 or fractional T1/E1 lines. Control traffic stays the same, regardless of line bandwidth.

Junos OS does not support automated calculation of link-state PDU throttling based on available bandwidth because the lowest-speed interface cards on a Juniper Networks routing device starts at T1/E1 speeds (1.5 and 2 Mbps). It is assumed that even with link-state PDU pacing of 20 ms, the control traffic will not consume more than half of the interface bandwidth.

However, there might be fractional T1/E1 circuits (less than the full bandwidth) configured as well, where link-state PDU pacing might have to be adjusted.

Thus, the `lsp-interval` statement helps to resolve two issues: regulating the control-traffic-to-user-traffic ratio, and protecting neighbors during transient situations.

The traffic subject to this pacing is non-self-originated traffic, which is traffic that has been originated by other routers, not the local router. Junos OS has hard-coded rate limiting for locally generated link-state

PDUs. All the link-state PDUs are paced using a 20 ms timer. Additionally, there is logic that makes sure that the adjacency is reliably up for some time before advertising the adjacency.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for Link-State PDUs on IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 668

## Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for Link-State PDUs on IS-IS Interfaces

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements](#) | 668
- [Overview](#) | 668
- [Configuration](#) | 669
- [Verification](#) | 672

This example shows how to modify the link-state PDU interval time.

### Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS. See ["Example: Configuring IS-IS" on page 13](#) for information about the sample IS-IS configuration.

### Overview

To keep reachability information in the network current, link-state protocols need to originate, distribute, and revoke or time-out topology information. In IS-IS, topology information is encoded in link-state PDUs.

By default, the routing device sends one link-state PDU out an interface every 100 milliseconds. To modify this interval, include the `lsp-interval` statement:

```
lsp-interval milliseconds;
```

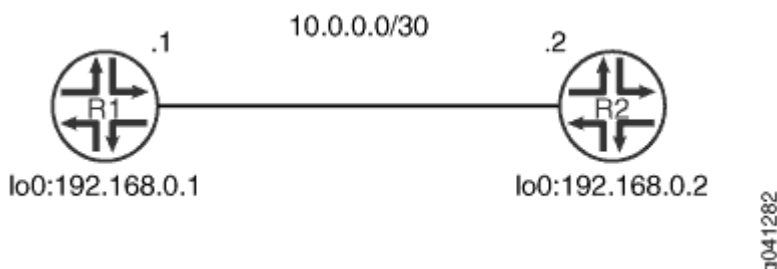
To disable the transmission of all link-state PDUs, set the interval to 0.

Link-state PDU throttling by use of the `lsp-interval` statement controls the flooding pace to neighboring routing devices in order to not overload them and also to ensure that user traffic is not delayed on low-bandwidth links.

In this example, an IS-IS routing device on a LAN segment is configured to send link-state PDUs every 1000 milliseconds.

Figure 44 on page 669 shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 44: IS-IS Link-State PDU Interval Topology**



This example describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | 669

## Procedure

### 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 R1

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis-trace
set protocols isis traceoptions flag lsp
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 lsp-interval 1000
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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure the link-state PDU interval:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00

```

2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@R1# set interface lo0.0

```

3. Modify the link-state PDU interval.

```

[edit protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0]
user@R1# set lsp-interval 1000

```



#### 4. (Optional) Enable tracing for tracking link-state PDU operations.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@R1# set file isis-trace
user@R1# set flag lsp
```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R2;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@R1# show protocols
isis {
  traceoptions {
    file isis-trace;
    flag lsp;
  }
}
```

```

interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
    lsp-interval 1000;
}
interface lo0.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter `commit` from configuration mode. Repeat the configuration on Device R2.

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the Link-State PDU Interval | 672](#)
- [Checking the Link-State PDU Statistics | 673](#)
- [Checking the Trace Log | 674](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the Link-State PDU Interval

#### Purpose

Check the link-state PDU interval setting on the IS-IS interface.

#### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface extensive` command.

```

user@R1> show isis interface extensive
fe-1/2/0.0
  Index: 70, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 1000 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: R2.02 (not us)

```

```

Level 2
Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
Designated Router: R2.02 (not us)

```

## Meaning

The output shows that the link-state PDU interval is set to 1000 milliseconds.

## Checking the Link-State PDU Statistics

### Purpose

Check the number of link-state PDUs sent and received.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis statistics` command.

```
user@R1> show isis statistics
```

IS-IS statistics for R1:

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
LSP	24	24	0	13	0
IIH	2467	24	0	836	0
CSNP	474	474	0	0	0
PSNP	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2965	522	0	849	0

Total packets received: 2965 Sent: 849

SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

SPF runs: 14

Fragments rebuilt: 15

```
LSP regenerations: 6
Purges initiated: 0
```

```
user@R2> show isis statistics
```

```
IS-IS statistics for R2:
```

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
<b>LSP</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>
IIH	828	15	0	2459	0
CSNP	0	0	0	474	0
PSNP	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	841	28	0	2957	0

```
Total packets received: 841 Sent: 2957
```

```
SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0
```

```
LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0
```

```
SPF runs: 17
```

```
Fragments rebuilt: 26
```

```
LSP regenerations: 11
```

```
Purges initiated: 0
```

## Meaning

The output shows the number of link-state PDUs sent and received on Device R1 and Device R2.

## Checking the Trace Log

### Purpose

Check the IS-IS trace log to view the interval between packets.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show log isis-trace | match lsp` command.

```
user@R1> show log isis | match lsp
```

```
Jun 18 15:27:02.692031 Received L1 LSP R2.00-00, on interface fe-1/2/0.0
```

```

Jun 18 15:27:02.692753 Updating L1 LSP R2.00-00 in TED
Jun 18 15:27:44.396480 Updating L1 LSP R1.00-00 in TED
Jun 18 15:27:45.398077 Sending L1 LSP R1.00-00 on interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 15:28:44.689024 Received L1 LSP R2.02-00, on interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 15:28:44.689663 Updating L1 LSP R2.02-00 in TED
Jun 18 15:29:15.954900 Updating L2 LSP R1.00-00 in TED
Jun 18 15:29:16.955620 Sending L2 LSP R1.00-00 on interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 15:29:28.789986 Received L2 LSP R2.00-00, on interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 15:29:28.790620 Updating L2 LSP R2.00-00 in TED
Jun 18 15:30:27.727892 Received L2 LSP R2.02-00, on interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 15:30:27.728519 Updating L2 LSP R2.02-00 in TED

```

## Meaning

The output shows that Level 1 and Level 2 link-state PDUs are being sent and received roughly every 1000 milliseconds (1 second).

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Link-State PDU Throttling for IS-IS Interfaces | 667](#)

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for CSNP Packets on IS-IS Interfaces | 676](#)

## Understanding the Transmission Frequency for CSNPs on IS-IS Interfaces

The complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) interval controls the frequency at which a routing device sends a directory of its link-state database.

When IS-IS is activated on a routing device's interface, the device first sends some IS-IS hello packets (IIHs) to its neighbors to ensure that the circuit is capable of transporting packets in both directions. In the IIHs, the router embeds information about the designated router (also called the designated intermediate system or DIS). One of the designated router roles on an IS-IS broadcast circuit is to synchronize the link-state databases on LANs. The designated router does this by periodically sending a directory of its link-state database, which is received by all the routing devices on a LAN.

If the routing device is the designated router on a LAN, IS-IS sends CSNPs every 10 seconds. If the routing device is on a point-to-point interface, it sends CSNPs every 5 seconds. The general recommendation is to use the default values or to increase the CSNP interval if there are a large number of broadcast circuits that need to be supplied with fresh CSNPs. Increasing the interval can help protect against CSNP flooding.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for CSNP Packets on IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 676

# Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for CSNP Packets on IS-IS Interfaces

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements](#) | 676
- [Overview](#) | 676
- [Configuration](#) | 677
- [Verification](#) | 680

This example shows how to modify the complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) interval on IS-IS interfaces.

## Requirements

Before you begin, configure IS-IS. See "[Example: Configuring IS-IS](#)" on [page 13](#) for information about the sample IS-IS configuration.

## Overview

CSNPs contain a complete list of all link-state PDUs in the IS-IS database. CSNPs are sent periodically on all links, and the receiving systems use the information in the CSNP to update and synchronize their link-state PDU databases. The designated router multicasts CSNPs on broadcast links in place of sending explicit acknowledgments for each link-state PDU.

If the routing device is the designated router on a LAN, IS-IS sends CSNPs every 10 seconds. You might want to modify the default interval to protect against CSNP flooding.

**NOTE:** The `csnp-interval` statement is effective only when configured on LAN interfaces.

To modify the CSNP interval, include the `csnp-interval` statement:

```
csnp-interval seconds;
```

The time can range from 1 through 65,535 seconds.

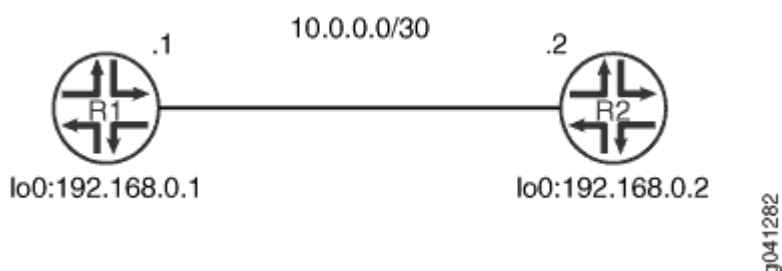
To configure the interface not to send any CSNPs, specify the `disable` option:

```
csnp-interval disable;
```

In this example, an IS-IS routing device on a LAN segment is configured to send CSNPs every 30 seconds.

[Figure 45 on page 677](#) shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 45: IS-IS CSNP Interval Topology**



This example describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | [678](#)

## Procedure

### 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 R1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis-trace
set protocols isis traceoptions flag csnp
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 csnp-interval 30
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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure the CSNP interval:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
```



## 2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@R1# set interface lo0.0
```

## 3. Modify the CSNP interval.

```
[edit protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0]
user@R1# set csnp-interval 30
```

## 4. (Optional) Enable tracing for tracking CSNP operations.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@R1# set file isis-trace
user@R1# set flag csn
```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R2;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
```

```

        address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R1# show protocols
isis {
    traceoptions {
        file isis-trace;
        flag csnp;
    }
    interface fe-1/2/0.0 {
        csnp-interval 30;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter `commit` from configuration mode. Repeat the configuration on Device R2.

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying the CSNP Interval | 680](#)
- [Checking the CSNP Statistics | 681](#)
- [Checking the IS-IS Log | 683](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying the CSNP Interval

#### Purpose

Check the CSNP interval setting on the IS-IS interface.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface extensive` command.

```
user@R1> show isis interface extensive
IS-IS interface database:
fe-1/2/0.0
  Index: 70, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 30 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: R2.02 (not us)
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: R2.02 (not us)
```

## Meaning

The output shows that the CSNP interval is set to 30 seconds.

## Checking the CSNP Statistics

### Purpose

Checking the number of CSNPs sent and received.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis statistics` command.

```
user@R1> show isis statistics

IS-IS statistics for R1:
```

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
LSP	5	5	0	3	0
IIH	94	20	0	43	0
<b>CSNP</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

PSNP	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	105	31	0	46	0

Total packets received: 105 Sent: 46

SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

SPF runs: 5

Fragments rebuilt: 5

LSP regenerations: 0

Purges initiated: 0

-----

user@R2> **show isis statistics**

IS-IS statistics for R2:

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
LSP	3	3	0	5	0
IIH	35	11	0	86	0
<b>CSNP</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
PSNP	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	14	0	97	0

Total packets received: 38 Sent: 97

SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

SPF runs: 7

Fragments rebuilt: 7

LSP regenerations: 0

Purges initiated: 0

## Meaning

The output shows the number of CSNPs sent and received on Device R1 and Device R2.

**NOTE:** On broadcast links, only the designated intermediate system (DIS) sends CSNPs.

## Checking the IS-IS Log

### Purpose

Check the IS-IS trace log to view the interval between packets.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show log isis-trace | match csnp` command.

```
user@R1> show log isis-trace | match csnp
```

```
Jun 18 14:36:19.504064 Received L1 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:36:19.523065 Received L2 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:36:48.904120 Received L1 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:36:48.916425 Received L2 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:37:14.954447 Received L1 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:37:14.971329 Received L2 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:37:44.227106 Received L1 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
Jun 18 14:37:44.244181 Received L2 CSN, source R2, interface fe-1/2/0.0
```

### Meaning

The output shows that Level 1 and Level 2 CSNPs are being received roughly every 30 seconds.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding the Transmission Frequency for CSNPs on IS-IS Interfaces | 675](#)

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for Link-State PDUs on IS-IS Interfaces | 668](#)

## Understanding IS-IS Mesh Groups

A *mesh group* is a set of routing devices that are fully connected. That is, they have a fully meshed topology.

Junos OS supports IS-IS mesh groups as documented in RFC 2973, *IS-IS Mesh Groups*.

When link-state PDUs are being flooded throughout an area, each router within a mesh group receives only a single copy of a link-state PDU instead of receiving one copy from each neighbor, thus minimizing the overhead associated with the flooding of link-state PDUs.

Mesh groups provide a scaling method for the flooding subsystem. We recommend that you deploy mesh groups when your network design has a dense flooding topology. For example, consider the classical overlay topologies of the 1990s where 200 routers were fully meshed using permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) over an ATM core, because ATM was the only high-speed technology at the time. A PVC is a software-defined logical connection in a network such as a Frame Relay network.

What has changed since the 1990s is that IP and MPLS technology have reduced the ATM layer and removed the need for overlay meshing. The flooding graphs have become sparse in almost all practical deployments. In service provider networks, overlay networks are no longer used.

In enterprise networks, dense flooding graphs that, for example, lease a Layer 2 VPN service (an overlay network) to fully mesh its WAN routers might continue to be a useful architecture. In such cases, mesh groups might be useful.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring Mesh Groups of IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 684

## Example: Configuring Mesh Groups of IS-IS Interfaces

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements](#) | 685
- [Overview](#) | 685
- [Configuration](#) | 686
- [Verification](#) | 690

This example shows how to configure mesh groups of IS-IS interfaces.

## Requirements

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

## Overview

When link-state PDUs are being flooded throughout an area, each router within a mesh group receives only a single copy of a link-state PDU instead of receiving one copy from each neighbor, thus minimizing the overhead associated with the flooding of link-state PDUs.

To create a mesh group and designate that an interface be part of the group, assign a mesh-group number to all the routing device interfaces in the group:

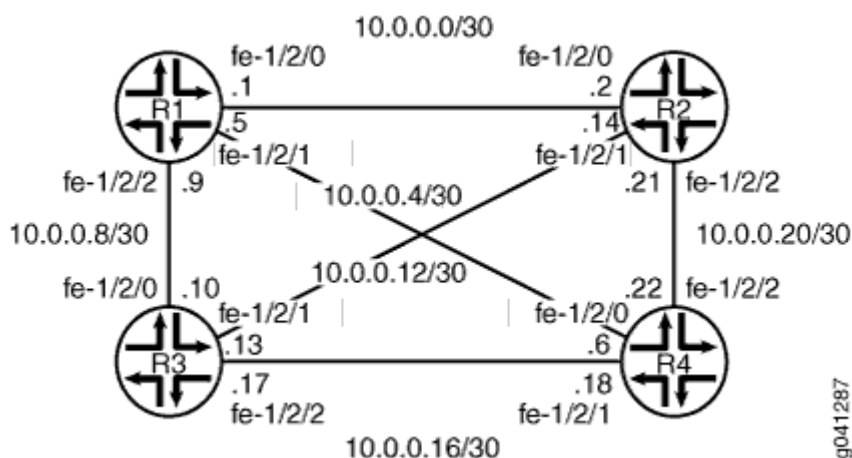
```
mesh-group value;
```

To prevent an interface in the mesh group from flooding link-state PDUs, configure blocking on that interface:

```
mesh-group blocked;
```

Figure 46 on page 685 shows the topology used in this example.

**Figure 46: IS-IS Mesh Topology**



"CLI Quick Configuration" on page 686 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 46 on page 685. The section "No Link Title" on page 688 describes the steps on Device R1.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- Procedure | [686](#)

### Procedure

#### 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 R1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R4
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R3
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
```

#### Device R2

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R1
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R1
```



```

set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.14/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R1
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.21/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.2 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

### Device R3

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R1
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.10/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R2
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.13/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R4
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.17/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.3/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0003.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

### Device R4

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R1
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.6/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R3
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.18/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R2
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.22/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso

```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.4/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0004.00
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/0.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/1.0 mesh-group 1
set protocols isis interface fe-1/2/2.0 mesh-group 1
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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure an IS-IS mesh group:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-R2
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-R4
user@R1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.5/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-R3
user@R1# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.9/30
user@R1# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00

```

2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces, and assign a mesh group number.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/0.0 mesh-group 1
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/1.0 mesh-group 1
user@R1# set interface fe-1/2/2.0 mesh-group 1
user@R1# set interface lo0.0

```

## Results

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

```
user@R1# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R2;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R4;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.5/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
fe-1/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-R3;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.9/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

```
user@R1# show protocols  
isis {  
  interface fe-1/2/0.0 {  
    mesh-group 1;  
  }  
  interface fe-1/2/1.0 {  
    mesh-group 1;  
  }  
  interface fe-1/2/2.0 {  
    mesh-group 1;  
  }  
  interface lo0.0;  
}
```

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

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Checking the Interface Mesh Group | 690](#)
- [Checking the IS-IS Statistics | 692](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Checking the Interface Mesh Group

#### Purpose

Verify that the mesh group is enabled on the IS-IS interfaces.

## Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis interface extensive` command.

```
user@R1> show isis interface extensive

IS-IS interface database:
lo0.0
  Index: 68, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 0
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: disabled, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 0
    Passive
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 0
    Passive
fe-1/2/0.1
  Index: 73, State: 0x206, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  CSNP interval: disabled, Mesh group: 1
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: tp5-R2.03 (not us)
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: tp5-R2.03 (not us)
fe-1/2/1.0
  Index: 75, State: 0x206, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  CSNP interval: disabled, Mesh group: 1
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
    Designated Router: tp5-R4.03 (not us)
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
```

```

    Designated Router: tp5-R4.03 (not us)
fe-1/2/2.0
  Index: 76, State: 0x206, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s, Loose Hello padding
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  CSNP interval: disabled, Mesh group: 1
Level 1
  Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
  Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
  Designated Router: tp5-R3.02 (not us)
Level 2
  Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
  Hello Interval: 9.000 s, Hold Time: 27 s
  Designated Router: tp5-R3.02 (not us)

```

## Meaning

Mesh group: 1 in the output shows that the mesh group is enabled as expected.

## Checking the IS-IS Statistics

### Purpose

Verify that the number of link-state PDUs received and sent is less than what it would be if the mesh group were not enabled.

### Action

From operational mode, enter the `show isis statistics` command.

```

user@R1> show isis statistics
IS-IS statistics for tp5-R1:

```

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
<b>LSP</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>
IIH	4463	85	0	1525	0
CSNP	1294	1294	0	0	0
PSNP	0	0	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5830	1452	0	1564	0

```

Total packets received: 5830 Sent: 1564

```

```
SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0
LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0
SPF runs: 26
Fragments rebuilt: 15
LSP regenerations: 4
Purges initiated: 0
```

## Meaning

After the adjacencies have been up for about 38 minutes, the output shows that Device R1 has received 73 link-state PDUs and sent 37 link-state PDUs. In the same topology in the same amount of time without the mesh group enabled, Device R1 would have received roughly 156 link-state PDUs and sent roughly 117 link-state PDUs.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Mesh Groups](#) | 684

# Configuring IS-IS CLNS

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Understanding IS-IS for CLNS | 694](#)
- [Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS | 694](#)

## 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](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS | 694](#)

## Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 695](#)
- [Overview | 695](#)
- [Configuration | 695](#)



- [Verification | 697](#)

This example shows how to create a routing instance and enable IS-IS protocol on all interfaces.

## Requirements

Before you begin, configure the network interfaces. See [Interfaces User 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

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Procedure | 695](#)

## Procedure

### 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

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying Routing-Instance for CLNS | 698](#)
- [Verifying IS-IS for CLNS | 698](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## 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](#)

---

[Understanding IS-IS for CLNS | 694](#)

---

[Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration](#)

# Configuring IS-IS on Logical Systems

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- Introduction to Logical Systems | 699
- Example: Configuring IS-IS on Logical Systems Within the Same Router | 700
- Example: Configuring an IS-IS Default Route Policy on Logical Systems | 715

## Introduction to Logical Systems

For many years, engineers have combined power supplies, routing hardware and software, forwarding hardware and software, and physical interfaces into a networking device known as a router. Networking vendors have created large routers and small routers, but all routers have been placed into service as individual devices. As a result, the router has been considered a single physical device for most of its history.

The concept of *logical systems* breaks with this tradition. With the Junos® operating system (Junos OS), you can partition a single router into multiple logical devices that perform independent routing tasks. Because logical systems perform a subset of the tasks once handled by the *main router*, logical systems offer an effective way to maximize the use of a single routing or switching platform.

**NOTE:** Beginning with Junos OS Release 9.3, the logical router feature has been renamed logical system.

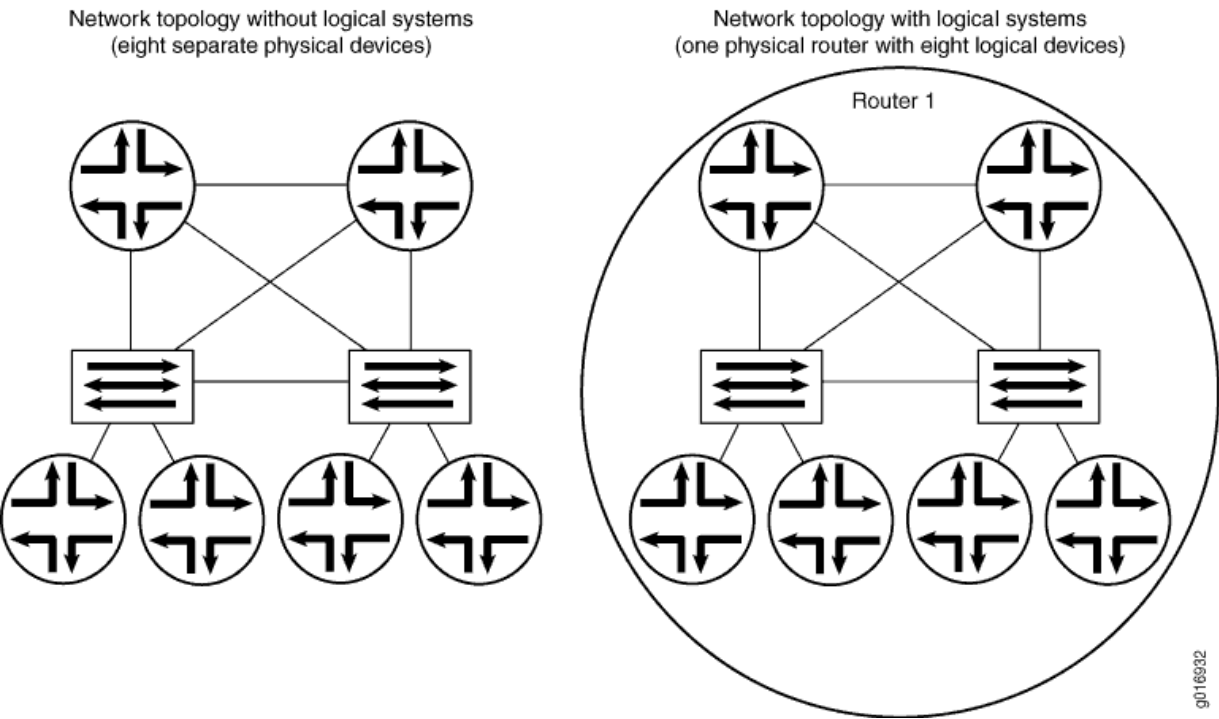
All configuration statements, operational commands, show command output, error messages, log messages, and SNMP MIB objects that contain the string *logical-router* have been changed to *logical-system*.

Traditionally, service provider network design requires multiple layers of switches and routers. These devices transport packet traffic between customers. As seen on the left side of [Figure 47 on page 700](#), access devices are connected to edge devices, which are in turn connected to core devices.

However, this complexity can lead to challenges in maintenance, configuration, and operation. To reduce such complexity, Juniper Networks supports logical systems. Logical systems perform a subset of the

actions of the main router and have their own unique routing tables, interfaces, policies, and routing instances. As shown on the right side of [Figure 47 on page 700](#), a set of logical systems within a single router can handle the functions previously performed by several small routers.

Figure 47: Logical Systems Concepts



Release History Table

Release	Description
9.3	Beginning with Junos OS Release 9.3, the logical router feature has been renamed logical system.

Example: Configuring IS-IS on Logical Systems Within the Same Router

IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 701](#)
- [Overview | 701](#)

- Configuration | 702
- Verification | 710

This example shows how to configure an IS-IS network by using multiple logical systems that are running on a single physical router. The logical systems are connected by logical tunnel interfaces.

## Requirements

You must connect the logical systems by using logical tunnel (lt) interfaces. See *Example: Connecting Logical Systems Within the Same Device Using Logical Tunnel Interfaces on MX Series Routers and EX Series Switches*.

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

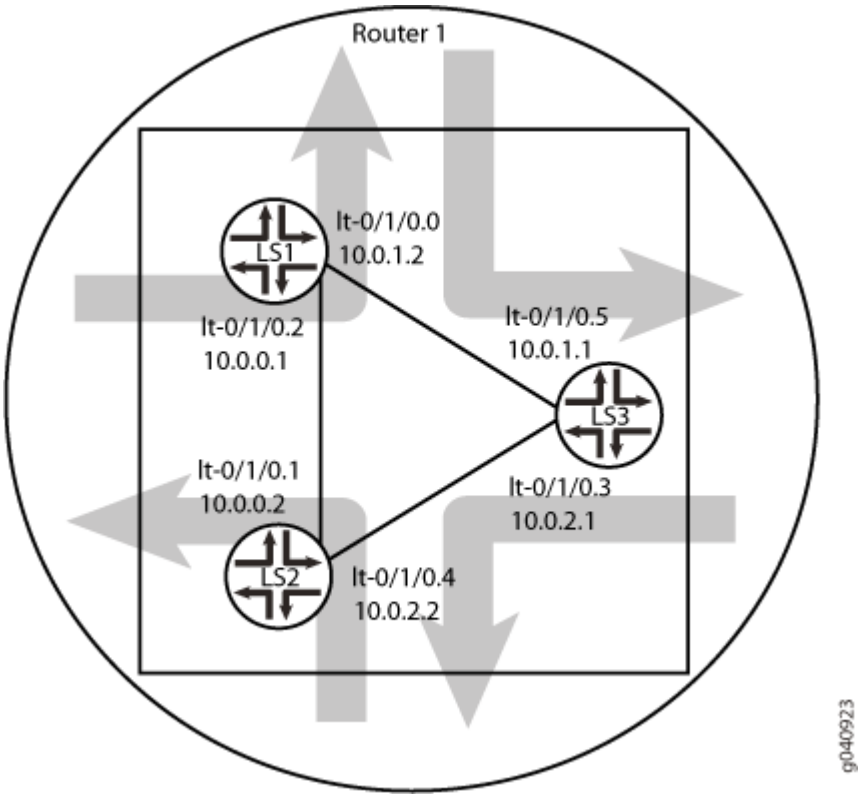
- Topology | 702

This example shows an IS-IS configuration with three logical systems running on one physical router. Each logical system has its own routing table. The configuration enables the protocol on all logical tunnel interfaces that participate in the IS-IS domain.

Topology

Figure 48 on page 702 shows the sample network.

Figure 48: IS-IS on Logical Systems



Configuration

IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 703
- Procedure | 704
- Results | 707



## 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 logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 description LS1->LS2
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 peer-unit 1
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 family iso
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 description LS1->LS3
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 peer-unit 5
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.2/30
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 family iso
set logical-systems LS1 interfaces lo0 unit 1 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1001.00
set logical-systems LS1 protocols isis interface lt-0/1/0.0
set logical-systems LS1 protocols isis interface lt-0/1/0.2
set logical-systems LS1 protocols isis interface lo0.1 passive
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 description LS2->LS1
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 peer-unit 2
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 family iso
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 description LS2->LS3
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 peer-unit 3
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 family inet address 10.0.2.2/30
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 family iso
set logical-systems LS2 interfaces lo0 unit 2 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.2002.00
set logical-systems LS2 protocols isis interface lt-0/1/0.1
set logical-systems LS2 protocols isis interface lt-0/1/0.4
set logical-systems LS2 protocols isis interface lo0.2 passive
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 description LS3->LS2
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 peer-unit 4
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 family inet address 10.0.2.1/30
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 family iso
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 description LS3->LS1
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 peer-unit 0
```

```

set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 family inet address 10.0.1.1/30
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 family iso
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lo0 unit 3 family iso address 49.0001.1234.1600.2231.00
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis interface lt-0/1/0.5
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis interface lt-0/1/0.3
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis interface lo0.3 passive

```

## 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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure IS-IS on logical systems:

1. Configure the logical tunnel interface on Logical System LS1 connecting to Logical System LS2.

```

[edit logical-systems LS1]
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 description LS1->LS2
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 encapsulation ethernet
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 peer-unit 1
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 family inet address 10.0.0.1/30
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 2 family iso

```

2. Configure the logical tunnel interface on Logical System LS1 connecting to Logical System LS3.

```

[edit logical-systems LS1]
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 description LS1->LS3
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 encapsulation ethernet
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 peer-unit 5
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.1.2/30
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 0 family iso

```

3. Configure the logical tunnel interface on Logical System LS2 connecting to Logical System LS1.

```

[edit logical-systems LS2]
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 description LS2->LS1
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 encapsulation ethernet

```

```

user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 peer-unit 2
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.0.2/30
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 1 family iso

```

4. Configure the logical tunnel interface on Logical System LS2 connecting to Logical System LS3.

```

[edit logical-systems LS2]
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 description LS2->LS3
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 encapsulation ethernet
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 peer-unit 3
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 family inet address 10.0.2.2/30
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 4 family iso

```

5. Configure the logical tunnel interface on Logical System LS3 connecting to Logical System LS2.

```

[edit logical-systems LS3]
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 description LS3->LS2
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 encapsulation ethernet
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 peer-unit 4
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 family inet address 10.0.2.1/30
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 3 family iso

```

6. Configure the logical tunnel interface on Logical System LS3 connecting to Logical System LS1.

```

[edit logical-systems LS3]
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 description LS3->LS1
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 encapsulation ethernet
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 peer-unit 0
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 family inet address 10.0.1.1/30
user@host# set interfaces lt-0/1/0 unit 5 family iso

```

7. Configure the ISO address on the loopback interface for the three logical systems.

```
[edit logical-systems LS1]
user@host# set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1001.00
user@host# set protocols isis interface lo0.1 passive
```

```
[edit logical-systems LS2]
user@host# set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.2002.00
user@host# set protocols isis interface lo0.2 passive
```

```
[edit logical-systems LS3]
user@host# set interfaces lo0 unit 3 family iso address 49.0001.1234.1600.2231.00
user@host# set protocols isis interface lo0.3 passive
```

8. Configure IS-IS on all the interfaces.

```
[edit logical-systems LS1 protocols isis]
user@host# set interface lt-0/1/0.0
user@host# set interface lt-0/1/0.2
```

```
[edit logical-systems LS2 protocols isis]
user@host# set interface lt-0/1/0.1
user@host# set interface lt-0/1/0.4
```

```
[edit logical-systems LS3 protocols isis]
user@host# set interface lt-0/1/0.5
user@host# set interface lt-0/1/0.3
```

9. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by issuing the `show logical-systems` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show logical-systems
LS1 {
  interfaces {
    lt-0/1/0 {
      unit 0 {
        description LS1->LS3;
        encapsulation ethernet;
        peer-unit 5;
        family inet {
          address 10.0.1.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
      }
      unit 2 {
        description LS1->LS2;
        encapsulation ethernet;
        peer-unit 1;
        family inet {
          address 10.0.0.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
      }
    }
    lo0 {
      unit 1 {
        family iso {
          address 49.0001.1720.1600.1001.00;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  protocols {
    isis {
      interface lt-0/1/0.0;
      interface lt-0/1/0.2;
      interface lo0.1 {
```

```

        passive;
    }
}
}
LS2 {
    interfaces {
        lt-0/1/0 {
            unit 1 {
                description LS2->LS1;
                encapsulation ethernet;
                peer-unit 2;
                family inet {
                    address 10.0.0.2/30;
                }
                family iso;
            }
            unit 4 {
                description LS2->LS3;
                encapsulation ethernet;
                peer-unit 3;
                family inet {
                    address 10.0.2.2/30;
                }
                family iso;
            }
        }
        lo0 {
            unit 2 {
                family iso {
                    address 49.0001.1720.1600.2002.00;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    protocols {
        isis {
            interface lt-0/1/0.1;
            interface lt-0/1/0.4;
            interface lo0.2 {
                passive;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}
LS3 {
  interfaces {
    lt-0/1/0 {
      unit 3 {
        description LS3->LS2;
        encapsulation ethernet;
        peer-unit 4;
        family inet {
          address 10.0.2.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
      }
      unit 5 {
        description LS3->LS1;
        encapsulation ethernet;
        peer-unit 0;
        family inet {
          address 10.0.1.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
      }
    }
    lo0 {
      unit 3 {
        family iso {
          address 49.0001.1234.1600.2231.00;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  protocols {
    isis {
      interface lt-0/1/0.3;
      interface lt-0/1/0.5;
      interface lo0.3 {
        passive;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

Verification

IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying That the Logical Systems Are Up | 710](#)
- [Verifying Connectivity Between the Logical Systems | 711](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying That the Logical Systems Are Up

Purpose

Make sure that the interfaces are properly configured.

Action

```
user@host> show interfaces terse  
Interface           Admin Link Proto  Local          Remote  
...  
lt-0/1/0             up    up  
lt-0/1/0.0           up    up  inet   10.0.1.2/30  
                      iso  
lt-0/1/0.1           up    up  inet   10.0.0.2/30  
                      iso  
lt-0/1/0.2           up    up  inet   10.0.0.1/30  
                      iso  
lt-0/1/0.3           up    up  inet   10.0.2.1/30  
                      iso  
lt-0/1/0.4           up    up  inet   10.0.2.2/30  
                      iso  
lt-0/1/0.5           up    up  inet   10.0.1.1/30  
                      iso  
...
```



## Verifying Connectivity Between the Logical Systems

### Purpose

Make sure that the IS-IS adjacencies are established by checking the logical system routing entries and by pinging the logical systems.

### Action

```

user@host> show route logical-system LS1
inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.0/30      *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:37:52
                 > via lt-0/1/0.2
10.0.0.1/32     *[Local/0] 3w0d 01:37:52
                 Local via lt-0/1/0.2
10.0.1.0/30     *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:37:52
                 > via lt-0/1/0.0
10.0.1.2/32     *[Local/0] 3w0d 01:37:52
                 Local via lt-0/1/0.0
10.0.2.0/30     *[IS-IS/15] 3w0d 01:37:13, metric 20
                 > to 10.0.1.1 via lt-0/1/0.0
                 to 10.0.0.2 via lt-0/1/0.2

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

49.0001.1720.1600.1001/72
                 *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:37:52
                 > via lo0.1

```

```

user@host> show route logical-system LS2
inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.0/30      *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:38:01
                 > via lt-0/1/0.1
10.0.0.2/32     *[Local/0] 3w0d 01:38:01

```

```

                Local via lt-0/1/0.1
10.0.1.0/30      *[IS-IS/15] 3w0d 01:37:01, metric 20
                  to 10.0.0.1 via lt-0/1/0.1
                  > to 10.0.2.1 via lt-0/1/0.4
10.0.2.0/30      *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:38:01
                  > via lt-0/1/0.4
10.0.2.2/32      *[Local/0] 3w0d 01:38:01
                  Local via lt-0/1/0.4

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

49.0001.1720.1600.2002/72
                *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:38:01
                > via lo0.2

```

```

user@host> show route logical-system LS3
inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.0/30      *[IS-IS/15] 3w0d 01:37:10, metric 20
                  to 10.0.2.2 via lt-0/1/0.3
                  > to 10.0.1.2 via lt-0/1/0.5
10.0.1.0/30      *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:38:10
                  > via lt-0/1/0.5
10.0.1.1/32      *[Local/0] 3w0d 01:38:11
                  Local via lt-0/1/0.5
10.0.2.0/30      *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:38:11
                  > via lt-0/1/0.3
10.0.2.1/32      *[Local/0] 3w0d 01:38:11
                  Local via lt-0/1/0.3

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

49.0001.1234.1600.2231/72
                *[Direct/0] 3w0d 01:38:11
                > via lo0.3

```

### From LS1, Ping LS3

```
user@host> set cli logical-system LS1
```

```
user@host:LS1> ping 10.0.2.1
PING 10.0.2.1 (10.0.2.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.2.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=1.264 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.189 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=1.165 ms
^C
--- 10.0.2.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.165/1.206/1.264/0.042 ms
```

### From LS3, Ping LS1

```
user@host> set cli logical-system LS3
```

```
user@host:LS3> ping 10.0.0.1
PING 10.0.0.1 (10.0.0.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=63 time=1.254 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.210 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.210/1.232/1.254/0.022 ms
```

### From LS1, Ping LS2

```
user@host> set cli logical-system LS1
```

```
user@host:LS1> ping 10.0.2.2
PING 10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.2.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.240 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.204 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.217 ms
^C
```

```

--- 10.0.2.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.204/1.220/1.240/0.015 ms

```

### From LS2, Ping LS1

```
user@host> set cli logical-system LS2
```

```

user@host:LS2> ping 10.0.1.2
PING 10.0.1.2 (10.0.1.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.1.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.308 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.235 ms
^C
--- 10.0.1.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.235/1.272/1.308/0.037 ms

```

### From LS2, Ping LS3

```
user@host> set cli logical-system LS2
```

```

user@host:LS2> ping 10.0.1.1
PING 10.0.1.1 (10.0.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.253 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.194 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.212 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.221 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.195 ms
^C
--- 10.0.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.194/1.215/1.253/0.022 ms

```

## From LS3, Ping LS2

```
user@host> set cli logical-system LS3
```

```
user@host:LS3> ping 10.0.0.2
PING 10.0.0.2 (10.0.0.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.240 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.217 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.217/1.228/1.240/0.012 ms
```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Example: Creating an Interface on a Logical System*

*Example: Connecting Logical Systems Within the Same Device Using Logical Tunnel Interfaces on MX Series Routers and EX Series Switches*

## Example: Configuring an IS-IS Default Route Policy on Logical Systems

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 716](#)
- [Overview | 716](#)
- [Configuration | 717](#)
- [Verification | 721](#)

This example shows logical systems configured on a single physical router and explains how to configure a default route on one logical system.

## Requirements

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

## Overview

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Topology | 717](#)

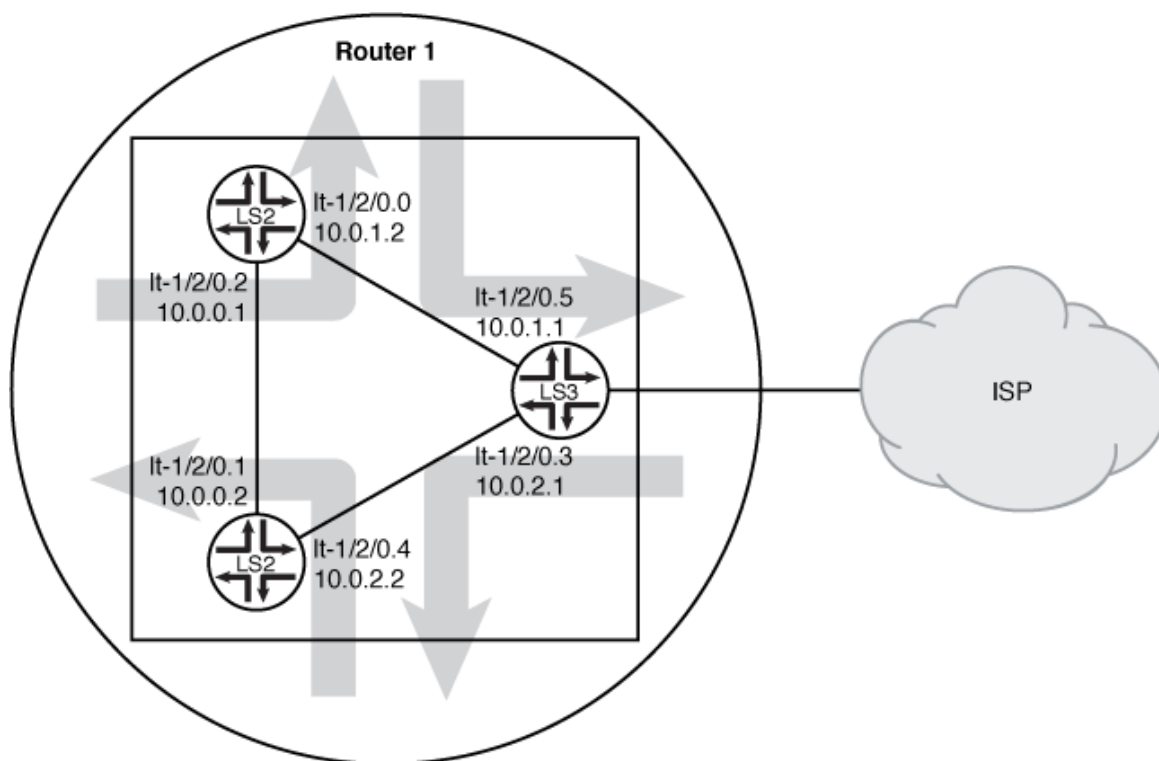
This example shows a logical system redistributing a default route to other logical systems. All logical systems are running IS-IS. A common reason for a default route is to provide a path for sending traffic destined outside the IS-IS domain.

In this example, the default route is not used for forwarding traffic. The `no-install` statement prevents the route from being installed in the forwarding table of Logical System LS3. If you configure a route so it is not installed in the forwarding table, the route is still eligible to be exported from the routing table to other protocols. The `discard` statement silently drops packets without notice.

## Topology

Figure 49 on page 717 shows the sample network.

Figure 49: IS-IS with a Default Route to an ISP



9040918

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- CLI Quick Configuration | 718
- Procedure | 718
- Results | 720

## 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 logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 3 description LS3->LS2
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 3 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 3 peer-unit 4
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 3 family inet address 10.0.2.1/30
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 3 family iso
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 5 description LS3->LS1
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 5 encapsulation ethernet
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 5 peer-unit 0
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 5 family inet address 10.0.1.1/30
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0 unit 5 family iso
set logical-systems LS3 interfaces lo0 unit 3 family iso address 49.0001.1234.1600.2231.00
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis export isis-default
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis interface lt-1/2/0.3
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis interface lt-1/2/0.5
set logical-systems LS3 protocols isis interface lo0.3 passive
set logical-systems LS3 routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 discard
set logical-systems LS3 routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 no-install
set logical-systems LS3 policy-options policy-statement isis-default from protocol static
set logical-systems LS3 policy-options policy-statement isis-default from route-filter 0.0.0.0/0
exact
set logical-systems LS3 policy-options policy-statement isis-default then accept
```

## 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* in the [CLI User Guide](#).

To configure an IS-IS default route policy on logical systems:



### 1. Configure the logical tunnel interfaces.

```
[edit logical-systems LS3 interfaces lt-1/2/0]
user@R1# set unit 3 description LS3->LS2
user@R1# set unit 3 encapsulation ethernet
user@R1# set unit 3 peer-unit 4
user@R1# set unit 3 family inet address 10.0.2.1/30
user@R1# set unit 3 family iso
user@R1# set unit 5 description LS3->LS1
user@R1# set unit 5 encapsulation ethernet
user@R1# set unit 5 peer-unit 0
user@R1# set unit 5 family inet address 10.0.1.1/30
user@R1# set unit 5 family iso
[edit logical-systems LS3 interfaces lo0 unit 3]
user@R1# set family iso address 49.0001.1234.1600.2231.00
```

### 2. Enable IS-IS on the interfaces.

```
[edit logical-systems LS3 protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface lt-1/2/0.3
user@R1# set interface lt-1/2/0.5
user@R1# set interface lo0.3 passive
```

### 3. Configure the default route on Logical System LS3.

```
[edit logical-systems LS3 routing-options]
user@R1# set static route 0.0.0.0/0 discard
user@R1# set static route 0.0.0.0/0 no-install
```

### 4. Configure the default route policy on Logical System LS3.

```
[edit logical-systems LS3 policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-statement isis-default from protocol static
user@R1# set policy-statement isis-default from route-filter 0.0.0.0/0 exact
user@R1# set policy-statement isis-default then accept
```

5. Apply the export policy to IS-IS on Logical System LS3.

```
[edit logical-systems LS3 protocols isis]
user@R1# set export isis-default
```

6. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R1# commit
```

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by issuing the `show logical-systems LS3` command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show logical-systems LS3
interfaces {
  lt-1/2/0 {
    unit 3 {
      description LS3->LS2;
      encapsulation ethernet;
      peer-unit 4;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.2.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
    unit 5 {
      description LS3->LS1;
      encapsulation ethernet;
      peer-unit 0;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.1.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 3 {
```

```

        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1234.1600.2231.00;
        }
    }
}
}
protocols {
    isis {
        export isis-default;
        interface lt-1/2/0.3;
        interface lt-1/2/0.5;
        interface lo0.3 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement isis-default {
        from {
            protocol static;
            route-filter 0.0.0.0/0 exact;
        }
        then accept;
    }
}
routing-options {
    static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 {
            discard;
            no-install;
        }
    }
}
}

```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying That the Static Route Is Redistributed | 722](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

## Verifying That the Static Route Is Redistributed

### Purpose

Make sure that the IS-IS policy is working by checking the routing tables.

### Action

```

user@R1> show route logical-system LS3
inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *[Static/5] 00:00:45
                   Discard
10.0.0.0/30        *[IS-IS/15] 1w0d 10:14:14, metric 20
                   to 10.0.2.2 via lt-1/2/0.3
                   > to 10.0.1.2 via lt-1/2/0.5
10.0.1.0/30        *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:15:18
                   > via lt-1/2/0.5
10.0.1.1/32        *[Local/0] 1w0d 10:15:18
                   Local via lt-1/2/0.5
10.0.2.0/30        *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:15:18
                   > via lt-1/2/0.3
10.0.2.1/32        *[Local/0] 1w0d 10:15:18
                   Local via lt-1/2/0.3

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

49.0001.1234.1600.2231/72
                   *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:17:19
                   > via lo0.3

```

```

user@R1> show route logical-system LS2
inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *[IS-IS/160] 00:01:38, metric 10

```

```

> to 10.0.2.1 via lt-1/2/0.4
10.0.0.0/30      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:16:11
> via lt-1/2/0.1
10.0.0.2/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 10:16:11
                  Local via lt-1/2/0.1
10.0.1.0/30      *[IS-IS/15] 1w0d 10:15:07, metric 20
> to 10.0.0.1 via lt-1/2/0.1
                  to 10.0.2.1 via lt-1/2/0.4
10.0.2.0/30      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:16:11
> via lt-1/2/0.4
10.0.2.2/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 10:16:11
                  Local via lt-1/2/0.4

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

49.0001.1720.1600.2002/72
      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:18:12
      > via lo0.2

```

```

user@R1> show route logical-system LS1
inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0        *[IS-IS/160] 00:02:01, metric 10
> to 10.0.1.1 via lt-1/2/0.0
10.0.0.0/30      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:16:34
> via lt-1/2/0.2
10.0.0.1/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 10:16:34
                  Local via lt-1/2/0.2
10.0.1.0/30      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:16:34
> via lt-1/2/0.0
10.0.1.2/32      *[Local/0] 1w0d 10:16:34
                  Local via lt-1/2/0.0
10.0.2.0/30      *[IS-IS/15] 1w0d 10:15:55, metric 20
                  to 10.0.1.1 via lt-1/2/0.0
> to 10.0.0.2 via lt-1/2/0.2

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```

```
49.0001.1720.1600.1001/72
      *[Direct/0] 1w0d 10:18:35
      > via lo0.1
```

## Meaning

The routing table on Logical System LS3 contains the default 0.0.0.0/0 route from protocol Static. The routing tables on Logical System LS1 and Logical System LS2 contain the default 0.0.0.0/0 route from protocol IS-IS. If Logical System LS1 and Logical System LS2 receive packets destined for networks not specified in their routing tables, those packets will be sent to Logical System LS3 for further processing. This configuration assumes that Logical System LS3 has a connection to an ISP or another external network.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| *Example: Creating an Interface on a Logical System*

# 3

PART

## Monitoring and Troubleshooting Network Issues

---

[Monitoring Networks | 726](#)

[Troubleshooting Network Issues | 734](#)

[Troubleshooting IS-IS | 744](#)

---

# Monitoring Networks

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Example: Tracing Global Routing Protocol Operations | 726](#)
- [IS-IS Purge Originator Identification Overview | 732](#)

## Example: Tracing Global Routing Protocol Operations

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Requirements | 726](#)
- [Overview | 726](#)
- [Configuration | 727](#)
- [Verification | 732](#)

This example shows how to list and view files that are created when you enable global routing trace operations.

### Requirements

You must have the **view** privilege.

### Overview

To configure global routing protocol tracing, include the `traceoptions` statement at the `[edit routing-options]` hierarchy level:

```
traceoptions {  
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
```



```
flag flag <disable>;
}
```

The flags in a `traceoptions flag` statement are identifiers. When you use the `set` command to configure a flag, any flags that might already be set are not modified. In the following example, setting the **timer** tracing flag has no effect on the already configured **task** flag. Use the `delete` command to delete a particular flag.

```
[edit routing-options traceoptions]
user@host# show
flag task;
user@host# set traceoptions flag timer
user@host# show
flag task;
flag timer;
user@host# delete traceoptions flag task
user@host# show
flag timer;
```

This example shows how to configure and view a trace file that tracks changes in the routing table. The steps can be adapted to apply to trace operations for any Junos OS hierarchy level that supports trace operations.

**TIP:** To view a list of hierarchy levels that support tracing operations, enter the `help apropos traceoptions` command in configuration mode.

## Configuration

### IN THIS SECTION

- [CLI Quick Configuration | 728](#)
- [Configuring Trace Operations | 728](#)
- [Viewing the Trace File | 729](#)
- [Results | 731](#)

## 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.

```
set routing-options traceoptions file routing-table-changes
set routing-options traceoptions file size 10m
set routing-options traceoptions file files 10
set routing-options traceoptions flag route
set routing-options static route 1.1.1.2/32 next-hop 10.0.45.6
```

## Configuring Trace Operations

### 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 [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

To configure the trace operations:

1. Configure trace operations.

```
[edit routing-options traceoptions]
user@host# set file routing-table-changes
user@host# set file size 10m
user@host# set file files 10
user@host# set flag route
```

2. Configure a static route to cause a change in the routing table.

```
[edit routing-options static]
user@host# set route 1.1.1.2/32 next-hop 10.0.45.6
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

## Viewing the Trace File

### Step-by-Step Procedure

To view the trace file:

1. In operational mode, list the log files on the system.

```
user@host> file list /var/log
/var/log:
...
routing-table-changes
...
```

2. View the contents of the **routing-table-changes** file.

```
user@host> file show /var/log/routing-table-changes
Dec 15 11:09:29 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/routing-table-changes" started
Dec 15 11:09:29.496507
Dec 15 11:09:29.496507 Tracing flags enabled: route
Dec 15 11:09:29.496507
Dec 15 11:09:29.533203 inet_routerid_notify: Router ID: 192.168.4.1
Dec 15 11:09:29.533334 inet_routerid_notify: No Router ID assigned
Dec 15 11:09:29.533381 inet_routerid_notify: No Router ID assigned
Dec 15 11:09:29.533420 inet_routerid_notify: No Router ID assigned
Dec 15 11:09:29.534915 inet_routerid_notify: Router ID: 192.168.4.1
Dec 15 11:09:29.542934 inet_routerid_notify: No Router ID assigned
Dec 15 11:09:29.549253 inet_routerid_notify: No Router ID assigned
Dec 15 11:09:29.556878 inet_routerid_notify: No Router ID assigned
Dec 15 11:09:29.582990 rt_static_reinit: examined 3 static nexthops, 0 unreferenced
Dec 15 11:09:29.589920
Dec 15 11:09:29.589920 task_reconfigure reinitializing done
...
```

3. Filter the output of the log file.

```
user@host> file show /var/log/routing-table-changes | match 1.1.1.2
Dec 15 11:15:30.780314 ADD      1.1.1.2/32      nhid 0 gw 10.0.45.6      Static   pref
5/0 metric at-0/2/0.0 <ctive Int Ext>
```

```
Dec 15 11:15:30.782276 KRT Request: send len 216 v104 seq 0 ADD route/user af 2 table 0 infot
0 addr 1.1.1.2 nhop-type unicast nhindex 663
```

4. View the tracing operations in real time by running the `monitor start` command with an optional **match** condition.

```
user@host> monitor start routing-table-changes | match 1.1.1.2
Aug 10 19:21:40.773467 BGP RECV          0.0.0.0/0
Aug 10 19:21:40.773685 bgp_rcv_nlri: 0.0.0.0/0
Aug 10 19:21:40.773778 bgp_rcv_nlri: 0.0.0.0/0 belongs to meshgroup
Aug 10 19:21:40.773832 bgp_rcv_nlri: 0.0.0.0/0 qualified bnp->ribact 0x0 12afcb 0x0
```

5. Deactivate the static route.

```
user@host# deactivate routing-options static route 1.1.1.2/32
user@host# commit
```

```
*** routing-table-changes ***
Dec 15 11:42:59.355557 CHANGE   1.1.1.2/32          nhid 663 gw 10.0.45.6      Static   pref
5/0 metric  at-0/2/0.0 <Delete Int Ext>
Dec 15 11:42:59.426887 KRT Request: send len 216 v104 seq 0 DELETE route/user af 2 table 0
infot 0 addr 1.1.1.2 nhop-type discard filtidx 0
Dec 15 11:42:59.427366 RELEASE 1.1.1.2/32          nhid 663 gw 10.0.45.6      Static   pref
5/0 metric  at-0/2/0.0 <Release Delete Int Ext>
```

6. Halt the monitor command by pressing Enter and typing **monitor stop**.

```
[Enter]
user@host> monitor stop
```

7. When you are finished troubleshooting, consider deactivating trace logging to avoid any unnecessary impact to system resources.

When configuration is deactivated, it appears in the configuration with the **inactive** tag.

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

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# show

inactive: traceoptions {
    file routing-table-changes size 10m files 10;
    flag route;
}
static {
    inactive: route 1.1.1.2/32 next-hop 10.0.45.6;
}
```

8. To reactivate trace operations, use the **activate** configuration-mode statement.

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

## Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering 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
traceoptions {
    file routing-table-changes size 10m files 10;
    flag route;
}
static {
    route 1.1.1.2/32 next-hop 10.0.45.6;
}
```

## Verification

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Verifying That the Trace Log File Is Operating | 732](#)

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

### Verifying That the Trace Log File Is Operating

#### Purpose

Make sure that events are being written to the log file.

#### Action

```
user@host> show log routing-table-changes
Dec 15 11:09:29 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/routing-table-changes" started
```

## IS-IS Purge Originator Identification Overview

Starting in Junos OS release 16.2R1, when the IS-IS protocol purges entries from IS-IS link-state database, there is no way to identify the origin of the purge. If there is a need to investigate the cause of the purge, it is difficult to determine the Intermediate system (IS) that initiated the purge. RFC 6232, *Purge Originator Identification TLV for IS-IS* defines a type, length, and value (TLV) that can be added to the purges, to record the system ID of the IS that had initiated the purge. If an IS generates a purge, this TLV is included in the purge, which also has the system ID of the IS. If an IS receives a purge, the Link State Protocol Data Unit (LSP) flooding does not change the LSP contents, and the TLV is propagated with the purge itself. If an IS receives a purge that does not include this TLV, it adds this TLV with both its own system ID and the system ID of the IS from which it received the purge. This allows the IS that receives this purge to log the system ID of the originator, or the upstream source of the purge. This makes it easier to locate the origin of the purge and its cause. This TLV is also helpful in lab environments.

There is a possibility that during a network attack, a low lifetime is generated maliciously for an LSP, which can initiate a purge on timeout. These LSPs with low lifetime need to be filtered out to avoid purges triggered by a low lifetime LSP.

**Release History Table**

Release	Description
16.1	Starting in Junos OS release 16.2R1, when the IS-IS protocol purges entries from IS-IS link-state database, there is no way to identify the origin of the purge.

# Troubleshooting Network Issues

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- [Working with Problems on Your Network | 734](#)
- [Isolating a Broken Network Connection | 735](#)
- [Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection | 737](#)
- [Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem | 739](#)
- [Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem | 740](#)
- [Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved | 742](#)

## Working with Problems on Your Network

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Problem | 734](#)
- [Solution | 735](#)

### 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

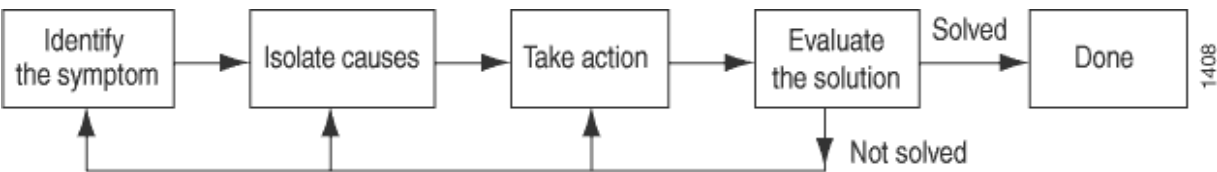
Table 6: Checklist for Working with Problems on Your Network

Tasks	Command or Action
<i>Isolating a Broken Network Connection</i>	
1. <i>Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection</i>	<b>ping</b> ( <i>ip-address</i>   <i>hostname</i> ) <b>show route</b> ( <i>ip-address</i>   <i>hostname</i> ) <b>traceroute</b> ( <i>ip-address</i>   <i>hostname</i> )
1. <i>Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem</i>	<b>show</b> < configuration   interfaces   protocols   route >
1. <i>Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem</i>	[edit] delete routing options static route <i>destination-prefix</i> <b>commit</b> and-quit <b>show route</b> <i>destination-prefix</i>
1. <i>Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved</i>	<b>show route</b> ( <i>ip-address</i>   <i>hostname</i> ) <b>ping</b> ( <i>ip-address</i>   <i>hostname</i> ) <b>count 3</b> <b>traceroute</b> ( <i>ip-address</i>   <i>hostname</i> )

## Isolating a Broken Network Connection

By applying the standard four-step process illustrated in [Figure 50 on page 735](#), 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.

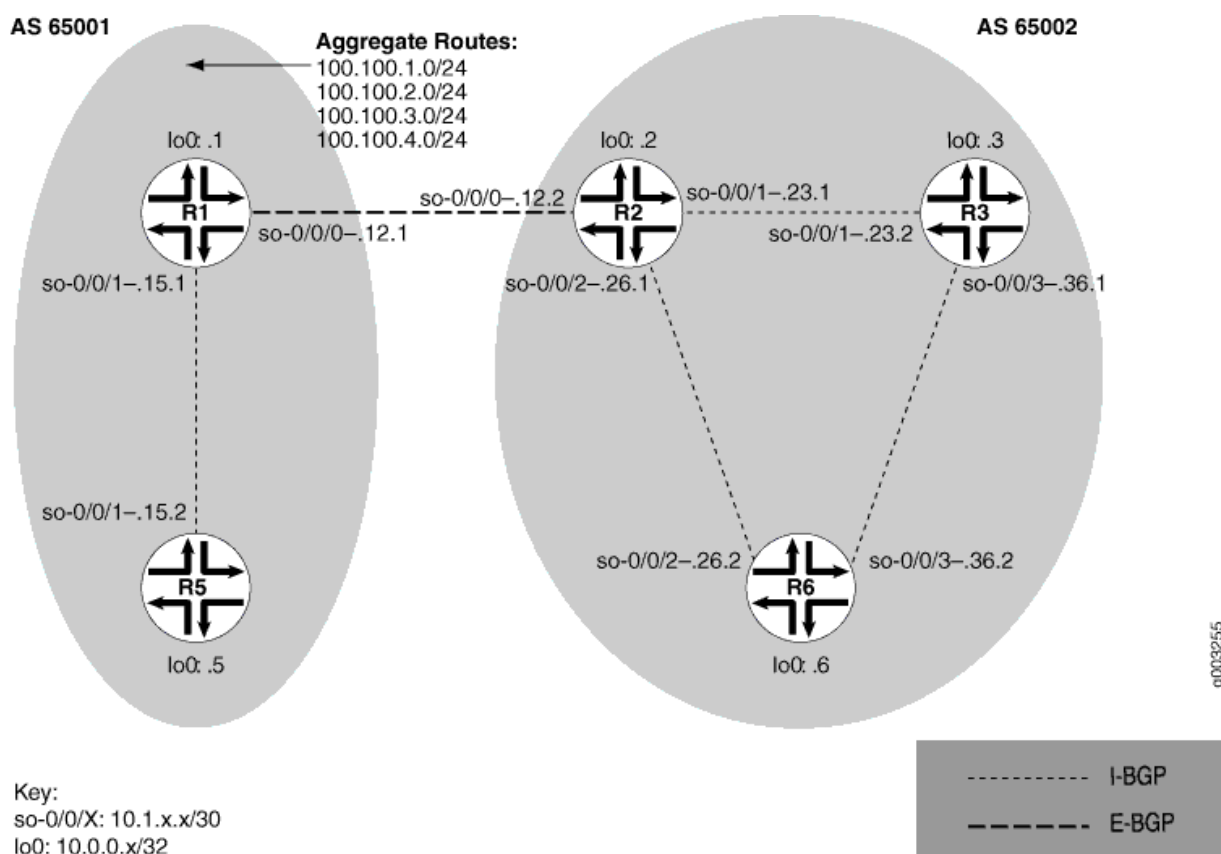
Figure 50: Process for Diagnosing Problems in Your Network



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 51 on page 736 shows the network topology used in this topic to illustrate the process of diagnosing problems in a network.

Figure 51: Network with a Problem



The network in Figure 51 on page 736 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 100.100.0/24 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:

- *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*

## Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection

### IN THIS SECTION

- Problem | 737
- Solution | 737

### Problem

### Description

The symptoms of a problem in your network are usually quite obvious, such as the failure to reach a remote host.

### Solution

To identify the symptoms of a problem on your network, start at one end of your network and follow the routes to the other end, entering all or one of the following Junos OS command-line interfaces (CLI) operational mode commands:

```
user@host> ping (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> show route (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> traceroute (ip-address | host-name)
```

### Sample Output

```
user@R6> ping 10.0.0.5
PING 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5): 56 data bytes
36 bytes from 10.1.26.1: Time to live exceeded
Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst
```

```

 4  5  00 0054 e2db  0 0000 01 01 a8c6 10.1.26.2 10.0.0.5

36 bytes from 10.1.26.1: Time to live exceeded
Vr HL TOS Len  ID Flg  off TTL Pro  cks      Src      Dst
 4  5  00 0054 e2de  0 0000 01 01 a8c3 10.1.26.2 10.0.0.5

36 bytes from 10.1.26.1: Time to live exceeded
Vr HL TOS Len  ID Flg  off TTL Pro  cks      Src      Dst
 4  5  00 0054 e2e2  0 0000 01 01 a8bf 10.1.26.2 10.0.0.5

^C
--- 10.0.0.5 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 20 destinations, 20 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32          *[IS-IS/165] 00:02:39, metric 10
                    > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0

user@R6> traceroute 10.0.0.5
traceroute to 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1)  0.649 ms  0.521 ms  0.490 ms
 2  10.1.26.2 (10.1.26.2)  0.521 ms  0.537 ms  0.507 ms
 3  10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1)  0.523 ms  0.536 ms  0.514 ms
 4  10.1.26.2 (10.1.26.2)  0.528 ms  0.551 ms  0.523 ms
 5  10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1)  0.531 ms  0.550 ms  0.524 ms

```

## Meaning

The sample output shows an unsuccessful ping command in which the packets are being rejected because the time to live is exceeded. The output for the `show route` command shows the interface (10.1.26.1) that you can examine further for possible problems. The `traceroute` command shows the loop between 10.1.26.1 (R2) and 10.1.26.2 (R6), as indicated by the continuous repetition of the two interface addresses.

## Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Problem | 739](#)

● [Solution | 739](#)

### Problem

#### Description

A particular symptom can be the result of one or more causes. Narrow down the focus of your search to find each individual cause of the unwanted behavior.

#### Solution

To isolate the cause of a particular problem, enter one or all of the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show < configuration | bgp | interfaces | isis | ospf | route
>
```

Your particular problem may require the use of more than just the commands listed above. See the appropriate command reference for a more exhaustive list of commonly used operational mode commands.

#### Sample Output

```
user@R6> show interfaces terse
```

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.56.2/30	
			iso		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.26.2/30	
			iso		
so-0/0/3	up	up			

```
so-0/0/3.0          up    up    inet 10.1.36.2/30
                    iso
[...Output truncated...]
```

The following sample output is from R2:

```
user@R2> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 22 destinations, 25 routes (22 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32          *[Static/5] 00:16:21
                    > to 10.1.26.2 via so-0/0/2.0
                    [BGP/170] 3d 20:23:35, MED 5, localpref 100
                    AS path: 65001 I
                    > to 10.1.12.1 via so-0/0/0.0
```

### Meaning

The sample output shows that all interfaces on R6 are up. The output from R2 shows that a static route [Static/5] configured on R2 points to R6 (10.1.26.2) and is the preferred route to R5 because of its low preference value. However, the route is looping from R2 to R6, as indicated by the missing reference to R5 (10.1.15.2).

## Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem

### IN THIS SECTION

- Problem | 741
- Solution | 741

## Problem

### Description

The appropriate action depends on the type of problem you have isolated. In this example, a static route configured on R2 is deleted from the [routing-options] hierarchy level. Other appropriate actions might include the following:

### Solution

- Check the local router's configuration and edit it if appropriate.
- Troubleshoot the intermediate router.
- Check the remote host configuration and edit it if appropriate.
- Troubleshoot routing protocols.
- Identify additional possible causes.

To resolve the problem in this example, enter the following Junos OS CLI commands:

```
[edit]
user@R2# delete routing-options static route destination-
prefix
user@R2# commit and-quit
user@R2# show route destination-prefix
```

### Sample Output

```
[edit]
user@R2# delete routing-options static route 10.0.0.5/32

[edit]
user@R2# commit and-quit
commit complete
Exiting configuration mode

user@R2> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 22 destinations, 24 routes (22 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
10.0.0.5/32      *[BGP/170] 3d 20:26:17, MED 5, localpref 100
                  AS path: 65001 I
                  > to 10.1.12.1 via so-0/0/0.0
```

### Meaning

The sample output shows the static route deleted from the [routing-options] hierarchy and the new configuration committed. The output for the `show route` command now shows the BGP route as the preferred route, as indicated by the asterisk (\*).

## Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Problem | 742](#)

● [Solution | 743](#)

### Problem

#### Description

If the problem is solved, you are finished. If the problem remains or a new problem is identified, start the process over again.

You can address possible causes in any order. In relation to the network in *Isolating a Broken Network Connection*, we chose to work from the local router toward the remote router, but you might start at a different point, particularly if you have reason to believe that the problem is related to a known issue, such as a recent change in configuration.



## Solution

To evaluate the solution, enter the following Junos OS CLI commands:

```

user@host> show route (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> ping (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> traceroute (ip-address | host-name)

```

## Sample Output

```

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 20 destinations, 20 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32          *[BGP/170] 00:01:35, MED 5, localpref 100, from 10.0.0.2
                    AS path: 65001 I
                    > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0

user@R6> ping 10.0.0.5
PING 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.5: icmp_seq=0 ttl=253 time=0.866 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=253 time=0.837 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=253 time=0.796 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.5 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.796/0.833/0.866/0.029 ms

user@R6> traceroute 10.0.0.5
traceroute to 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1)  0.629 ms  0.538 ms  0.497 ms
 2  10.1.12.1 (10.1.12.1)  0.534 ms  0.538 ms  0.510 ms
 3  10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5)  0.776 ms  0.705 ms  0.672 ms

```

## Meaning

The sample output shows that there is now a connection between R6 and R5. The `show route` command shows that the BGP route to R5 is preferred, as indicated by the asterisk (\*). The `ping` command is successful and the `traceroute` command shows that the path from R6 to R5 is through R2 (10.1.26.1), and then through R1 (10.1.12.1).

# Troubleshooting IS-IS

## IN THIS CHAPTER

- Verifying the IS-IS Protocol | 744
- Verifying the IS-IS Configuration on a Router in a Network | 758
- Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies | 768
- Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information | 773
- Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail | 778
- Displaying Sent or Received IS-IS Protocol Packets | 780

## Verifying the IS-IS Protocol

### IN THIS SECTION

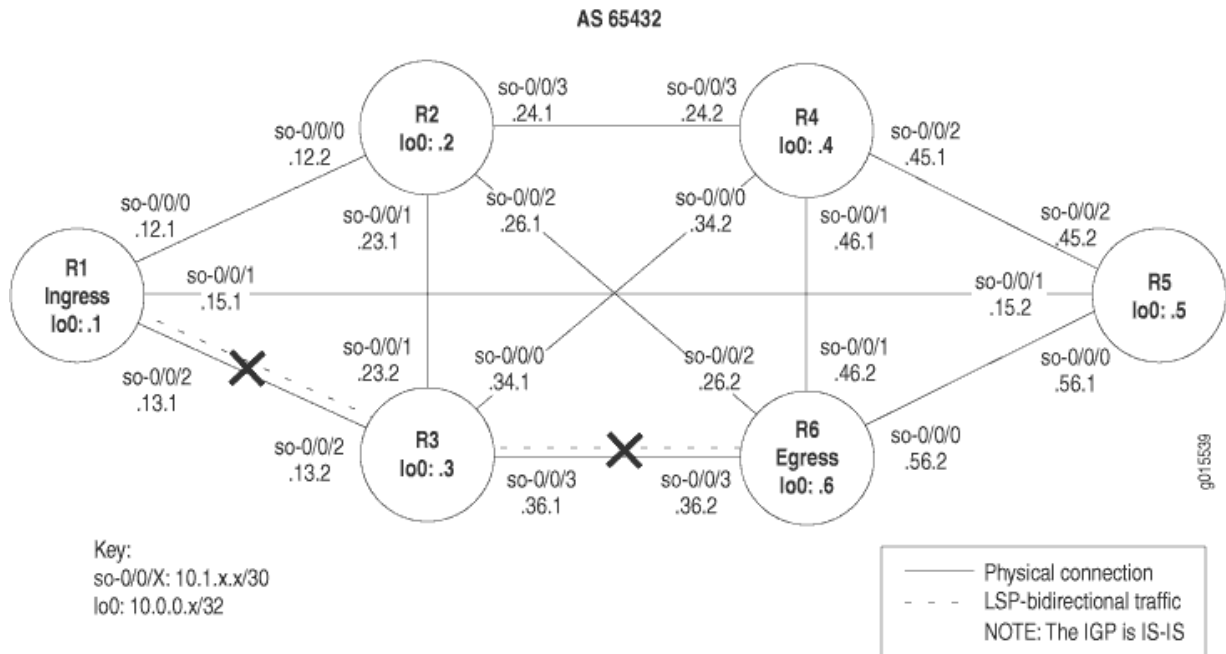
- Verify the LSP | 745
- Verify IS-IS Adjacencies and Interfaces | 748
- Verify the IS-IS Configuration | 750
- Take Appropriate Action | 752
- Verify the LSP Again | 754

### Purpose

If your MPLS network is configured with IS-IS as the interior gateway protocol (IGP), and the output of the `show mpls lsp extensive` command shows that there is a problem, check the IP and IS-IS layers. Because IS-IS and IP are independent of each other, you can check either layer first. For more information about checking the IP layer, see *Verifying the IP Layer*.

After you have checked the IP layer and determined that there is still a problem, check the IS-IS layer, verify that IS-IS adjacencies are up, and make sure that the interfaces and IS-IS protocol are configured correctly.

Figure 52: MPLS Network Broken at the IS-IS Protocol Layer



To check the IS-IS protocol, follow these steps:

## Verify the LSP

### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 745
- Action | 746
- Meaning | 748

### 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

### command-name

```
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

### command-name

```

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

### command-name

```

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

IN THIS SECTION

Purpose | 748

Action | 748

Meaning | 750

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

command-name

```
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

### command-name

```

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 [MPLS Network Broken at the IP and IGP Layers](#), 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.

SEE ALSO

- 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

IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 750
- Action | 751
- Meaning | 752

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

### command-name

```
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.

## Take Appropriate Action

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Problem | 752](#)

● [Solution | 752](#)

## 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.

**SEE ALSO**

| [IS-IS User Guide](#)

## Verify the LSP Again

### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 754
- Action | 754
- Meaning | 758

### 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

#### command-name

```
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

### command-name

```

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

#### command-name

```

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.

## Verifying the IS-IS Configuration on a Router in a Network

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Check the Configuration of a Level 1/Level 2 Router | 760](#)
- [Check the Configuration of a Level 1 Router | 763](#)
- [Check the Configuration of a Level 2 Router | 766](#)

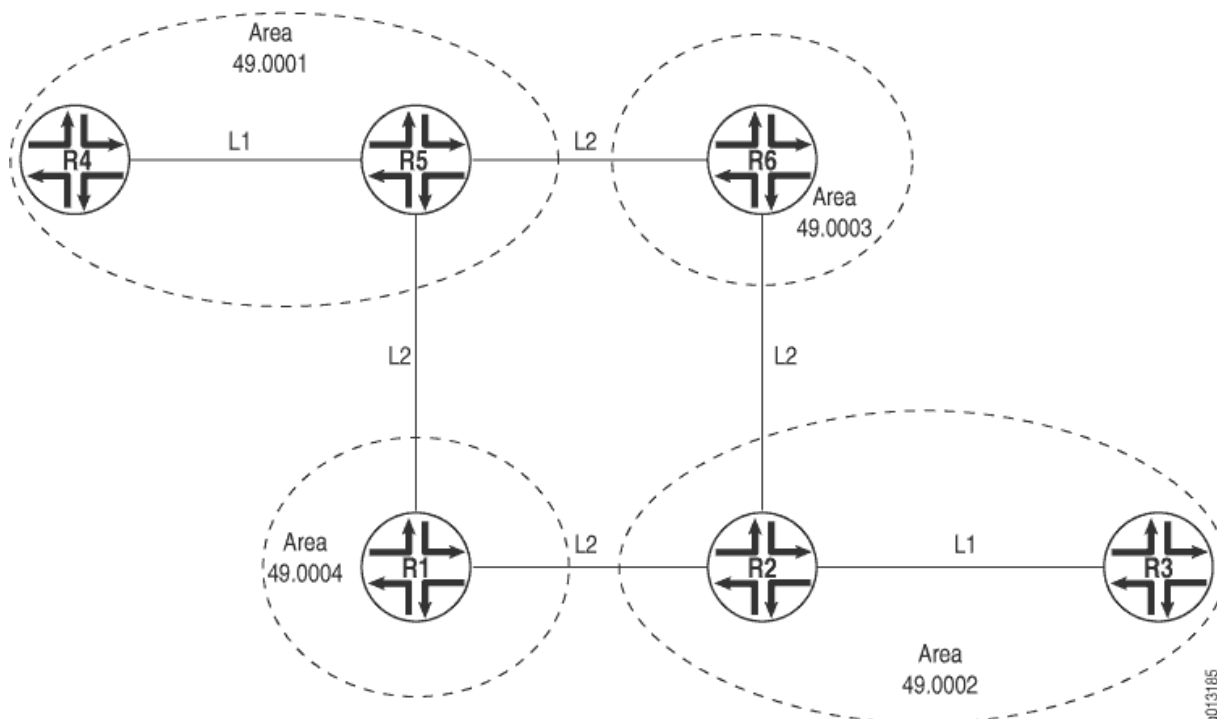
## Purpose

For IS-IS to run on a router (intermediate system) in your network, you must enable IS-IS on the router, configure a network entity title (NET) on the loopback interface (lo0), and configure `family iso` on all interfaces on which you want to run IS-IS. When you enable IS-IS on a router, Level 1 and Level 2 are enabled by default.



Figure 53 on page 759 illustrates an example of routers at different levels in an IS-IS topology.

Figure 53: Levels in an IS-IS Network Topology

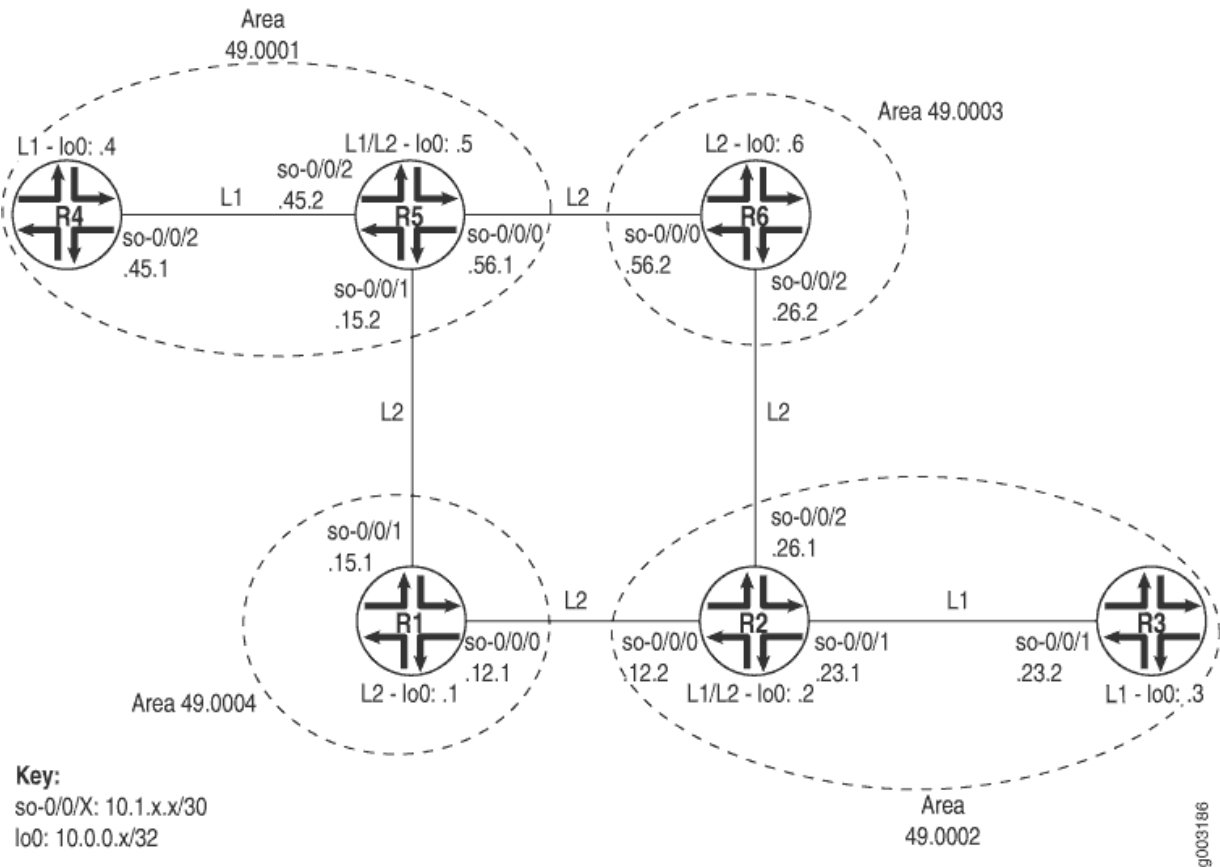


The network in Figure 53 on page 759 is organized hierarchically and consists of Level 2, Level 1/Level 2, and Level 1 routers in one autonomous system (AS) divided into four areas: 49.0001, 49.0002, 49.0003, and 49.0004. The Level 2 routers route toward other autonomous systems. The Level 1/Level 2 routers route between areas and to other autonomous systems. The Level 1 routers route within an area, and when the destination is outside the local area, they route toward a Level1/Level2 system.

In the following topics, the configuration of the various types of routers is examined.

Figure 54 on page 760 provides more details about the IS-IS network topology in Figure 53 on page 759 so that you can verify the configuration output of the various routers.

Figure 54: IS-IS Network Topology with Details



To verify that IS-IS is configured correctly on routers at different levels, follow these steps:

### Check the Configuration of a Level 1/Level 2 Router

#### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 761
- Action | 761
- Meaning | 763

## Purpose

Check the configuration of a Level 1/Level 2 router.

## Action

To verify the IS-IS configuration of a Level 1/Level 2 router in your network, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) commands:

```
user@host# [edit protocols isis] show
user@host# [edit protocols isis]
user@host# run show isis interface
user@host# [edit] edit interfaces
user@host# [edit interfaces] show
```

The following output is for an IS-IS configuration on R2, a Level 1/Level 2 router in the network shown.

## Sample Output

### command-name

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R2# show
interface so-0/0/0.0 {
    level 2 metric 10;
    level 1 disable;
}
interface so-0/0/1.0 {
    level 2 disable;
    level 1 metric 10;
}
interface so-0/0/2.0 {
    level 2 metric 10;
    level 1 disable;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0;

[edit protocols isis]
```

```
user@R2# run 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	3	0x1 Point to Point	Point to Point	10/10
so-0/0/2.0	2	0x1 Disabled	Point to Point	10/10

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
user@R2# show
```

```
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-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.26.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.2/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.1000.0000.0002.00;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```

## Meaning

The sample output shows a basic configuration of IS-IS on R2, a Level 1/Level 2 router. The basic configuration is at the [edit protocols isis] and [edit interfaces] hierarchy levels.

At the [edit protocols isis] level, five interfaces are included: so-0/0/0, so-0/0/1, so-0/0/2, fxp0, and the loopback interface (lo0). Two interfaces, so-0/0/0.0 and so-0/0/2.0, have Level 1 disabled, making them Level 2 interfaces. One interface, so-0/0/1.0, has Level 2 disabled, making it a Level 1 interface. The management interface (fxp0) is disabled so that IS-IS packets are not sent over it, and the loopback interface (lo0) is included because it becomes a point of connection from the router to the IS-IS network.

At the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level, all of the interfaces included in the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level are configured with family iso, and the loopback interface (lo0) is configured with the NET address 49.0002.1000.0000.0002.00. Every router in an IS-IS network must have at least one NET address that identifies a point of connection to the IS-IS network. The NET address is generally configured on the loopback interface (lo0). Routers that participate in multiple areas can have multiple NET addresses.

## SEE ALSO

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## Check the Configuration of a Level 1 Router

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Purpose | 763](#)
- [Action | 764](#)
- [Meaning | 765](#)

## Purpose

To check the configuration of a Level 1 router.

## Action

To check the configuration of a Level 1 router, enter the following CLI commands:

```
user@host# [edit protocols isis] show
user@host# [edit protocols isis] run show isis interface
user@host# [edit] edit interfaces
user@host# [edit interfaces] show
```

The following sample output is for R4, a Level 1 router in the network shown in The following output is for an IS-IS configuration on R2, a Level 1/Level 2 router in the network shown.

## Sample Output

### command-name

```
[edit protocols isis]

user@R4# show
level 2 disable;
interface so-0/0/2.0 {
    level 1 metric 10;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0;
[edit protocols isis]

user@R4# run 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-0/0/2.0         1   0x1 Point to Point    Disabled       10/10
[edit interfaces]

user@R4# show
so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.45.1/30;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.4/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0001.1000.0000.0004.00;
        }
    }
}
}

```

## Meaning

The sample output shows a basic configuration of IS-IS on R4, a Level 1 router. The basic configuration is at the [edit protocols isis] and [edit interfaces] hierarchy levels.

At the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level, three interfaces are included: so-0/0/2.0, fxp0, and the loopback interface (lo0). Level 2 is disabled on the router, making it a Level 1 router that sends packets within its local area, 49.0001. When a packet destination is outside the local area, R4 establishes an adjacency with the nearest Level 1/Level 2 router (R5) that forwards the packets. For more information about adjacencies, see [Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies](#).

One interface, so-0/0/2.0, is configured for IS-IS. The management interface (fxp0) is disabled so that IS-IS packets are not sent over it, and the loopback interface (lo0) is included because it becomes a point of connection from the router to the IS-IS network.

At the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level, the interface included in the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level is also configured with family iso, and the loopback interface (lo0) is configured with the NET address of 49.0001.1000.0000.0004.00. Every router in an IS-IS network must have at least one NET address that identifies a point of connection to the IS-IS network. The NET address is generally configured on the loopback interface (lo0). Routers that participate in multiple areas can have multiple NET addresses.

## SEE ALSO

| [Example: Configuring IS-IS](#) | 13

## Check the Configuration of a Level 2 Router

### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 766
- Action | 766
- Meaning | 768

### Purpose

Check the configuration of a Level 2 router.

### Action

To check the configuration of a Level 2 router, enter the following CLI commands:

```
user@host# [edit protocols isis] show
user@host# [edit protocols isis] run show isis interface
user@host# [edit] edit interfaces
user@host# [edit interfaces] show
```

The following sample output is for R6, a Level 2 router in the network shown.

### Sample Output

#### command-name

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# show
level 1 disable;
interface so-0/0/0.0 {
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface so-0/0/2.0 {
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
```



```

    disable;
}
interface lo0.0;

[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# run 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-0/0/2.0         2  0x1 Disabled          Point to Point   10/10

[edit interfaces]
user@R6# show
so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.56.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.26.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.6/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0003.1000.0000.0006.00;
        }
    }
}

```

## Meaning

The sample output shows a basic configuration of IS-IS on R6, a Level 2 router. The basic configuration is at the `[edit protocols isis]` and `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy levels.

At the `[edit protocols isis]` level, four interfaces are included: `so-0/0/0.0`, `so-0/0/2.0`, `fxp0`, and the loopback interface (`lo0`). Level 1 is disabled on the two SONET/SDH interfaces, making this a Level 2 router that routes between areas and toward other ASs. The management interface (`fxp0`) is disabled so that IS-IS packets are not sent over it, and the loopback interface (`lo0`) is included because it becomes a point of connection from the router to the IS-IS network.

At the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level, the interfaces included in the `[edit protocols isis]` hierarchy level are also configured with `family iso`, and the loopback interface (`lo0`) is configured with the NET address of `49.0003.1000.0000.0006.00`. Every router in an IS-IS network must have at least one NET address that identifies a point of connection to the IS-IS network. The NET address is generally configured on the loopback interface (`lo0`). Routers that participate in multiple areas can have multiple NET addresses.

## SEE ALSO

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies

### IN THIS SECTION

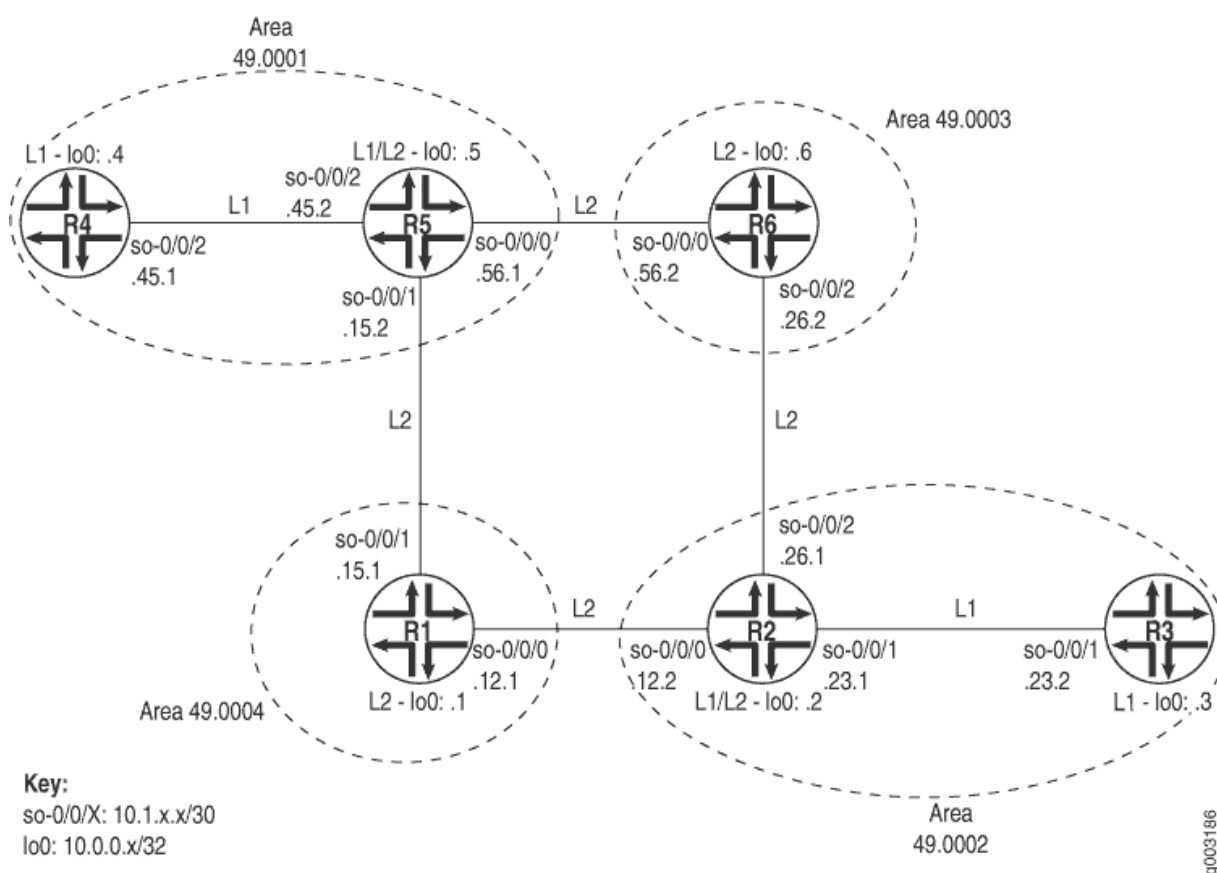
- [Verifying Adjacent Routers | 770](#)
- [Examine the Forwarding Table | 772](#)

## 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 55 on page 769 illustrates the example IS-IS topology used for the procedures in this topic.

**Figure 55: 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 55 on page 769 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:

## Verifying Adjacent Routers

IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 770
- Action | 770
- Meaning | 771

### 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](#) .

### Sample Output

command-name

```
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](#). 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

### IN THIS SECTION

- Purpose | 772
- Action | 772
- Meaning | 773

### 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

#### command-name

```
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 | 744

## Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information

### IN THIS SECTION

- Action | 773
- Meaning | 775

### 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 12, packet length 4469
Nov 29 23:17:55 hold time 30, circuit id 6
Nov 29 23:17:55 neighbor state up
Nov 29 23:17:55 speaks IP
Nov 29 23:17:55 area address 99.0000 (1)
Nov 29 23:17:55 IP address 10.10.10.33
Nov 29 23:17:55 4396 bytes of total padding
Nov 29 23:17:55 updating neighbor abc-core-02

```

### Meaning

Table 7 on page 775 lists tracing flags that can be configured specific to IS-IS and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 7: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
csn	Complete sequence number PDU (CSNP)	<p>Nov 28 20:02:48 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:02:48 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>With the <b>detail</b> option.</p> <p>Nov 28 20:06:08 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1146Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x1c4f8 checksum 0xa1e9Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-core-02.00-00 lifetime 411Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x7435 checksum 0x5424Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-brdr-01.00-00 lifetime 465Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0xf73 checksum 0xab10Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00 lifetime 1089Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x1616 checksum 0xdb29Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-edge-02.00-00 lifetime 1103Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x45cc checksum 0x6883</p>

Table 7: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags *(Continued)*

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
<b>hello</b>	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
<b>lsp</b>	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
<b>lsp-generation</b>	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
<b>packets</b>	All IS-IS protocol packets	Not available.

Table 7: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags *(Continued)*

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
<b>psn</b>	Partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) packets	<p>Nov 28 20:40:39 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-01, interface so-1/1/0.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:40:39 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-02, interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:41:36 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:41:36 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/0.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:35 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-02, interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:35 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00 lifetime 1196</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:35 sequence 0x68c checksum 0x746d</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:35 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-01, interface so-1/1/0.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:35 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00 lifetime 1196</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:35 sequence 0x68c checksum 0x746d</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:49 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:49 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1197</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:49 sequence 0x1c4fb checksum 0x9bec</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:49 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/0.0</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:49 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1197</p> <p>Nov 28 20:42:49 sequence 0x1c4fb checksum 0x9bec</p>
<b>spf</b>	Shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations	<p>Nov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling SPF for L1: Reconfig</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling multicast SPF for L1: Reconfig</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling SPF for L2: Reconfig</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling multicast SPF for L2: Reconfig</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:02 Running L1 SPF</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF initialization complete: 0.000099s cumulative time</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF primary processing complete: 0.000303s cumulative time</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF result postprocessing complete: 0.000497s cumulative time</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF RIB postprocessing complete: 0.000626s cumulative time</p> <p>Nov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF routing table postprocessing complete: 0.000736s cumulative time</p>

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## 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 | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## 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
```

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)



# 4

PART

## Configuration Statements and Operational Commands

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---

# Configuration Statements

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## admin-group

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- [Hierarchy Level](#) | 787
- [Description](#) | 787
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## Syntax

```
admin-group {  
    exclude [ group-name ];  
    include-all [ group-name ];  
    include-any [ group-name ];  
    preference [ group-name ];  
}
```

# Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options backup-selection destination prefix
interface interface name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances instance-name routing-options backup-
selection destination prefix interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances instance-name routing-options backup-selection destination prefix
interface interface-name],
[edit routing-options backup-selection destination prefix interface interface name]
```

## Description

Define the administrative groups criteria for the selection of the backup path.

**NOTE:** Configure group names of admin-group under the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.

## Options

<b>exclude</b> [ <i>group-name</i> ]	Specify the administrative groups to be excluded. The backup path is not selected as the loop-free alternate (LFA) or backup next hop if any of the links in the path have any one of the listed administrative groups.
	<b>group-name</b> Name of one or more admin-group defined under the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.
<b>include-all</b> [ <i>group-name</i> ]	Require each link in the backup path to have all the listed administrative groups in order to accept the path.
	<b>group-name</b> Name of one or more admin-group defined under the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.
<b>include-any</b> [ <i>group-name</i> ]	Require each link in the backup path to have at least one of the listed administrative groups in order to select the path.
	<b>group-name</b> Name of one or more admin-group defined under the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.
<b>preference</b> [ <i>group-name</i> ]	Define an ordered set of administrative groups that specifies the preference of the backup path. The leftmost element in the set is given the highest preference.

***group-name*** Name of one or more admin-group defined under 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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol](#)

[Configuring Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol](#)

*Understanding Backup Selection Policy for OSPF Protocol*

[backup-selection \(Protocols IS-IS\)](#)

## auto-bandwidth

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Hierarchy Level | 789](#)
- [Description | 789](#)
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- [Release Information | 791](#)

## Syntax

```

auto-bandwidth {
  template name {
    adjust-interval adjust-interval;
    adjust-threshold adjust-threshold;
    auto-bandwidth-subscription auto-bandwidth-subscription;
    statistic-collection-interval statistic-collection-interval;
  }
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files files>    <size size> <(world-readable | no-world-readable)>;
    flag (all | state | timer) {
      detail detail;
      disable disable;
      receive receive;
      send send;
    }
  }
}

```

## 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]

```

## Description

Configure an auto-bandwidth template to define parameters that measure the available bandwidth and periodically trigger updates to RSVP and IGP. You can configure this option both at the IS-IS protocol level or at the IS-IS interface level.

Traffic samples are collected periodically at each statistics interval and the average SPRING bandwidth utilization is calculated. If this average value increases beyond the configured adjust threshold percentage, that is the last reported SPRING bandwidth, then RSVP adjusts the subscription percentage accordingly. which might cause RSVP LSP preemption, IGP updates, and further re-routing of RSVP LSPs. However, if the SPRING bandwidth utilization drops below the configured threshold, the RSVP subscription percentage is modified to reflect the increase. You can configure parameters such as the threshold, the collection interval, and the adjust interval as per your requirements.



**CAUTION:** Configure the `adjust-interval` and `statistics-interval` options appropriately to avoid scaling issues. You can fine tune these values based on route and label-switched path (LSP) scale.

## Options

<b>template <i>name</i></b>	Specify an auto-bandwidth template name with a maximum length of 64 characters.
<b>adjust-interval</b>	Specify the time interval after which the average bandwidth utilization is measured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Range:</b> 30 through 3600 seconds</li> <li>• <b>Default:</b> 900 seconds</li> </ul>
<b>adjust-threshold</b>	Specify the percentage change threshold after which an action is triggered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Range:</b> 0 through 100 percent</li> <li>• <b>Default:</b> 10 percent</li> </ul>
<b>auto-bandwidth-subscription</b>	Specify the threshold for RSVP subscription in percentage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Range:</b> 0 through 200 percent</li> <li>• <b>Default:</b> 100 percent</li> </ul>
<b>statistic-collection-interval</b>	Specify the time interval after which the traffic statistics is collected from the line cards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Range:</b> 10 through 300 seconds</li> <li>• <b>Default:</b> 60 seconds</li> </ul>

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.



## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[traffic-statistics](#) | [926](#)

[update-threshold-max-reservable](#) | [928](#)

## backup-selection (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Hierarchy Level](#) | [792](#)
- [Description](#) | [792](#)
- [Options](#) | [792](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [795](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [796](#)

## Syntax

```
backup-selection {
  destination prefix {
    interface (interface-name| all){
      admin-group {
        exclude [ group-name ];
        include-all [ group-name ];
        include-any [ group-name ];
        preference [ group-name ];
      }
      bandwidth-greater-equal-primary;
      dest-metric (highest | lowest);
      downstream-paths-only;
```

```

metric-order [ root dest ];
node {
    exclude [ node-address ];
    preference [ node-address ];
}
node-tag {
    exclude [ route-tag ];
    preference [ route-tag ];
}
protection-type (link | node | node-link);
root-metric (highest | lowest);
srlg (loose | strict);
evaluation-order [ admin-group srlg bandwidth protection-type node node-tag
metric ] ;
    }
}
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances instance-name routing-options],
[edit routing-instances instance-name routing-options],
[edit routing-options]

```

## Description

Define backup selection policies, per prefix per primary next-hop interface, to enforce loop-free alternate (LFA) selection based on admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, node, node-tag, and metric attributes of the backup path.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

## Options

<b>destination <i>prefix</i></b>	Define the backup selection policy for a particular destination prefix or for all the prefixes. The <i>prefix</i> is the destination prefix name and prefix length. You can specify 0/0 for the IPv4 least-specific prefix or 0::0/0 for the IPv6 least-specific prefix.
<b>interface</b>	Define the backup selection policy for a specific primary next hop.

<i>interface-name</i>	Name of the primary next-hop interface.
<b>all</b>	All the interfaces.
<b>bandwidth-greater-equal-primary</b>	Allow the selection of the backup next hop only if the bandwidth is greater than or equal to the bandwidth of the primary next hop.
<b>dest-metric</b> <b>(highest   lowest)</b>	Specify the metric from the one-hop neighbor or from the remote router such as an RSVP backup label-switched-path (LSP) tail-end router to the final destination. <div> <div><b>highest</b></div> <div>Select the backup path that has the highest destination metric.</div> <div><b>lowest</b></div> <div>Select the backup path that has the lowest destination metric.</div> </div>
<b>downstream-paths-only</b>	Select the backup path that is a downstream path to the destination.
<b>evaluation-order</b> <b>[ admin-group</b> <b>srlg bandwidth</b> <b>protection-type</b> <b>neighbor</b> <b>neighbor-tag</b> <b>metric ]</b>	Control the order and the criteria of evaluating the backup path. The default order of evaluation is admin-group, srlg, bandwidth, protection-type, neighbor, neighbor-tag, and metric. <div> <div><b>NOTE:</b> For the explicitly configured evaluation order, only the listed attributes influence the selection of the backup path.</div> </div>
<b>metric-order</b> <b>[ root dest ]</b>	Specify the order of preference of the root and the destination metric during the backup path selection. The preference order can be: <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [root dest] — Backup path selection or preference is first based on the root-metric criteria. If the criteria of all the root-metric is the same, then the selection or preference is based on the dest-metric.</li> <li>• [dest root] — Backup path selection or preference is first based on the dest-metric criteria. If the criteria of all the dest-metric is the same, then the selection is based on the root-metric.</li> </ul> <div> <div><b>NOTE:</b> By default, backup paths with lower destination metric criteria are selected or preferred. If the criteria is the same, then the lowest root metric criteria is preferred or selected.</div> </div> </div> <div> <div><b>root</b></div> <div>The metric to a one-hop neighbor or a remote router.</div> </div>

	<b>dest</b>	The metric from a one-hop neighbor or remote router to the final destination.
<b>protection-type</b> (link   node   node-link)		Specify the required protection type of the backup path.
		<div> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If no protection-type is configured, then by default the first best path that matches all the other criteria is executed.</p> </div>
	<b>link</b>	Select the backup path that provides link protection.
	<b>node</b>	Select the backup path that provides node protection.
	<b>node-link</b>	Allow either node or link protection LFA where node-protection LFA is preferred over link-protection LFA.
<b>root-metric</b> (highest   lowest)		Specify the metric to the one-hop neighbor or to the remote router such as an RSVP backup label-switched-path (LSP) tail-end router.
	<b>highest</b>	Select the highest root metric.
	<b>lowest</b>	Select the lowest root metric.
<b>srlg (loose   strict)</b>		Define the backup selection to either allow or reject the common shared risk link groups (SRLGs) between the primary link and any link in the backup path.
	<b>loose</b>	Allow the backup path that has common srlgs between the primary link and any link in the backup path. A backup path with a fewer number of srlg collisions is preferred.
	<b>strict</b>	Reject the backup path that has common srlgs between the primary link and each link in the backup path.
<b>node</b>		Define a list of loop-back IP addresses of the adjacent nodes to either prefer or exclude in the backup path selection. The node can be a local (adjacent router) node, remote node, or any other router in the backup path.
		<div> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The nodes are identified through the TE-router-ID TLV advertised by a node in the LSP.</p> </div>

<b>exclude</b> [ <i>node-address</i> ]	Specify the list of nodes to be excluded. The backup path that has a router from the list is not selected as the loop-free alternative or backup next hop.
<b>node-address</b>	Name of one or more nodes to be excluded during backup path selection.
<b>preference</b> [ <i>node-address</i> ]	Define an ordered set of nodes to be preferred. The backup path having the leftmost node is selected.
<b>node-address</b>	Name of one or more nodes to be preferred in the backup path selection.

**node-tag** Define per-neighbor policy to either prefer or exclude a backup path.

**NOTE:** This statement identifies a group of nodes in the network based on criteria such as the same neighbor tag values for all PE nodes. This is implemented using IS-IS admin-tags.

<b>exclude</b> [ <i>node-address</i> ]	Specify the list of nodes to be excluded. The backup path that has a router from the list is not selected as the loop-free alternative or backup next hop.
<b>node-address</b>	Name of one or more nodes to be excluded during backup path selection.
<b>preference</b> [ <i>node-address</i> ]	Define an ordered set of nodes to be preferred. The backup path having the leftmost node is selected.
<b>node-address</b>	Name of one or more nodes to be preferred in the backup path selection.

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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol*

[Example: Configuring Backup Selection Policy for IS-IS Protocol](#) | 90

## backup-spf-options (Protocols IS-IS)

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- [Hierarchy Level](#) | 797
- [Description](#) | 797
- [Options](#) | 797
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | 797
- [Release Information](#) | 798

## Syntax

```
backup-spf options {  
  node-link-degradation;  
  per-prefix-calculation;  
  remote-backup-calculation;  
  use-source-packet-routing;  
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure options for running the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm for backup next hops for protected interfaces. Use these options to override the default behavior of having Junos OS calculate backup paths for all the topologies in an instance when at least one interface is configured with link protection or node-link protection.

This configuration option is used in conjunction with the `node-link-protection` statement to compute per-prefix loop-free alternate routes (LFAs).

## Options

<b>node-link-degradation</b>	Degrade an interface from node-link to link protection in case no node protection LFA route is found for a given destination node.
<b>per-prefix-calculation</b>	Calculate backup next hops for non-best prefix originators.
<b>remote-backup-calculation</b>	Determine the remote LFA backup paths from the point of local repair (PLR) in an IS-IS network. For every protected link on the PLR, Junos OS creates a dynamic LDP label-switched path to reach the remote LFA node. When the primary link fails, the PLR uses these remote LFA backup paths to reach all the destinations reachable through the primary-link.
<b>use-source-packet-routing</b>	Enable use of source packet routing node segment labels for computing backup paths for normal IPv4 or IPv6 IS-IS prefixes and primary IS-IS source packet routing node segments.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control-level—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R3.

node-link-degradation option added in Junos OS Release 14.2.

use-source-packet-routing option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R1 for MX Series and PTX Series routers.

Support for this option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX5100 and QFX10000 switches.

Support for remote-backup-calculation option introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for QFX5100, QFX5110, and QFX5200 switches.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Services](#)

*Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP*

## bandwidth-based-metrics

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Hierarchy Level | 799](#)
- [Description | 799](#)
- [Options | 799](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 800](#)
- [Release Information | 800](#)

## Syntax

```
bandwidth-based-metrics {
  bandwidth threshold {
    metric metric;
```



```

    }
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems name protocols isis interface-group name level name topology],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis interface-group name level name
topology],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name protocols isis interface-group
name level name topology],
[edit protocols isis interface-group name level name topology],
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis interface-group name level name topology],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name protocols isis interface-group name level name topology]

```

## Description

Specify a set of bandwidth threshold values and associated metric values for an IS-IS interface or a group of interfaces configured under IS-IS interface-group. Depending on the combined bandwidth of the member interfaces, IS-IS advertises the specified metric value for the interface. When the cumulative bandwidth of an interface group changes, Junos OS automatically sets the interface metric to the value associated with the appropriate bandwidth threshold value. We recommend a maximum of 3 sets of bandwidth threshold values and associated metric values for easy interface management.

**NOTE:** You must also configure a default static metric value for the interface or topology with the bandwidth-based-metric statement. Junos OS uses this value to calculate the cost of a route from the IS-IS interface or topology if the bandwidth for the interface is higher than any of the specified bandwidth threshold values. In case you have not configured the default static metric value IS-IS calculates the metric based on the reference-bandwidth.

## Options

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>bandwidth <i>threshold</i></b>  | Specify the bandwidth threshold in bits per second. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Range:</b> 9600 through 1,000,000,000,000</li> </ul>        |
| <b>metric <i>metric metric</i></b> | Specify a metric value to associate with a specific bandwidth value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Range:</b> 0 through 16,777,215</li> </ul> |

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[link-group-protection \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 852](#)

[show isis interface-group | 1050](#)

## bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 800](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 801](#)
- [Description | 801](#)
- [Options | 802](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 803](#)
- [Release Information | 803](#)

## Syntax

```
bfd-liveness-detection {  
  authentication {  
    algorithm algorithm-name;  
    key-chain key-chain-name;  
    loose-check;  
  }  
  detection-time {
```

```

        threshold milliseconds;
    }
    minimum-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
    multiplier number;
    no-adaptation;
    transmit-interval {
        minimum-interval milliseconds;
        threshold milliseconds;
    }
    version (1 | automatic);
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis
interface interface-name],
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name family inet|inet6],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name]

```

## Description

Configure bidirectional failure detection timers and authentication.

**NOTE:** Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, you can configure IS-IS BFD sessions for the IPv6 address family. Therefore, this configuration statement is also available under the [edit protocols isis *interface interface-name* family inet|inet6] hierarchy level.

The BFD failure detection timers are adaptive and can be adjusted to be faster or slower. 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 does not affect traffic flow on the routing device.

## Options

authentication algorithm *algorithm-name* —Configure the algorithm used to authenticate the specified BFD session: simple-password, keyed-md5, keyed-sha-1, meticulous-keyed-md5, meticulous-keyed-sha-1.

authentication key-chain *key-chain-name*—Associate a security key with the specified BFD session using the name of the security keychain. The name you specify must match one of the keychains configured in the authentication-key-chains key-chain statement at the [edit security] hierarchy level.

authentication loose-check—(Optional) Configure loose authentication checking on the BFD session. Use only for transitional periods when authentication might not be configured at both ends of the BFD session.

detection-time threshold *milliseconds*—Configure a threshold for the adaptation of the BFD session detection time. When the detection time adapts to a value equal to or greater than the threshold, a single trap and a single system log message are sent.

minimum-interval *milliseconds*—Configure the minimum interval after which the local routing device transmits a hello packet and then expects to receive a reply from the neighbor with which it has established a BFD session. Optionally, instead of using this statement, you can specify the minimum transmit and receive intervals separately using the transmit-interval minimum-interval and minimum-receive-interval statements.

- **Range:** 1 through 255,000

minimum-receive-interval *milliseconds*—Configure the minimum interval after which the local routing device expects to receive a reply from a neighbor with which it has established a BFD session. Optionally, instead of using this statement, you can configure the minimum receive interval using the minimum-interval statement.

- **Range:** 1 through 255,000

multiplier *number*—Configure the number of hello packets not received by a neighbor that causes the originating interface to be declared down.

- **Range:** 1 through 255
- **Default:** 3

no-adaptation—Specify that BFD sessions not adapt to changing network conditions. We recommend that you not disable BFD adaptation unless it is preferable not to have BFD adaptation enabled in your network.

transmit-interval threshold *milliseconds*—Configure the threshold for the adaptation of the BFD session transmit interval. When the transmit interval adapts to a value greater than the threshold, a single trap and a single system message are sent. The interval threshold must be greater than the minimum transmit interval.

- **Range:** 0 through 4,294,967,295 ( $2^{32} - 1$ )

`transmit-interval minimum-interval milliseconds`—Configure a minimum interval after which the local routing device transmits hello packets to a neighbor. Optionally, instead of using this statement, you can configure the minimum transmit interval using the `minimum-interval` statement.

- **Range:** 1 through 255,000

`version`—Configure the BFD version to detect: 1 (BFD version 1) or `automatic` (autodetect the BFD version)

- **Default:** `automatic`

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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`detection-time threshold` and `transmit-interval threshold` options added in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Support for logical systems introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.

`no-adaptation` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

`authentication algorithm`, `authentication key-chain`, and `authentication loose-check` options introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding BFD for IS-IS | 190](#)

[Understanding BFD Authentication for IS-IS | 204](#)

## clns-routing

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 804](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 804](#)
- [Description | 804](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 804](#)
- [Release Information | 804](#)

### Syntax

```
clns-routing;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Enable IS-IS to exchange Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routes. CLNS is a Layer 3 protocol, similar to IPv4. CLNS uses network service access points (NSAPs) to address end systems and intermediate systems.

### Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

### Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS | 694](#)

*Example: Configuring Static Routes for CLNS When No IGP is Present*

*Example: Configuring BGP for CLNS VPNs*

*Understanding BGP for CLNS VPNs*

*Understanding Static Routes for CLNS*

## clns-updown-compatibility

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 805](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 805](#)
- [Description | 806](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 806](#)
- [Release Information | 806](#)

### Syntax

```
clns-updown-compatibility;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

When you enable IS-IS to exchange Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routes, Junos OS sets the reserved (R) bit in the default metric field inside type, length, and value (TLV) type-3 (ES-Neighbor) as a marker for routing loop prevention. Junos OS uses the up/down bit for marking prefixes on the Level 2-to-Level 1 boundary as being propagated Down, such that any router in that area never propagates it Up on a Level 1-to-Level 2 boundary. For detailed information about how this works in IP routing environments, see RFC 2966, *Domain-wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS*.

Some other vendors' platforms might not support up/down bit setting in CLNS route TLVs. If one of these vendors' platforms receives this TLV with the R bit set, the platform discards the information.

When you use the `clns-updown-compatibility` statement in the IS-IS configuration, the R bit is set to 0, and the issue is resolved. The `clns-updown-compatibility` statement causes Junos OS to use the Internal/External metric-type bit in the TLV header instead of using the R bit as the up/down bit marker. This has the advantage that older end system (ES) equipment does not receive TLV headers with the R bit set.



**CAUTION:** Not using the R bit can lead to potential routing loops. You can use the site-of-origin (SoO) extended community to prevent a looped BGP update from being injected back to IS-IS when received from a remote provider edge (PE) device. The receiving PE device can check against the SoO community, and if the value matches its own, the NLRI is not accepted.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R7.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS | 694](#)

*Example: Configuring Static Routes for CLNS When No IGP is Present*

*Example: Configuring BGP for CLNS VPNs*

*Understanding BGP for CLNS VPNs*

*Understanding Static Routes for CLNS*



## context-identifier (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 807](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 807](#)
- [Description | 807](#)
- [Options | 807](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 807](#)
- [Release Information | 808](#)

### Syntax

```
context-identifier identifier;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit protocols isis]
```

### Description

Configure IS-IS context identifier information.

### Options

***identifier*** IPv4 address that defines a protection pair. The context identifier is manually configured on both primary and protector PEs.

### Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show isis context-identifier](#) | [1025](#)

## definition

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [808](#)
- [Hierarchy Level](#) | [809](#)
- [Description](#) | [809](#)
- [Options](#) | [809](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [810](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [810](#)

## Syntax

```
definition {  
    (spf | strict-spf);  
    metric-type (delay-metric | igp-metric | te-metric);  
    priority priority;  
    use-flex-algorithm-prefix-metric;  
}
```

# Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options flex-algorithm],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options flex-algorithm],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name routing-options flex-algorithm],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options flex-algorithm],
[edit routing-options flex-algorithm],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name routing-options flex-algorithm]
```

## Description

Configure the flex-algorithm definition (FAD) and specify the parameters of the definition. IS-IS calculates the path based on these specified parameters of the FAD. We recommend configuring flexible algorithm on only a couple of routers to provide redundancy and to avoid conflicts.

## Options

<b>spf</b>	Normal SPF of type 0
<b>strict-spf</b>	Strict SPF
<b>metric-type</b>	Specify the metric type that you would like to use in your network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>delay-metric— Specify this option to enable minimum unidirectional link delay metric (minimum latency).</li> <li>igp-metric— Specify this option to use the IGP route metric instead of the traffic engineering metric.</li> <li>te-metric— Specify this option to use the configured traffic engineering metric instead of the IGP metric if you have enabled traffic engineering on the device.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>priority</b>	Specify a priority to the flexible algorithm advertisement. IS-IS prioritizes a particular FAD advertisement over another FAD based on your assigned priority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Range: 0 through 255</li> </ul>
<b>use-flex-algorithm-prefix-metric</b>	Specify this option to advertise FAD Flags sub-TLV with M flag set. Flex-Algo path computation will use FAPM only if the winner FAD has this flag set to true.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[flex-algorithm](#) | **817**

---

*Configuring Flexible Algorithm for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering*

---

*Understanding IS-IS Flexible Algorithms for Segment Routing*

---

[show isis flex-algorithm](#) | **1036**

## delay-measurement

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | **810**
- [Hierarchy Level](#) | **811**
- [Description](#) | **811**
- [Options](#) | **811**
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | **811**

## Syntax

```
delay-measurement {  
  advertisement {  
    accelerated {  
      threshold percentage;  
    }  
    periodic {
```

```
        interval seconds;  
        threshold percentage;  
    }  
}  
    probe-count seconds;  
    probe-interval seconds;  
}
```

**Hierarchy Level**

[edit protocols isis interface *name*],

**Description**

Enable delay measurement.

**Options**

<b>probe-count</b>	Probe count (seconds) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Range: 1 through 15</li><li>• Values:</li></ul>
<b>probe-interval</b>	Probe interval (seconds) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Range: 1 through 255</li></ul>

**Required Privilege Level**

routing

## delay-metric

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 812](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 812](#)
- [Description | 812](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 812](#)

### Syntax

```
delay-metric microseconds;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols isis interface name],
```

### Description

Delay metric (microseconds)

### Required Privilege Level

routing

## export

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 813](#)

- [Hierarchy Level | 813](#)
- [Description | 813](#)
- [Options | 814](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 814](#)
- [Release Information | 814](#)

## Syntax

```
export [ policy-names ];
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Apply one or more policies to routes being exported from the routing table into IS-IS.

All routing protocols store the routes that they learn in the routing table. The routing table uses this collected route information to determine the active routes to destinations. The routing table then installs the active routes into its forwarding table and exports them into the routing protocols. It is these exported routes that the protocols advertise.

For each protocol, you control which routes the protocol stores in the routing table and which routes the routing table exports into the protocol from the routing table by defining a *routing policy* for that protocol.

**NOTE:** For IS-IS, you cannot apply routing policies that affect how routes are imported into the routing table; doing so with a link-state protocol can easily lead to an inconsistent topology database.

## 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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## family (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 815](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 815](#)
- [Description | 815](#)
- [Options | 815](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 816](#)
- [Release Information | 816](#)



## Syntax

```
family inet {
    shortcuts {
        multicast-rpf-routes;
    }
}
family inet-mpls {
    shortcuts;
}
family inet6 {
    shortcuts;
}
family inet6-mpls {
    shortcuts;
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis traffic-engineering],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis
traffic-engineering],
[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis traffic-engineering]
```

## Description

Configure the address family for traffic engineering IS-IS interior gateway protocol (IGP) shortcuts.

## Options

- inet**            Configure the IPv5 address family.
- inet-mpls**    Configure the IPv4 MPLS address family.
- inet6**          Configure the IPv6 address family.
- inet6-mpls**    Configure the IPv6 address family.

**shortcuts** Configure IS-IS to use MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) as next hops if possible when installing routing information into the inet.3 or inet6.3 routing table. Internal gateway protocol (IGP) shortcuts allow the IGP to install prefixes in inet.3 or inet6.3. It is only necessary to enable IGP shortcuts on the ingress router because that is the router performing the shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations.

It is important to understand how IGP shortcuts affect the protocol and routing table relationship. The IGP performs SPF calculations to subnets downstream of LSP egress points, but the results of these calculations are entered into the inet.3 table only. At the same time, the IGP performs its traditional SPF calculations and enters the results of these calculations into the inet.0 table. The result is that although the IGP is making entries into the inet.3 table, BGP is still the only protocol with visibility into that table for the purposes of route resolution. Therefore, forwarding to AS-internal destinations still uses the inet.0 IGP routes, and the LSPs are only used for BGP next-hop resolution. If you want the LSPs to be used for IGP next-hop resolution, you must configure `traffic-engineering bgp-igp`.

**multicast-rpf-routes** Install unicast IPv4 routes into the multicast routing table (inet.2) for multicast reverse-path-forwarding (RPF) checks. Traffic engineering shortcuts must be enabled. IPv4 multicast topology must not be enabled. Label-switched paths (LSPs) must not be advertised into IS-IS.

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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Support for IPv6 for IGP shortcuts introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Support for `inet-mps` and `inet6-mps` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2 for the MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, QFX5100, and QFX10000 switches.

## flex-algorithm

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 817](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 817](#)
- [Description | 818](#)
- [Options | 818](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 818](#)
- [Release Information | 818](#)

### Syntax

```
flex-algorithm name {
    color color;
    definition;
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name routing-options],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options],
[edit routing-options],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name routing-options]
[edit logical-systems name                routing-instances                name
protocols                isis                source-packet-routing],
[[edit logical-systems name                protocols                isis                source-packet-
routing],edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name
protocols                isis                source-packet-routing],
[edit protocols                isis                source-packet-routing],
[edit routing-instances name                protocols                isis                source-packet-
routing],
```

```
[edit tenants name routing-instances name
  protocols
  isis
  source-packet-routing]
```

## Description

Define a flexible algorithm for IS-IS to compute a path based on specified parameters to thin slice a network. We recommend configuring flexible algorithms on only a couple of routers to provide redundancy and to avoid conflicts.

Configure participation of routers in a specific flexible algorithm in a network at the [edit protocols] hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** Modifying the flexible algorithm definition could cause traffic disruptions until all the nodes converge on the new paths.

## Options

**name** Specify a flexible algorithm id to identify a flexible algorithm definition.

- **Range:** 128 through 255

**color** Specify a color to be associated with this flexible algorithm.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[definition](#) | 808

*Configuring Flexible Algorithm for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering*

*Understanding IS-IS Flexible Algorithms for Segment Routing*

## flood-reflector (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 819](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 819](#)
- [Description | 820](#)
- [Options | 820](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 821](#)
- [Release Information | 821](#)

### Syntax

```
flood-reflector {  
    client;  
    reflector {  
        cluster-id;  
    }  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],  
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],  
[edit protocols isis level level-number],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number]
```

## Description

IS-IS supports flood-reflector interfaces. Flood reflectors enable the creation of topologies where Level 1 areas provide transit forwarding for Level 2 destinations within a Level 2 topology. This is accomplished by creating Level 2 flood-reflection adjacencies within each Level 1 area.

The Level 2 flood reflection adjacencies are used to flood Level 2 link-state packet data units (PDUs), and are used in the Level 2 SPF computation. Therefore, the flood reflectors limit link-state PDU flooding over IS-IS interfaces. We designate the Flexible Tunnel Interfaces (FTI) as flood-reflector interfaces.

## Options

**client**      Configure interface as a flood-reflector client.

**reflector**    Configure interface as a flood reflector.

***cluster-id***   The flood-reflector cluster identifier that allows a flood reflector client to establish flood reflector adjacencies with multiple flood reflectors.

- **Range:** 1 through 42,94,967,295

### NOTE:

- flood-reflector must be configured on the FTI interface only.
- flood-reflector must be configured at IS-IS Level 2 only.
- The option reflector cannot be configured together with the option client. This enforces that the same router cannot be both a flood reflector and a flood-reflector client for the same level.
- At the [edit protocols isis level *level number* flood-reflector reflector] hierarchy level, the cluster-id must be configured.
- At the [edit protocols isis level *level number* flood-reflector client] hierarchy level, the cluster-id must not be configured.
- To configure the cluster-id option at the [edit protocols isis interface *interface name* level *level number* flood-reflector reflector] hierarchy level, the client must be configured at the [edit protocols isis level *level number* flood-reflector client] hierarchy level.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.4R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding IS-IS Flood Reflectors*

*Example: IS-IS Flood Reflector*

## graceful-restart (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 821](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 822](#)
- [Description | 822](#)
- [Options | 822](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 822](#)
- [Release Information | 822](#)

## Syntax

```
graceful-restart {  
    disable;  
    helper-disable;  
    restart-duration seconds;  
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure graceful restart parameters for IS-IS.

Graceful restart allows a routing device to restart with minimal effects to the network, and is enabled for all routing protocols at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level. When graceful restart is enabled, the restarting routing device is not removed from the network topology during the restart period. The adjacencies are reestablished after restart is complete.

On LAN interfaces where IS-IS is configured on a transit router that serves as the designated router (DR), a graceful restart causes:

- The ingress router of the label-switched path (LSP), which passes through the DR, to break the LSP.
- The ingress router to re-signal the LSP.

## Options

disable—Disable graceful restart for IS-IS.

helper-disable—Disable graceful restart helper capability. Helper mode is enabled by default.

restart-duration *seconds*—Time period for the restart to last, in seconds.

- **Range:** 30 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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.



## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| *Configuring Routing Protocols Graceful Restart*

## hold-time (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 823](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 823](#)
- [Description | 824](#)
- [Options | 824](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 825](#)
- [Release Information | 825](#)

### Syntax

```
hold-time seconds;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis  
interface interface-name level level-number],  
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level  
level-number]
```

## Description

Set the length of time a neighbor considers this router to be operative (up) after receiving a hello packet. If the neighbor does not receive another hello packet within the specified time, it marks this routing device as inoperative (down). The hold time itself is advertised in the hello packets.

The hold time specifies how long a neighbor should consider this routing device to be operative without receiving another hello packet. If the neighbor does not receive a hello packet from this routing device within the hold time, it marks the routing device as being unavailable.

For systems configured with graceful routing switchover (GRES) with Graceful Restart, the hold time for Primary and Backup Routing Engines should be set to a value higher than 40 seconds. This ensures that adjacencies between the Routing Engine and the neighboring peer 'helper' routers do not time out, stopping graceful restart, and all traffic.

## Options

**seconds**—Hold-time value, in seconds.

- **Range:** 3 through 65,535 seconds, or 1 to send out hello packets every 333 milliseconds
- **Default:** 9 seconds (for designated intermediate system [DIS] routers), 27 seconds (for non-DIS routers; three times the default hello interval)

**NOTE:** When elected as a designated intermediate system [DIS] router on any LAN adjacency, the hello and hold-timer intervals are scaled down by a factor of 3. This means the default values of 9 and 27 seconds of ISIS hello and hold time intervals are scaled down to 3 and 9 seconds for LAN adjacencies. During switchovers, this hold time is too short to form LAN adjacencies. Therefore, you can configure one of the following solutions:

- Set the hello and hold time interval for LAN adjacencies to 30 seconds and 90 seconds respectively on both the DIS router and a neighboring router.
- Convert the LAN interfaces to point-to-point IS-IS interfaces.

**BEST PRACTICE:** On QFX10000 switches, we strongly recommend that you configure all IS-IS interfaces, including peer interfaces, as point-to-point interfaces. If you do not, you might experience session flaps, that is, IS-IS sessions that go down and then come back up, when IS-IS is configured in virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances. When you scale IS-IS in any scenario, you might also experience scaling issues if you do not configure IS-IS interfaces as point-to-point interfaces.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Configuring Graceful Routing Engine Switchover*

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

*Example: Configuring IS-IS for GRES with Graceful Restart*

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[hello-interval](#)

## ignore-attached-bit

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 825](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 826](#)
- [Description | 826](#)
- [Default | 826](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 826](#)
- [Release Information | 826](#)

## Syntax

```
ignore-attached-bit;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Ignore the attached bit on IS-IS Level 1 routers. Configuring this statement enables the routing device to ignore the attached bit on incoming Level 1 link-state PDUs. If the attached bit is ignored, no default route, which points to the routing device which has set the attached bit, is installed.

There might be times, such as during a denial-of-service (DoS) attack, that you do not want a Level 1 router to be able to forward traffic based on a default route.

To prevent a routing device from being able to reach interarea destinations, you can prevent the routing device from installing the default route without affecting the status of its IS-IS adjacencies. The `ignore-attached-bit` statement is used to tell the routing device to ignore the presence of the attached bit in Level 1 link-state PDUs, which blocks the installation of the IS-IS default route.

## Default

The `ignore-attached-bit` 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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## import (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 827](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 827](#)
- [Description | 827](#)
- [Options | 827](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 828](#)
- [Release Information | 828](#)

### Syntax

```
import [ policy-names ];
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Apply one or more routing policies to routes being imported into the Junos OS routing table from IS-IS. You can import a routing policy to filter or restrict routes.

### 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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to Prioritize IS-IS Routes | 176](#)

*Understanding Routing Policies*

## interface (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 828](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 830](#)
- [Description | 830](#)
- [Options | 830](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 835](#)
- [Release Information | 835](#)

## Syntax

```
interface (all | interface-name) {
  disable;
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    authentication {
      algorithm algorithm-name;
      key-chain key-chain-name;
    }
  }
}
```

```

        loose-check;
    }
    detection-time {
        threshold milliseconds;
    }
    minimum-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
    transmit-interval {
        threshold milliseconds;
        minimum-interval milliseconds;
    }
    multiplier number;
}
checksum;
flood-group;
csnp-interval (seconds | disable);
hello-padding (adaptive | disable | loose | strict);
interface-group-holddown-delay
ldp-synchronization {
    disable;
    hold-time seconds;
}
lsp-interval milliseconds;
max-hello-size size;
mesh-group (value | blocked);
no-adjacency-holddown;
no-eligible-backup;
no-eligible-remote-backup;
no-ipv4-multicast;
no-ipv6-multicast;
no-ipv6-unicast;
no-unicast-topology;
node-link-protection;
passive{
    remote-node-id address;
    remote-node-iso iso-id;
}
point-to-point;
level level-number {
    disable;
    hello-authentication-key key;
    hello-authentication-key-chain key-chain-name;
    hello-authentication-type authentication;

```

```

    hello-interval seconds;
    hold-time seconds;
    ipv4-multicast-metric metric;
    ipv6-multicast-metric metric;
    ipv6-unicast-metric metric;
    metric metric;
    passive;
    priority number;
    te-metric metric;
}
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]

```

## Description

Configure interface-specific IS-IS properties. To configure more than one interface, include the interface statement multiple times.

Enabling IS-IS on an interface (by including the interface statement at the [edit protocols *isis*] or the [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols *isis*] hierarchy level), disabling it (by including the disable statement), and not actually having IS-IS run on an interface (by including the passive statement) are mutually exclusive states.

## Options

**all | *interface-name***

Select either automatic interfaces or specify the name of an existing interface.

- **all**—Have Junos OS create IS-IS interfaces automatically. If you include this option, disable IS-IS on the management interface (fxp0).
- ***interface-name***—Name of an interface. Specify the full interface name, including the physical and logical address components.



**checksum** Enable checksums for packets on this interface. Junos OS supports IS-IS checksums as documented in RFC 3358, *Optional Checksums in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (ISIS)*.

**NOTE:** The checksum cannot be enabled with MD5 hello authentication on the same interface.

**csnp-interval**  
**seconds | disable** Configure the interval between complete sequence number PDUs (CSNPs) on a LAN interface, or disable it. If the routing device is the designated router on a LAN, IS-IS sends CSN packets every 10 seconds.

**NOTE:** The `csnp-interval` statement is effective only when configured on LAN interfaces.

**seconds** Number of seconds between the sending of CSNPs. The range is 1 through 65,535 seconds.

**disable** Do not send CSNPs on this interface.

**disable** Disable IS-IS on the routing device, on an interface, or on a level. Enabling IS-IS on an interface (by including the interface statement at the [edit protocols isis] or the [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols isis] hierarchy level), disabling it (by including the disable statement), and not actually having IS-IS run on an interface (by including the passive statement) are mutually exclusive states. IS-IS is enabled for Level 1 and Level 2 routers on all interfaces on which family iso is enabled.

**flood-group** Enables IS-IS support for flood-group. This feature limits link-state packet data unit (PDU) flooding over IS-IS interfaces.

**hello-padding**  
**adaptive | disable**  
**| loose | strict** Configure padding on hello packets to accommodate asymmetrical maximum transfer units (MTUs) from different hosts. This helps to prevent a premature adjacency Up state when one routing device's MTU does not meet the requirements to establish the adjacency.

As an OSI Layer 2 protocol, IS-IS does not support data fragmentation. Therefore, maximum packet sizes must be established and supported between two routers. During adjacency establishment, the IS-IS protocol makes sure that the link supports a packet size of 1492 bytes by padding outgoing hello packets up to the

maximum packet size of 1492 bytes. This is the default behavior of the Junos OS IS-IS implementation. However, Junos OS provides an option to disable hello padding that can override this behavior.

- adaptive** On point-to-point connections, the hello packets are padded from the initial detection of a new neighbor until the neighbor verifies the adjacency as Up in the adjacency state type, length, and value (TLV) tuple. If the neighbor does not support the adjacency state TLV, then padding continues. On LAN connections, padding starts from the initial detection of a new neighbor until there is at least one active adjacency on the interface. Adaptive padding has more overhead than loose padding and is able to detect MTU asymmetry from one side of the connection. This one-sided detection can result in generation of extra link-state PDUs that are flooded throughout the network. Specify the adaptive option to configure enough padding to establish an adjacency to neighbors.
- disable** Padding is disabled on all types of interfaces for all adjacency states. Specify the disable option to accommodate interfaces that support less than the default packet size of 1492 bytes.
- loose** The hello packet is padded from the initial detection of a new neighbor until the adjacency transitions to the Up state. Loose padding might not be able to detect certain situations such as asymmetrical MTUs between the routing devices. Specify the loose option to configure enough padding to initialize an adjacency to neighbors.
- strict** Padding is done on all interface types and for all adjacency states, and is continuous. Strict padding has the most overhead. The advantage is that strict padding detects MTU issues on both sides of a link. Specify the strict option to configure padding to allow all adjacency states with neighbors.

**interface-group-  
holddown-delay**  
*seconds*

Number of seconds before the routing device replaces the bandwidth based metric. This value configures the time interval that the IS-IS takes before replacing the metric with the new metric value and before flooding the new metric to the labeled-switched paths (LSPs). When the bundle changes from a worse bandwidth based metric to a better metric the system waits for the configured time before switching to the new metric. The system also uses this time delay when a link status changes from down to up or when a member link changes status from degrade to non-degrade.

By default, the time delay for a routing device is 20 seconds.

**ldp-synchronization**

Enable synchronization by advertising the maximum cost metric until LDP is operational on the link. LDP distributes labels in non-traffic-engineered applications. Labels are distributed along the best path determined by IS-IS. If the synchronization between LDP and IS-IS is lost, the label-switched path (LSP) goes down. Therefore, IS-IS and LDP synchronization is beneficial. When LDP synchronization is configured and when LDP is not fully operational on a given link (a session is not established and labels are not exchanged), IS-IS advertises the link with the maximum cost metric. The link is not preferred but remains in the network topology.

LDP synchronization is supported only on point-to-point interfaces and LAN interfaces configured as point-to-point interfaces under IS-IS. LDP synchronization is not supported during graceful restart. To advertise the maximum cost metric until LDP is operational for LDP synchronization, include the `ldp-synchronization` statement.

**disable** Disable LDP synchronization for IS-IS.

**hold-time  
seconds** The time period to advertise the maximum cost metric for a link that is not fully operational. The range is 1 through 65,535 seconds. The default is infinity.

**NOTE:** When an interface has been in the holddown state for more than 3 minutes, a system log message with a warning level is sent. This message appears in both the messages file and the trace file.

**lsp-interval  
milliseconds**

Configure the link-state PDU interval time, in milliseconds. By default, the routing device sends one link-state PDU packet out an interface every 100 milliseconds. The valid range is 0 through 1000 milliseconds.

To disable the transmission of all link-state PDUs, set the interval to 0. Link-state PDU throttling by use of the `lsp-interval` statement controls the flooding pace to neighboring routing devices in order to not overload them.

Also, consider that control traffic (such as link-state PDUs and related packets) might delay user traffic (information packets) because control traffic always has precedence in terms of scheduling on the routing device interface cards. Unfortunately, the control traffic transmission rate is not decreased on low-bandwidth interfaces, such as DS-0 or fractional T1 and E1 interface. Line control traffic stays the same. On a low-bandwidth circuit that is transmitting 30 full-MTU-sized packets, there is not much bandwidth left over for other types of packets.

<b>max-hello-size size</b>	Modify the maximum size of IS-IS hello packets. IS-IS sends hello packets out of all IS-IS enabled interfaces to discover neighbors and form adjacencies between the devices. Based on the actual MTU of the physical interface, you can configure up to 16000 bytes as the maximum size for IS-IS packets. The valid <i>size</i> range is 512 through 16000 bytes, while the default is 1492 bytes.
<b>mesh-group <i>value</i>   blocked</b>	<p>Configure an interface to be part of a mesh group, which is a set of fully connected nodes. A mesh group is a set of routing devices that are fully connected. That is, they have a fully meshed topology. When link-state PDUs are being flooded throughout an area, each router within a mesh group receives only a single copy of a link-state PDU instead of receiving one copy from each neighbor, thus minimizing the overhead associated with the flooding of link-state PDUs.</p> <p>To create a mesh group and designate that an interface be part of the group, assign a mesh-group number to all the routing device interfaces in the group. To prevent an interface in the mesh group from flooding link-state PDUs, configure blocking on that interface.</p> <p><b><i>value</i></b>     The number that identifies the mesh group. The valid range is 1 through 4,294,967,295 (<math>2^{32} - 1</math>; 32 bits are allocated to identify a mesh group).</p> <p><b>blocked</b>     Configure the interface so that it does not flood link-state PDUs.</p>
<b>no-adjacency- holddown</b>	Disable the hold-down timer for IS-IS adjacencies. A hold-down timer delays the advertising of adjacencies by waiting until a time period has elapsed before labeling adjacencies in the up state. You can disable this hold-down timer, which labels adjacencies up faster. However, disabling the hold-down timer creates more frequent link-state PDU updates and SPF computation.
<b>no-eligible- backup</b>	Exclude the specified interface as a backup interface for IS-IS interfaces on which link protection or node-link protection is enabled.
<b>no-eligible- remote-backup</b>	Disable remote LFA backup calculation for the specified interface. If remote LFA is disabled, Junos OS does not consider the interface for calculating the remote LFA next hop.
<b>no-ipv4-multicast</b>	Exclude an interface from IPv4 multicast topologies.
<b>no-ipv6-multicast</b>	Exclude an interface from IPv6 multicast topologies.
<b>no-ipv6-unicast</b>	Exclude an interface from IPv6 unicast topologies. This enables you to exercise control over the paths that unicast data takes through a network.

<b>no-unicast-topology</b>	Exclude an interface from the IPv4 unicast topologies.
<b>node-link-protection</b>	Enable node-link protection on the specified IS-IS interface. Junos OS creates an alternate loop-free path to the primary next hop for all destination routes that traverse a protected interface. This alternate path avoids the primary next-hop routing device altogether and establishes a path through a different routing device.
<b>point-to-point</b>	Configure an IS-IS interface to behave like a point-to-point connection. You can use the <code>point-to-point</code> statement to configure a LAN interface to act like a point-to-point interface for IS-IS. You do not need an unnumbered LAN interface, and it has no effect if configured on an interface that is already point-to-point. The <code>point-to-point</code> statement affects only IS-IS protocol procedures on that interface. All other protocols continue to treat the interface as a LAN interface. Only two IS-IS routing devices can be connected to the LAN interface, and both must be configured as point-to-point.

**BEST PRACTICE:** On QFX10000 switches, we strongly recommend that you configure all IS-IS interfaces, including peer interfaces, as point-to-point interfaces. If you do not, you might experience session flaps, that is, IS-IS sessions that go down and then come back up, when IS-IS is configured in virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances. When you scale IS-IS in any scenario, you might also experience scaling issues if you do not configure IS-IS interfaces as point-to-point interfaces.

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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`no-eligible-remote-backup` option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for the MX Series.

`interface-group-holddown-delay` option introduced in Junos OS Release 15.2 for the MX Series.

`max-hello-size` option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for the MX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## isis

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 836](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 836](#)
- [Description | 836](#)
- [Default | 837](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 837](#)
- [Release Information | 837](#)

### Syntax

```
isis { ... }
```

### 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]
```

### Description

Enable IS-IS routing on the routing device or for a routing instance.

The `isis` statement is the one statement you must include in the configuration to run IS-IS on the routing device or in a routing instance.

## Default

IS-IS is disabled on the routing device.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## isis-instance

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 838](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 838](#)
- [Description | 838](#)
- [Default | 838](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 838](#)
- [Release Information | 839](#)

## Syntax

```
isis-instance igpinstance-
name{ ... }
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols],
[edit protocols],
```

## Description

Enable multiple IGP instances of IS-IS routing on the routing device.

The `isis-instance` statement is the one statement you must include in the configuration to run multiple IS-IS on the routing device.

Enabling IS-IS on an interface (by including the `interface` statement at the `[edit protocols isis-instance igpinstance-name]` hierarchy level), disabling it (by including the `disable` statement), and not actually having IS-IS run on an interface (by including the `passive` statement) are mutually exclusive states.

All the configuration options available under the `[edit protocols isis-instance igpinstance-name]` hierarchy level are similar to the options available under the `[edit protocols isis]` hierarchy level.

**NOTE:** Junos OS does not support configuring the same logical interface in multiple IGP instances of IS-IS.

## Default

IS-IS is disabled on the routing device.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.



## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 21.1R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[How to Configure Multiple Independent IGP Instances of IS-IS](#)

## label-switched-path (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 839](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 839](#)
- [Description | 840](#)
- [Options | 840](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 840](#)
- [Release Information | 840](#)

## Syntax

```
label-switched-path name level level-number metric metric;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Advertise label-switched paths (LSPs) into IS-IS as point-to-point links. The LSP is advertised in the appropriate IS-IS levels as a point-to-point link and contains a local address and a remote address.

When you advertise LSPs into IS-IS as point-to-point links, the LSPs are used in SPF calculations. The advertisement contains a local address (the **from** address of the LSP), a remote address (the **to** address of the LSP), and a metric.

Before a single-hop LSP between a multiaccess link can be announced as up and used in SPF calculations, you must configure an LSP in both directions between two label-switched routers.

## Options

*name*—Identifies the LSP.

*level-number*—IS-IS level number.

- **Values:** 1 or 2

*metric*—Metric value.

- **Range:** 1 through 63, or 1 through 16,777,215 (if you have configured wide metrics)
- **Default:** 0 (for lo0), 10 (for all other interfaces)

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Advertising Label-Switched Paths into IS-IS | 421](#)

[Understanding Forwarding Adjacencies | 421](#)

## layer2-map

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 841](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 841](#)
- [Description | 841](#)
- [Default | 842](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 842](#)
- [Release Information | 842](#)

### Syntax

```
layer2-map;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Enable Layer 2 mapping of ARP or neighbor discovery next hops in the kernel for the specified instance or interface. IS-IS Layer 2 mapping ensures that forwarding next-hop resolution is topology-driven rather than traffic-driven, which results in minimal traffic loss while activating an Ethernet link.

IS-IS LAN and point-to-point Hellos supply all relevant Layer 2 and Layer 3 binding address information for address resolution. The device at the receiving end can extract the information and populate the ARP or neighbor discovery cache of the kernel even before the route installation time. When Layer 2

mapping is enabled, IS-IS installs ARP or neighbor discovery next-hop entries into the forwarding table. Because this provides Layer 2 next-hop bindings ahead of time, IS-IS networks do not experience traffic loss while bringing up a link.

## Default

The default setting is `no-layer2-map` for both instances and interfaces.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS | 446](#)

[Example: Configuring Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS | 447](#)

## level (Global IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 843](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 843](#)
- [Description | 843](#)
- [Options | 844](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 846](#)
- [Release Information | 846](#)

## Syntax

```
level level-number {
    authentication-key key;
    authentication-key-chain (Protocols IS-IS) key-chain-name;
    authentication-type type;
    disable;
    external-preference preference;
    no-authentication-check;
    no-csnp-authentication;
    no-hello-authentication;
    no-psnp-authentication;
    preference preference;
    purge-originator {
        empty|self;
    }
    wide-metrics-only;
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure the global-level properties.

You can administratively divide a single AS into smaller groups called areas. You configure each routing device interface to be in an area. Any interface can be in any area. The area address applies to the entire routing device. You cannot specify one interface to be in one area and another interface in a different area. To route between areas, you must have two adjacent Level 2 routers that communicate with each other.

Level 1 routers can only route within their IS-IS area. To send traffic outside their area, Level 1 routers must send packets to the nearest intra-area Level 2 router. A routing device can be a Level 1 router, a

Level 2 router, or both. You specify the router level on a per-interface basis, and a routing device becomes adjacent to other routing devices on the same level on that link only.

You can configure one Level 1 routing process and one Level 2 routing process on each interface, and you can configure the two levels differently.

## Options

### *level-number*

The IS-IS device level number, which can be 1 or 2. The default is for the device to operate as both a Level 1 and 2 device.

### **authentication-key** *key*

Authentication key (password). Neighboring devices use the password to verify the authenticity of packets sent from this interface. For the key to work, you also must include the authentication-type statement. All devices must use the same password. If you are using the Junos OS IS-IS software with another implementation of IS-IS, the other implementation must be configured to use the same password for the domain, the area, and all interfaces adjacent to the Juniper Networks device.

**NOTE:** If you do not include this statement and the authentication-type statement, IS-IS authentication is disabled.

- *key*—Authentication password. The password can be up to 1024 characters long. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").



**CAUTION:** A simple password for authentication is truncated if it exceeds 254 characters.

### **authentication-key-chain** *key-chain-name*

Apply and enable an authentication key-chain to the routing device. The variable *key-chain-name* is the authentication key-chain name. It can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").

### **authentication-type** *authentication*

Enable authentication and specify the authentication scheme for IS-IS. If you enable authentication, you must specify a password by including the authentication-key statement. If you do not include this statement and the authentication-key statement, IS-IS authentication is disabled. Following are the valid values for *authentication*:

-

- `md5`—Use HMAC authentication in combination with MD5. HMAC-MD5 authentication is defined in RFC 2104, *HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication*.
- `simple`—Use a simple password for authentication. The password is included in the transmitted packet, making this method of authentication relatively insecure.

**NOTE:** Juniper Networks does not recommend using the `simple` authentication method, because it is not as secure as MD5.

<b>disable</b>	Disable IS-IS on the routing device, on an interface, or on a level. Enabling IS-IS on an interface (by including the <code>interface</code> statement at the <code>[edit protocols isis]</code> or the <code>[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]</code> hierarchy level), disabling it (by including the <code>disable</code> statement), and not actually having IS-IS run on an interface (by including the <code>passive</code> statement) are mutually exclusive states. IS-IS is enabled for Level 1 and Level 2 routers on all interfaces on which <code>family iso</code> is enabled.
<b>external-preference <i>preference</i></b>	Configure the preference of external routes. The value for <i>preference</i> can be 0 through 4,294,967,295 ( $2^{32} - 1$ ). The default is 15 (for Level 1 internal routes), 18 (for Level 2 internal routes), 160 (for Level 1 external routes), 165 (for Level 2 external routes).
<b>no-authentication-check</b>	Generate authenticated packets and check the authentication on received packets, but do not reject packets that cannot be authenticated.
<b>no-csnp-authentication</b>	Suppress authentication check on complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) packets.
<b>no-hello-authentication</b>	Suppress authentication check on complete sequence number hello packets.
<b>no-psnp-authentication</b>	Suppress authentication check on partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) packets.
<b>preference <i>preference</i></b>	Configure the preference of internal routes. Route preferences (also known as administrative distances) are used to select which route is installed in the forwarding table when several protocols calculate routes to the same destination. The route with the lowest preference value is selected. To change the preference values, include the <code>preference</code> statement (for internal routes) or the <code>external-preference</code> statement. The value for <i>preference</i> can be 0 through 4,294,967,295 ( $2^{32} - 1$ ). The default is 15 (for Level 1 internal routes), 18 (for Level 2 internal routes), 160 (for Level 1 external routes), 165 (for Level 2 external routes).

**purge-originator  
(empty | self)**

Enable purge originator identification (POI) by adding the type, length and value (TLV) with the Intermediate System (IS) identification to the LSPs that do not contain POI information. If an IS generates a purge, Junos adds this TLV with the system ID of the IS to the purge. If an IS receives a purge that does not include this TLV, it adds this TLV with both its own system ID and the system ID of the IS from which it received the purge. This allows the IS that receives this purge to log the system ID of the originator, or the upstream source of the purge and makes it easier to locate the origin of the purge.

- **empty**—(Optional) Add POI to a purge received from an IS that does not contain POI information.
- **self**—(Optional) (Optional) Add POI only to self-originated purge LSPs.

**wide-metrics-  
only**

Configure IS-IS to generate metric values greater than 63 on a per IS-IS level basis. Normally, IS-IS metrics can have values up to 63, and IS-IS generates two type, length, and value (TLV) tuples, one for an IS-IS adjacency and the second for an IP prefix. To allow IS-IS to support traffic engineering, a second pair of TLVs has been added to IS-IS, one for IP prefixes and the second for IS-IS adjacency and traffic engineering information. With these TLVs, IS-IS metrics can have values up to 16,777,215 ( $2^{24} - 1$ ).

To configure IS-IS to generate only the new pair of TLVs and thus to allow the wider range of metric values, include the **wide-metrics-only** statement.

**NOTE:** By default, Junos OS supports the sending and receiving of wide metrics. Junos OS allows a maximum metric value of 63 and generates both pairs of TLVs.

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.

**Release Information**

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.



## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## level (IS-IS Interfaces)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 847](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 848](#)
- [Description | 848](#)
- [Options | 848](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 851](#)
- [Release Information | 851](#)

## Syntax

```
level level-number {
    hello-authentication-key key;
    hello-authentication-key-chain key-chain-name;
    hello-authentication-type authentication;
    hello-interval seconds;
    hold-time seconds;
    ipv4-multicast-metric number;
    ipv6-multicast-metric number;
    ipv6-unicast-metric number;
    metric metric;
    passive;
    priority number;
    srv6-adjacency-segment{
        protected | unprotected
        locator name {
```

```

        end-x-sid sid
            flavor {
                psp;
                usp;
                usd;
            }
        }
    }

    te-metric metric;
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis
interface interface-name],
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name]

```

## Description

Configure the IS-IS level. You can configure one instance of Level 1 routing and one instance of Level 2 routing on each interface, and you can configure the two levels differently.

## Options

<b><i>level-number</i></b>	The IS-IS level number, which can be 1 or 2. The default is for the device to operate as both a Level 1 and 2 device.
<b>hello-authentication-key <i>password</i></b>	Configure an authentication key (password) for hello packets. Neighboring routing devices use the password to verify the authenticity of packets sent from an interface. For the key to work, you also must include the hello-authentication-type statement. By default, hello authentication is not configured on an interface. However, if IS-IS authentication is configured, the hello packets are authenticated using the IS-IS authentication type and password. The authentication <i>password</i> can be up to 255 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").

### hello-authentication-key-chain *key-chain-name*

Apply an authentication keychain to the IS-IS interface. The authentication keychain name *key-chain-name* can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").

### hello-authentication-type (md5 | simple)

Enable authentication on an interface for hello packets. If you enable authentication on hello packets, you must specify a password by including the hello-authentication-key statement. You can configure authentication for a given IS-IS level on an interface. On a point-to-point link, if you enable hello authentication for both IS-IS levels, the password configured for Level 1 is used for both levels.



**CAUTION:** If no authentication is configured for Level 1 on a point-to-point link with both levels enabled, the hello packets are sent without any password, regardless of the Level 2 authentication configurations.

By default, hello authentication is not configured on an interface. However, if IS-IS authentication is configured, the hello packets are authenticated using the IS-IS authentication type and password.

- `md5`— Specifies Message Digest 5 as the packet verification type.
- `simple`— Specifies simple authentication as the packet verification type.

### hello-interval *seconds*

Modify the frequency with which the routing device sends hello packets out of an interface, in seconds. Routing devices send hello packets at a fixed interval on all interfaces to establish and maintain neighbor relationships. This interval is advertised in the hello interval field in the hello packet. You can send out hello packets in subsecond intervals. To send out hello packets every 333 milliseconds, set the hold-time value to 1.

The valid range is from 1 to 20,000 seconds. The default is 3 seconds (for designated intermediate system [DIS] routers), 9 seconds (for non-DIS routers).

**NOTE:** When elected as a designated intermediate system [DIS] router on any LAN adjacency, the hello and hold-timer intervals are scaled down by a factor of 3. This means the default values of 9 and 27 seconds of ISIS hello and hold time intervals are scaled down to 3 and 9 seconds for LAN adjacencies. During switchovers, this hello interval is too short to form LAN adjacencies. Therefore, you can configure one of the following solutions:

- Set the hello and hold time interval for LAN adjacencies to 30 seconds and 90 seconds respectively on both the DIS and a neighboring router.
- Convert the LAN interfaces to point-to-point IS-IS interfaces.

On QFX10000 switches, we strongly recommend that you configure all IS-IS interfaces, including peer interfaces, as point-to-point interfaces. If you do not, you might experience session flaps, that is, IS-IS sessions that go down and then come back up, when IS-IS is configured in virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances. When you scale IS-IS in any scenario, you might also experience scaling issues if you do not configure IS-IS interfaces as point-to-point interfaces.

**ipv4-multicast-metric *metric***

Specify the IPv4 multicast topology metric value for the level. The value for *metric* can range from 0 through 16,777,215.

**ipv6-multicast-metric *metric***

Specify the IPv6 alternate multicast topology metric value for the level. The value for *metric* can range from 0 through 16,777,215.

**ipv6-unicast-metric *metric***

Specify the IPv6 unicast topology metric value for the level. The IS-IS interface metrics for the IPv4 topology can be configured independently of the IPv6 metrics. The value for *metric* can range from 0 through 16,777,215.

**priority *number***

Configure the interface's priority for becoming the designated router. The interface with the highest priority value becomes that level's designated router. The priority value is meaningful only on a multiaccess network. It has no meaning on a point-to-point interface.

A routing device advertises its priority to become a designated router in its hello packets. On all multiaccess networks, IS-IS uses the advertised priorities to elect a designated router for the network. This routing device is responsible for sending network link-state advertisements, which describe all the routing devices attached to the network. These advertisements are flooded throughout a single area. A routing device's priority for becoming the designated router is indicated by an arbitrary number from 0 through 127. Routing devices with a higher value are more likely to become the designated router. The default priority value is 64.

**srv6-adjacency-segment**

Configure the SRv6 adjacency segment options.

**protected |  
unprotected**

Enable or disable TI-LFA backup protection.

<b>locator</b>	Specify the address to which the end-x-sid function is assigned. Ensure that the locator address and interface address belong to the same prefix to avoid unexpected network behavior.
<b>end-x-sid <i>sid</i></b>	Specify the function for the SRv6 adjacency.
<b>flavor</b>	Specify the behavior of the end-x-sid function such as penultimate segment pop (psp), ultimate segment pop (usp) or ultimate segment decapsulation (usd).
<b>te-metric <i>metric</i></b>	Set the metric value used by traffic engineering for information injected into the traffic engineering database. The value of the traffic engineering metric does not affect normal IS-IS forwarding. When traffic engineering is enabled on the routing device, you can use this statement to configure an IS-IS metric that is used exclusively for traffic engineering. The value for metric can range from 1 through 16,777,215. The default is the value of the IGP metric.

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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## link-group-protection (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 852](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 852](#)
- [Description | 852](#)
- [Options | 853](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 853](#)
- [Release Information | 853](#)

### Syntax

```
link-group-protection {  
    minimum-bandwidth rate;  
    revert-bandwidth rate;  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface-group group-name],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis  
interface-group group-name],  
[edit protocols isis interface-group group-name],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface-group group-name]
```

### Description

Configure link group protection. This enables Packet Forwarding Engine-based local repair by pre-downloading suboptimal backup paths with appropriate weights in the Packet Forwarding Engine.

## Options

### **minimum-bandwidth rate**

Minimum bandwidth to carry traffic. This is the minimum bandwidth below which the outgoing traffic can no longer be carried on this link group. The Packet Forwarding Engine needs to load-balance across links of best or suboptimal interface groups as well.

- **Range:** 9600 through 1,000,000,000,000

### **revert-bandwidth rate**

Revert bandwidth to carry traffic. This is the bandwidth above which the outgoing traffic can be carried over the members of this link group. There is no need for the Packet Forwarding Engine to load-balance across member links of other suboptimal link groups if it provides a path with the shortest metric.

- **Range:** 9600 through 1,000,000,000,000

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the MX Series.

## link-protection (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 854](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 854](#)
- [Description | 854](#)
- [Options | 854](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 854](#)
- [Release Information | 854](#)

## Syntax

```
link-protection;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis  
interface interface-name],  
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name]
```

## Description

Enable link protection on the specified IS-IS interface. Junos OS creates a backup loop-free alternate path to the primary next hop for all destination routes that traverse the protected interface.

## Options

### Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

### Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS | 324](#)

[Example: Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS Routes in a Layer 3 VPN | 329](#)



## local-bw-override-threshold

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 855](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 855](#)
- [Release Information | 855](#)
- [Description | 855](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 856](#)

### Syntax

```
local-bw-override-threshold;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols rsvp interface name non-rsvp-bandwidth],  
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols rsvp interface name non-rsvp-bandwidth],  
[edit protocols rsvp interface name non-rsvp-bandwidth],  
[edit routing-instances name protocols rsvp interface name non-rsvp-bandwidth]
```

### Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 21.3R1 and Junos OS Evolved Release 21.3R1.

### Description

RSVP local unreserved bandwidth is updated irrespective of the threshold configured on the update-threshold-max-reservable is crossed or not. As this statement only changes RSVP local bandwidth

behavior, IGP bandwidth update behavior using the `update-threshold-max-reservable` statement remains same.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[update-threshold-max-reservable](#) | [928](#)

# locator

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [856](#)
- [Hierarchy Level](#) | [857](#)
- [Description](#) | [857](#)
- [Options](#) | [857](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [858](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [858](#)

## Syntax

```
locator name {
    end-sid sid
    flavor {
        psp;
        usp;
        usd;
    }
    algorithm algorithm
```

```
}
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing srv6],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options source-packet-routing srv6],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-
routing srv6],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing srv6],
[edit routing-options source-packet-routing srv6],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing srv6]
```

## Description

Configure the locator for an SRv6 node in an IPv6 domain to indicate the SRv6 capability of the router. A Segment Identifier (SID) is a 128-bit IPv6 address that represents a specific segment in a segment routing domain. A SID consists of two parts, the first part is called the locator and consists of the most significant bits that represent the address of a particular SRv6 node. Routing protocols such as IGP and BGP that typically advertise routing prefixes, advertise the locator in an SRv6 node. The size of the locator is flexible that you can customize the size as per your requirements. However, we recommend configuring locator with prefix length of 64, which is sufficient for various services and transport purposes.

**NOTE:** Make sure that the locator and SIDs belong to the same subnet to avoid commit errors.

## Options

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>name</b>      | Specify the locator entry name.  |
| <b>end-sid</b>   | Configure the address of the locator service for SRv6. Ensure that the locator address and interface address belong to the same prefix to avoid unexpected network behavior. |
| <b>flavor</b>    | Specify end sid behavior such as Penultimate Segment Pop (PSP), Ultimate Segment Pop (USP) or Ultimate Segment Decapsulation (USD).  |
| <b>algorithm</b> | Specify the algorithm associated with this locator. You can define a flexible algorithm as per your network requirements.  |

- **Range:** 0 through 255

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[srv6 | 911](#)

*Understanding SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks*

[Example: Configuring SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks | 560](#)

*Configuring Flexible Algorithm for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering*

## loose-authentication-check

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 858](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 859](#)
- [Description | 859](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 859](#)
- [Release Information | 859](#)

## Syntax

```
loose-authentication-check;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Allow the use of MD5 authentication without requiring network-wide deployment.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 70](#)

[Example: Configuring Hitless Authentication Key Rollover for IS-IS | 71](#)

## Isp-lifetime

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 860](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 860](#)
- [Description | 860](#)

- [Default | 861](#)
- [Options | 861](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 861](#)
- [Release Information | 861](#)

## Syntax

```
lsp-lifetime seconds;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Specify how long a link-state PDU originating from the routing device should persist in the network. The routing device sends link-state PDUs often enough so that the link-state PDU lifetime never expires.

Because link-state PDUs have a maximum lifetime, they need to be refreshed. Refreshing means that a routing device needs to re-originate its link-state PDUs periodically. The re-origination interval must be less than the link-state PDU's lifetime. For example, if the link-state PDU is valid for 1200 seconds, the routing device needs to refresh the link-state PDU in less than 1200 seconds to avoid removal of the link-state PDU from the link-state database by other routing devices. The recommended maximum link-state PDU origination interval is the lifetime minus 300 seconds. So, in a default environment this would be 900 seconds. In Junos OS, the refresh interval is derived from the lifetime and is equal to the lifetime minus 317 seconds. You can change the lifetime to a higher value to reduce the number of refreshes in the network. (You would rarely want to increase the number of refreshes.) Often these periodic link-state PDU refreshes are referred to as refresh noise, and network administrators want to reduce this noise as much as possible.

The [show isis overview](#) command displays the link-state PDU lifetime.

## Default

By default, link-state PDUs are maintained in network databases for 1200 seconds (20 minutes) before being considered invalid. This length of time, called the *LSP lifetime*, normally is sufficient to guarantee that link-state PDUs never expire.

## Options

***seconds***—link-state PDU lifetime, in seconds.

- **Range:** 350 through 65,535 seconds
- **Default:** 1200 seconds

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for CSNP Packets on IS-IS Interfaces | 676](#)

---

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for Link-State PDUs on IS-IS Interfaces | 668](#)

---

[Understanding Link-State PDU Throttling for IS-IS Interfaces | 667](#)

---

[Understanding the Transmission Frequency for CSNPs on IS-IS Interfaces | 675](#)

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[https://www.juniper.net/us/en/training/certification/JNCIP\\_studyguide.pdf](https://www.juniper.net/us/en/training/certification/JNCIP_studyguide.pdf)

## max-areas

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 862](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 862](#)
- [Description | 862](#)
- [Options | 863](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 863](#)
- [Release Information | 863](#)

### Syntax

```
max-areas number;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Modify the maximum number of IS-IS areas advertised.

This value is included in the Maximum Address Area field of the IS-IS common PDU header included in all outgoing PDUs.

The maximum number of areas you can advertise is restricted to 36 to ensure that the IIH PDUs have enough space to include other type, length, and value (TLV) fields, such as the Authentication and IPv4 and IPv6 Interface Address TLVs.



## Options

*number*—Maximum number of areas to include in the IS-IS hello (IIH) PDUs and link-state PDUs.

- **Range:** 3 through 36
- **Default:** 3

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups | 22](#)

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## max-lsp-size

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 864](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 864](#)
- [Description | 864](#)
- [Options | 864](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 864](#)
- [Release Information | 864](#)

## Syntax

```
max-lsp-size size;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Modify the maximum size of IS-IS link-state PDUs. IS-IS sends link-state PDUs out of IS-IS enabled interfaces to distribute routing information between the IS-IS nodes.

## Options

***size***        Maximum size allocated for IS-IS link-state PDUs.

- **Range:** 512 through 1492 bytes
- **Default:** 1492 bytes

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration](#) | 12

## max-snp-size

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 865](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 865](#)
- [Description | 865](#)
- [Options | 866](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 866](#)
- [Release Information | 866](#)

### Syntax

```
max-snp-size size;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Modify the maximum size of partial or complete IS-IS sequence number PDUs. IS-IS sends sequence number packets out of IS-IS enabled interfaces to control the distribution of link-state PDUs between the IS-IS nodes. Sequence number packets provide a mechanism to synchronize the link-state databases of routers in the same area.

## Options

**size** Maximum size allocated for sequence number of partial or complete IS-IS packets.

- **Range:** 512 through 1400 bytes
- **Default:** 1400 bytes

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

## metric (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 867](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 867](#)
- [Description | 867](#)
- [Options | 868](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 868](#)
- [Release Information | 868](#)

## Syntax

```
metric metric;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number]
```

## Description

Specify the IPv4 unicast topology metric value for the level. The IS-IS interface metrics for the IPv6 topology can be configured independently of the IPv4 metrics.

All IS-IS routes have a cost, which is a routing metric that is used in the IS-IS link-state calculation. The cost is an arbitrary, dimensionless integer that can be from 1 through 63, or from 1 through 16,777,215 ( $2^{24} - 1$ ) if you are using wide metrics.

Similar to other routing protocols, IS-IS provides a way of exporting routes from the routing table into the IS-IS network. When a route is exported into the IS-IS network without a specified metric, IS-IS uses default metric values for the route, depending on the protocol that was used to learn the route.

[Table 8 on page 867](#) depicts IS-IS route export metric default values.

**Table 8: Default Metric Values for Routes Exported into IS-IS**

Protocol Used for Learning the Route	Default Metric Value
Direct	10
Static	Same as reported by the protocol used for exporting the route
Aggregate	10

Table 8: Default Metric Values for Routes Exported into IS-IS (*Continued*)

Protocol Used for Learning the Route	Default Metric Value
Generate	10
RIP	Same as reported by the protocol used for exporting the route
OSPF	Same as reported by the protocol used for exporting the route
BGP	10

The default metric values behavior can be customized by using routing policies.

## Options

*metric*—Metric value.

- **Range:** 1 through 63, or 1 through 16,777,215 (if you have configured wide metrics)
- **Default:** 10 (for all interfaces except lo0), 0 (for the lo0 interface)

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering | 433](#)

[Understanding Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering | 433](#)

## microloop-avoidance

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 869](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 869](#)
- [Description | 869](#)
- [Options | 870](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 870](#)
- [Release Information | 870](#)

### Syntax

```
microloop-avoidance {
    post-convergence-path delay milliseconds;
        maximum-labels
        maximum-srv6-sids
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols isis spf-options],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis spf-options],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name protocols isis spf-options],<
[edit protocols isis spf-options],
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis spf-options],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name protocols isis spf-options],<
[edit protocols isis spf-options]
```

### Description

Configure microloop avoidance mechanisms that temporarily install a post-convergence path for routes potentially affected by microloops. The temporary path is used for the specified delay time period and reverts to the node SIDs of the destination after the delay timer expires.

**NOTE:** Micro-loop avoidance is not a replacement for local repair mechanisms like TI-LFA which detects local failure very fast and activates a precomputed loop-free-alternative path.

## Options

<b>post-convergence-path delay</b> <i>milliseconds</i> ;	Time in milliseconds after which temporary post-convergence paths are removed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range: 500 through 60000</li> <li>• Default: 5000ms</li> </ul>
<b>maximum-labels (SR-MPLS)</b>	Maximum number of labels in a microloop avoidance path. Number of labels must be less than or equal to the maximum labels configured.  Range: 2 through 8
<b>maximum-srv6-sids (SR-MPLS)</b>	Maximum number of SRv6 SIDs in a microloop avoidance path. Number of SIDs must be less than or equal to the maximum SRv6 SIDs configured.  Range: 2 through 6

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 21.1R1.

`maximum-labels` and `maximum-srv6-sids` options introduced in Junos OS Release 21.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Microloop Avoidance](#) | 551



## multipath (SPF Options)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 871](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 871](#)
- [Description | 871](#)
- [Options | 872](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 872](#)
- [Release Information | 872](#)

### Syntax

```
multipath [  
    weighted {  
        one-hop;  
    }  
]
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols isis spf-options]
```

### Description

Enable weighted equal-cost multipath (ECMP) for load-sharing data based on the bandwidth for incoming traffic destined to IS-IS neighbors that are at a one-hop distance. The IS-IS protocol gets the logical interface bandwidth information associated with the gateways of ECMP next hop and shares this information with the routing protocol process (rpd) and the Packet Forwarding Engine.

Instead of distributing traffic equally over multiple paths, weighted equal-cost multipath (ECMP) routing distributes traffic based on the total available bandwidth for each gateway of a next hop. It thereby distributes traffic unequally over multiple paths and utilizes available bandwidth more efficiently for better load balancing.

**NOTE:** Weighted equal-cost multipath routing displays unequal traffic distribution prominently when the traffic flow is as heavy as 10000 flows.

## Options

**weighted** Enable weighted ECMP for efficient load sharing.

**one-hop** Enable weighted ECMP load balancing on IS-IS neighbors that are just one hop away based on the interface bandwidth.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route | 1099](#)

[Example: Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors | 367](#)

[Understanding Weighted ECMP Traffic Distribution on One-Hop IS-IS Neighbors | 366](#)

## no-adjacency-down-notification (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Syntax | 873](#)

● [Hierarchy Level | 873](#)

● [Description | 873](#)

- Required Privilege Level | 873
- Release Information | 874

## Syntax

```
no-adjacency-down-notification;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name]
```

## 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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| *no-neighbor-down-notification*

## no-advertise-adjacency-segment (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 874](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 874](#)
- [Description | 875](#)
- [Default | 875](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 875](#)
- [Release Information | 875](#)

## Syntax

```
no-advertise-adjacency-segment;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis  
interface interface-name],  
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name],
```

## Description

Disable advertising of the adjacency segment on all levels for the specified interface.

## Default

Enabled

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[isis](#) | [836](#)

[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\)](#) | [903](#)

## no-ipv4-routing

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [876](#)
- [Hierarchy Level](#) | [876](#)
- [Description](#) | [876](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [876](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [877](#)

## Syntax

```
no-ipv4-routing;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Disable IP version 4 (IPv4) routing.

Disabling IPv4 routing has the following results:

- The routing device does not advertise the network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) for IPv4 in the Junos OS link-state PDU fragment zero.
- The routing device does not advertise any IPv4 prefixes in Junos OS link-state PDUs.
- The routing device does not advertise the NLPID for IPv4 in Junos OS hello packets.
- The routing device does not advertise any IPv4 addresses in Junos OS hello packets.
- The routing device does not calculate any IPv4 routes.

**NOTE:** Note: Even when **no-ipv4-routing** is configured, an IS-IS traceoptions log can list rejected IPv4 addresses. When a configuration is committed, IS-IS schedules a scan of the routing table to determine whether any routes need to be exported into the IS-IS link state database. The implicit default export policy action is to reject everything. IPv4 addresses from the routing table are examined for export, rejected by the default policy, and the rejections are logged.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 311](#)

[Understanding IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 310](#)

## no-ipv6-routing

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 877](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 877](#)
- [Description | 878](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 878](#)
- [Release Information | 878](#)

## Syntax

```
no-ipv6-routing;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Disable IP version 6 (IPv6) routing.

Disabling IPv6 routing has the following results:

- The routing device does not advertise the network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) for IPv6 in the Junos OS link-state PDU fragment zero.
- The routing device does not advertise any IPv6 prefixes in Junos OS link-state PDUs.
- The routing device does not advertise the NLPID for IPv6 in Junos OS hello packets.
- The routing device does not advertise any IPv6 addresses in Junos OS hello packets.
- The routing device does not calculate any IPv6 routes.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 311](#)

[Understanding IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 310](#)

## node-protection

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Syntax | 879](#)

● [Hierarchy Level | 879](#)



- [Description | 879](#)
- [Options | 879](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 879](#)
- [Release Information | 880](#)

## Syntax

```
node-protection <cost cost>;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols isis interface name level number post-convergence-lfa ],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis interface name level number post-
convergence-lfa ],
[edit protocols isis interface name level number post-convergence-lfa ],
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis interface name level number post-convergence-lfa ]
```

## Description

Enable node protection mode for topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) routes for IS-IS. You can configure the cost of all the links used for calculating the TI-LFA post-convergence failure path cost. If node protection is enabled without configuring a cost value, then the cost is set to the maximum cost.

## Options

**cost** Cost for node protection.

- **Range:** 0 through 16,777,215

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series, PTX Series, and QFX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 512](#)

[Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 517](#)

[post-convergence-lfa | 886](#)

[use-post-convergence-lfa | 931](#)

[use-for-post-convergence-lfa | 930](#)

## overload (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 880](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 881](#)
- [Description | 881](#)
- [Options | 882](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 883](#)
- [Release Information | 883](#)

## Syntax

```
overload {  
    advertise-high-metrics;  
    allow-route-leaking;  
    external-prefixes;  
    internal-prefixes;  
    timeout seconds;  
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure the local routing device so that it appears to be overloaded. This statement causes the routing device to continue participating in IS-IS routing, but prevents it from being used for transit traffic. Traffic destined to immediately attached subnets continues to transit the routing device.

You can also advertise maximum link metrics in network layer reachability information (NLRI) instead of setting the overload bit.

You configure or disable overload mode in IS-IS with or without a timeout. Without a timeout, overload mode is set until it is explicitly deleted from the configuration. With a timeout, overload mode is set if the time elapsed since the IS-IS instance started is less than the specified timeout.

A timer is started for the difference between the timeout and the time elapsed since the instance started. If the time elapsed after the IS-IS instance is enabled is less than the specified timeout, overload mode is set. When the timer expires, overload mode is cleared. In overload mode, the routing device IS-IS advertisements are originated with the overload bit set. This causes the transit traffic to take paths around the routing device. However, the overloaded routing device's own links are still accessible.

The value of the overload bit depends on these three scenarios:

1. When the overload bit has already been set to a given value and the routing process is restarted: Link-state PDUs are regenerated with the overload bit cleared.
2. When the overload bit is reset to a lesser value while the routing process is running: Link-state PDUs are regenerated with the overload bit cleared.
3. When the overload bit is reset to a greater value while the routing process is running: Link-state PDUs are regenerated with the overload bit set to the difference between the old and new value.

In overload mode, the routing device advertisement is originated with all the transit routing device links (except stub) set to a metric of 0xFFFF. The stub routing device links are advertised with the actual cost of the interfaces corresponding to the stub. This causes the transit traffic to avoid the overloaded routing device and take paths around the routing device.

To understand the reason for setting the overload bit, consider that BGP converges slowly. It is not very good at detecting that a neighbor is down because it has slow-paced keepalive timers. Once the BGP neighbor is determined to be down, it can take up to 2 minutes for a BGP router to declare the neighbor down. IS-IS is much quicker. IS-IS only takes 10-30 seconds to detect absent peers. It is the slowness of BGP, more precisely the slowness of internal BGP (IBGP), that necessitates the use of the overload bit. IS-IS and BGP routing are mutually dependent on each other. If both do not converge at the same time, traffic is dropped without notification (black holed).

You might want to configure the routing device so that it appears to be overloaded when you are restarting routing on the device. Setting the overload bit for a fixed amount of time right after a restart of the routing protocol process (rpd) ensures that the router does not receive transit traffic while the routing protocols (especially IBGP) are still converging.

Setting the overload bit is useful when performing hardware or software maintenance work on a routing device. After the maintenance work, clear the overload bit to carry on forwarding transit traffic. Manual clearing of the overload bit is not always possible. What is needed is an automated way of clearing the overload bit after some amount of time. Most networks use a time value of 300 seconds. This 5-minute value provides a good balance, allowing time to bring up even large internal IBGP meshes, while still relatively quick.

Another appropriate application for setting for the overload bit is on dedicated devices such as BGP route reflectors, which are intentionally not meant to carry any transit traffic. In this case, you would not use the timer.

You can verify that the overload bit is set by running the `show isis database` command.

## Options

`advertise-high-metrics`—Advertise maximum link metrics in NLRIs instead of setting the overload bit.

The `advertise-high-metric` setting is only valid while the routing device is in overload mode. When `advertise-high-metric` is configured, IS-IS does not set the overload bit. Rather, it sets the metric to 63 or 16,777,214, depending whether wide metrics are enabled. This allows the overloaded routing device to be used for transit as a last resort.

An L1-L2 router in overload mode stops leaking route information between L1 and L2 levels and clears its attached bit. This is also true when `advertise-high-metrics` is configured.

`allow-route-leaking`—Enable leaking of route information into the network even if the overload bit is set.

**NOTE:** The `allow-route-leaking` option does not work if the routing device is in dynamic overload mode. Dynamic overload can occur if the device has exceeded its resource limits, such as the prefix limit.

**external-prefixes**—Enable this option to stop receiving local traffic destined to external prefixes unless this is the only router in the network that hosts the prefix. External prefixes are prefixes that IS-IS receives from other protocols. The overloaded router advertises these external prefixes with a high metric to stop receiving traffic. After the configured timeout lapses regular metric is restored to resume traffic reception.

**internal-prefixes**—Enable this option to stop receiving local traffic destined to internal prefixes unless this is the only router in the network that hosts the prefix. Internal prefixes are local IS-IS prefixes that the overloaded router advertises with a high metric to stop receiving traffic. After the configured timeout lapses regular metric is restored to resume traffic reception.

**timeout** *seconds*—Number of seconds at which the overloading is reset.

- **Range:** 60 through 1800 seconds
- **Default:** 0 seconds

## Required Privilege Level

**routing**—To view this statement in the configuration.

**routing-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

**external-prefixes** and **internal-prefixes** options introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1.

## passive (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 884](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 884](#)
- [Description | 884](#)
- [Default | 885](#)
- [Options | 885](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 885](#)

## Syntax

```
passive {
    remote-node-id address;
    remote-node-iso iso-id;
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis interface interface-name level level-number]
```

## Description

Advertise the direct interface addresses on an interface or into a level on the interface without actually running IS-IS on that interface or level.

This statement effectively prevents IS-IS from running on the interface. To enable IS-IS on an interface, include the interface statement at the [edit protocols isis] or the [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols isis] hierarchy level. To disable it, include the disable statement at those hierarchy levels. The three states—enabling, disabling, or not running IS-IS on an interface—are mutually exclusive.

**NOTE:** Configuring IS-IS on a loopback interface automatically renders it as a passive interface, irrespective of whether the `passive` statement was used in the configuration of the interface.

If neither passive mode nor the `family iso` option is configured on the IS-IS interface, then the routing device treats the interface as not being operational, and no direct IPv4/IPv6 routes are exported into IS-IS. (You configure the `family iso` option at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number]` hierarchy level.)

## Default

By default, IS-IS must be configured on an interface or a level for direct interface addresses to be advertised into that level.

## Options

<code>remote-node-id <i>address</i></code>	IP address of the remote link.
<code>remote-node-iso <i>iso-id</i></code>	ISO ID of the remote node.

**NOTE:** The options `remote-node-id address` and `remote-node-iso iso-id` do not apply under the `[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]` hierarchy level.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

`remote-node-id address` option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

`remote-node-iso iso-id` option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding | 23](#)

## post-convergence-lfa

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 886](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 886](#)
- [Description | 886](#)
- [Options | 887](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 887](#)
- [Release Information | 887](#)

### Syntax

```
post-convergence-lfa <fate-sharing-protection fate-sharing-protection> <node-protection <cost
cost> <srlg-protection>;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols isis interface name level number],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis interface name level number],
[edit protocols isis interface name level number ],
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis interface name level number]
```

### Description

Configure backup paths along post-convergence on this interface.



## Options

<b>fate-sharing-protection</b>	Enable fate-sharing protection. A list of fate-sharing groups are configured on each point of local repair (PLR) with the links in each fate-sharing group identified by their respective IP addresses. The PLR associates a cost with each fate-sharing group. The fate-sharing-aware post-convergence path is computed by assuming that the cost of each link in the same fate-sharing group as the failed link has increased the cost associated with that group.
<b>srlg-protection</b>	Enable Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) protection in an IS-IS network if you want IS-IS to choose a fast reroute path that does not include SRLG links in the topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) backup paths. If you have configured fate-sharing-protection in addition to srlg-protection then both costs are added to the link metric to calculate the final TI-LFA backup path. These links have a higher metric cost and therefore TI-LFA backup computation enables IS-IS to avoid these links.

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

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

srlg-protection option introduced in Junos OS release 20.2R1 for MX Series and PTX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 512](#)

[Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 517](#)

[use-for-post-convergence-lfa | 930](#)

[use-post-convergence-lfa | 931](#)

[node-protection | 878](#)

## prefix-export-limit (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 888](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 888](#)
- [Description | 888](#)
- [Options | 889](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 889](#)
- [Release Information | 889](#)

### Syntax

```
prefix-export-limit number;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis level level-number],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis  
level level-number],  
[edit protocols isis level level-number],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis level level-number]
```

### Description

Configure a limit to the number of prefixes exported into IS-IS.

By default, there is no limit to the number of prefixes that can be exported into IS-IS. To configure a limit to the number of prefixes that can be exported into IS-IS, include the `prefix-export-limit` statement. The `prefix-export-limit` statement protects the rest of the network from a malicious policy by applying a threshold filter for exported routes.

The number of prefixes depends on the size of your network. Good design advice is to set it to double the total number of IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2 routing devices in your network.

If the number of prefixes exported into IS-IS exceeds the configured limit, the overload bit is set and the overload state is reached. When other routers detect that this bit is set, they do not use this routing device for transit traffic, but they do use it for packets destined to the overloaded routing device's directly connected networks and IP prefixes. The overload state can be cleared by using the [clear isis overload](#) command.

The [show isis overview](#) command displays the prefix export limit when it is configured.

## Options

*number*—Prefix limit.

- **Range:** 0 through 4,294,967,295 ( $2^{32} - 1$ )
- **Default:** None

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

---

*Example: Redistributing OSPF Routes into IS-IS*

---

*Example: Configuring a Routing Policy to Redistribute BGP Routes with a Specific Community Tag into IS-IS*

---

*Understanding BGP Communities, Extended Communities, and Large Communities as Routing Policy Match Conditions*

---

*Understanding Routing Policies*

## prefix-segment

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 890](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 890](#)
- [Description | 890](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 891](#)
- [Release Information | 891](#)

### Syntax

```
prefix-segment {  
    algorithm name {  
        index index;  
        node-segment;  
    }  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name term term-name then]  
[edit protocols ospf source-packet-routing]
```

### Description

Configure prefix segment attributes such as index and node segment. Prefix segment index is the index assigned to a specific prefix. This is used by all other remote routers in the network to index the prefix into respective segment routing global blocks (SRGB) to derive the segment identifier and to forward the traffic destined for the current prefix. Prefix segment index is provisioned through policy for each prefix along with the option to mark it as a node segment.

**algorithm *name***      Specify the prefix segment attributes for strict/flex algorithm.

- **Range:** 1 through 255

**index** *index* Specify the prefix segment index

- **Range:** 0 through 199,999

**node-segment** Set node segment flag for this prefix segment.

**reuse-allocated-sid** Specify this option if a large number of prefixes need to be assigned SID value. You can reuse the allocated SID on the IGP route only if they are available during export of IGP routes.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.

Statement introduced under [edit protocols ospf source-packet-routing] hierarchy in Junos OS Release 19.1R1 for MX Series.

reuse-allocated-sid option introduced in Junos OS Release 20.4R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING | 460](#)

[Configuring Anycast and Prefix segments in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol | 496](#)

## protocols

### IN THIS SECTION

● [Syntax | 892](#)

- [Hierarchy Level | 893](#)
- [Description | 893](#)
- [Options | 893](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 894](#)
- [Release Information | 894](#)

## Syntax

```
protocols {  
    bgp {  
        ... bgp-configuration ...  
    }  
    isis {  
        ... isis-configuration ...  
    }  
    ldp {  
        ... ldp-configuration ...  
    }  
    mpls {  
        ... mpls -configuration ...  
    }  
    msdp {  
        ... msdp-configuration ...  
    }  
    mstp {  
        ... mstp-configuration ...  
    }  
    ospf {  
        ... ospf-configuration ...  
    }  
    ospf3 {  
        ... ospf3-configuration ...  
    }  
    pim {  
        ... pim-configuration ...  
    }  
    rip {  
        ... rip-configuration ...  
    }  
}
```

```

}
ripng {
    ... ripng-configuration ...
}
rstp {
    rstp-configuration;
}
rsvp{
    ... rsvp-configuration ...
}
vstp {
    vstp configuration;
}
vpls {
    vpls configuration;
}
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]

```

## Description

Specify the protocol for a routing instance. You can configure multiple instances of many protocol types. Not all protocols are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.

## Options

- bgp** Specify BGP as the protocol for a routing instance.
- isis** Specify IS-IS as the protocol for a routing instance.
- ldp** Specify LDP as the protocol for a routing instance or for a virtual router instance.
- l2vpn** Specify Layer 2 VPN as the protocol for a routing instance.
- mpls** Specify MPLS as the protocol for a routing instance.

- msdp** Specify the Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) for a routing instance.
- mstp** Specify the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) for a virtual switch routing instance.
- ospf** Specify OSPF as the protocol for a routing instance.
- ospf3** Specify OSPF version 3 (OSPFv3) as the protocol for a routing instance.

**NOTE:** OSPFv3 supports the no-forwarding, virtual-router, and vrf routing instance types only.

- pim** Specify the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) protocol for a routing instance.
- rip** Specify RIP as the protocol for a routing instance.
- ripng** Specify RIP next generation (RIPng) as the protocol for a routing instance.
- rstp** Specify the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) for a virtual switch routing instance.
- rsvp** Specify the RSVP for a routing instance.
- vstp** Specify the VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol (VSTP) for a virtual switch routing instance.
- vpls** Specify VPLS as the protocol for a routing instance.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Support for RIPng introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

mpls and rsvp options added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| *Example: Configuring Multiple Routing Instances of OSPF*



## reference-bandwidth (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 895](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 895](#)
- [Description | 895](#)
- [Options | 896](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 896](#)
- [Release Information | 896](#)

### Syntax

```
reference-bandwidth reference-bandwidth;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Optimize routing based on bandwidth by setting the reference bandwidth used in calculating the default interface cost.

All IS-IS interfaces have a cost, which is a routing metric that is used in the IS-IS link-state calculation. Routes with lower total path metrics are preferred over those with higher path metrics. When there are several equal-cost routes to a destination, traffic is distributed equally among them. Tweak the reference bandwidth to route traffic across the fastest interface.

The cost of a route is described by a single dimensionless metric that is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{cost} = \text{reference-bandwidth}/\text{bandwidth}$$

For example, if you set the reference bandwidth to 1 Gbps (that is, *reference-bandwidth* is set to 1,000,000,000), a 100-Mbps interface has a routing metric of 10.

All IS-IS interfaces have a cost, which is a routing metric that is used in the IS-IS link-state calculation. Routes with lower total path metrics are preferred over those with higher path metrics. By default, IS-IS has a metric of 10. Modify the configured reference bandwidth to increase the cost of an interface in order to avoid a slow route or you can modify the reference bandwidth value to decrease the cost of a preferred interface. A route that has a lower cost is selected over a high cost route. Note that fractional metric values are not allowed. Therefore, if you configure a reference bandwidth that is higher than the actual bandwidth, which results in a fractional metric value then IS-IS takes the metric value as 1 because fractional metric values are not allowed.

## Options

*reference-bandwidth*—Reference bandwidth value in bits per second.

- **Range:** 9600 through 4,000,000,000,000 bps
- **Default:** None

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration | 12](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS | 13](#)

[https://www.juniper.net/us/en/training/certification/JNCIP\\_studyguide.pdf](https://www.juniper.net/us/en/training/certification/JNCIP_studyguide.pdf)

## rib-group (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 897](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 897](#)
- [Description | 897](#)
- [Options | 898](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 898](#)
- [Release Information | 898](#)

### Syntax

```
rib-group {  
    inet group-name;  
    inet6 group-name;  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

### Description

Install routes learned from IS-IS routing instances into routing tables in the IS-IS routing table group. You can install IPv4 routes or IPv6 routes.

Support for IPv6 routing table groups in IS-IS enables IPv6 routes that are learned from IS-IS routing instances to be installed into other routing tables defined in an IS-IS routing table group.

## Options

***group-name***—Name of the routing table group.

**inet**—Install IPv4 IS-IS routes.

**inet6**—Install IPv6 IS-IS routes.

## Required Privilege Level

**routing**—To view this statement in the configuration.

**routing-control**—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Example: Exporting Specific Routes from One Routing Table Into Another Routing Table*

[Example: Populating a Routing Table Created by Virtual Router Configuration](#)

*Understanding Multiprotocol BGP*

## routing-instances (Multiple Routing Entities)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 899](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 899](#)
- [Description | 899](#)
- [Default | 900](#)
- [Options | 900](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 900](#)
- [Release Information | 900](#)

## Syntax

```
routing-instances routing-instance-name { ... }
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name]
```

## Description

Configure an additional routing entity for a router. You can create multiple instances of BGP, IS-IS, OSPF, OSPFv3, and RIP for a router. You can also create multiple routing instances for separating routing tables, routing policies, and interfaces for individual wholesale subscribers (retailers) in a Layer 3 wholesale network.

Each routing instance consist of the following:

- A set of routing tables
- A set of interfaces that belong to these routing tables
- A set of routing option configurations

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 is `my-instance.inet.0`. All routes for `my-instance` are installed into `my-instance.inet.0`.

Routes are installed into the default routing instance `inet.0` by default, unless a routing instance is specified.

In Junos OS Release 9.0 and later, you can no longer specify a routing-instance name of *primary*, *default*, or *bgp* or include special characters within the name of a routing instance.

In Junos OS Release 9.6 and later, you can include a slash (/) in a routing-instance name only if a logical system is not configured. That is, you cannot include the slash character in a routing-instance name if a logical system other than the default is explicitly configured. Routing-instance names, further, are restricted from having the form `__.*__` (beginning and ending with underscores). The colon : character cannot be used when multitopology routing (MTR) is enabled.

# Default

Routing instances are disabled for the router.

# Options

*routing-instance-name* —Name of the routing instance. This must be a non-reserved string of not more than 128 characters.

**remote-vtep-list**           Configure static remote VXLAN tunnel endpoints.

**remote-vtep-v6-list**       Configure static IPv6 remote VXLAN tunnel endpoints.

# Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

# Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

remote-vtep-v6-list statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3 for MX Series routers with MPC and MIC interfaces.

# RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Example: Configuring Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option A*

*Example: Configuring Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option B*

*Example: Configuring Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C*

## sensor-based-stats (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 901](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 901](#)
- [Description | 901](#)
- [Options | 902](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 903](#)
- [Release Information | 903](#)

### Syntax

```
sensor-based stats {  
    per-interface-per-member-link {  
        egress;  
        ingress;  
    }  
    per-sid {  
        egress;  
        ingress;  
    }  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing],
```

### Description

Enable the collection of aggregate segment routing statistics for the Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) traffic only, excluding RSVP and LDP-signaled traffic. Family MPLS statistics per interface are accounted for separately. The SR statistics also include SPRING traffic statistics per link

aggregation group (LAG) member and per segment identifier (SID). The statistics are collected using the Juniper telemetry interface in an OpenConfig compliant format for Layer 3 interfaces.

**NOTE:** This statement is also available for LDP and MPLS statistics. For more information see *sensor-based-stats (Junos Telemetry Interface)*.

For additional information about configuring these statistics sensors to stream data through gRPC, see *Guidelines for gRPC and gNMI Sensors (Junos Telemetry Interface)*.

## Options

### per-interface-per-member-link

Configure sensor-based statistics per nexthop. Sensor-based statistics is the traffic statistics in a segment routing (SR) network that can be recorded in an OpenConfig compliant format for Layer 3 interfaces. The statistics is recorded for the Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) traffic only, excluding RSVP and LDP-signaled traffic, and the family MPLS statistics per interface is accounted for separately. The SR statistics also includes SPRING traffic statistics per link aggregation group (LAG) member, and per segment identifier (SID).

**egress** Enable sensor based statistics on the egress interface.

**ingress** Enable sensor based statistics on the ingress interface.

**NOTE:** On PTX Series Routers, the sensor based statistics for SPRING traffic is recorded at the ingress interface only.

### per-sid

Configure sensor based statistics per Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) route. Sensor-based statistics is the traffic statistics in a segment routing (SR) network that can be recorded in an OpenConfig compliant format for Layer 3 interfaces. The statistics is recorded for SPRING traffic only, excluding RSVP and LDP-signaled traffic, and the family MPLS statistics per interface is accounted for separately. The SR statistics also includes SPRING traffic statistics per link aggregation group (LAG) member, and per segment identifier (SID).

**egress** Enable sensor based statistics for IP-MPLS egress accounting. This is supported only for segment routing label IS-IS egress routes at the ingress provider edge (PE) device.

**ingress** Enable sensor based statistics for per-sid ingress accounting.



## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Understanding Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)*

*Understanding the Junos Telemetry Interface Export Format of Collected Data*

*sensor (Junos Telemetry Interface)*

## source-packet-routing (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 903](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 904](#)
- [Description | 905](#)
- [Default | 905](#)
- [Options | 905](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 907](#)
- [Release Information | 907](#)

## Syntax

```
source-packet-routing {  
  adjacency-segment {  
    hold-time hold-time;  
  }  
  disable;
```

```

explicit-null;
node-segment {
    index-range index range;
    ipv4-index index;
    ipv6-index index;
}
flex-algorithm name {
    color color;
    definition;
}
srgb {
    start-label start-label;
    index-range index range;
}
no-strict-spf
srv6 {
    locator name {
        end-sid sid
        flavor {
            psp;
            usp;
            usd;
        }
    }
}
udp-tunneling {
    encapsulation;
}
use-flex-algorithm-metric-always;
}

```

## Hierarchy Level

```

[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis level level-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis
level level-number],

```

```
[edit protocols isis level level-number],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis level level-number]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ospf],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
ospf],
[edit protocols ospf],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ospf]
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ospf area-number],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ospf
area-number],
[edit protocols ospf area-number],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ospf area-number]
```

## Description

Enable source packet routing in networking (SPRING) feature on IS-IS levels or OSPF areas.

Source packet routing for IPv6 is supported only for IS-IS. The adjacency-segment, explicit-null, and srgb statements are supported only for IS-IS.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

## Default

Disabled.

## Options

<b>adjacency-segment</b> <b>&lt;hold-time</b> <b>hold-time&gt;</b>	<p>Configure attributes for adjacency segments in source packet routing in networking (SPRING), or configure segment routing (SR) to ensure that the adjacency segment identifiers are retained during adjacency or link flaps. The adjacency segments are not released immediately and are retained for the configured hold time duration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hold-time <i>hold-time</i>—(Optional) Duration, in milliseconds, to retain adjacency segments after isolating from an interface. The range is 180,000 through 900,000, with the default being 300,000 milliseconds for IS-IS interfaces and 180,000 milliseconds for OSPF interfaces.</li> </ul>
<b>disable</b>	Disable source packet routing from a specific level.
<b>explicit-null</b>	Configure E and P bits in all prefix segment identifier (SID) advertisements.

<b>no-strict-spf</b>	Disable strict spf algo 1 advertisement.
<b>node-segment</b>	<p>Enable source packet routing in networking (SPRING) at all levels. SPRING 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.</p> <p>Provisioning the IPv4 and IPv6 node segment index is allowed per routing-instance, and will NOT be allowed per IS-IS level. Node segment index is attached to the IPv4 and IPv6 router-id, if the router-ids are configured on the loopback interface. Else, lowest IP address on the loopback is chosen to attach the node-sid.</p>
<b>index-range</b> <i>index range</i>	Range of node segment indices allowed. The range is 32 through 16384, and the default is 4096.
<b>ipv4-index</b> <i>index</i>	<p>IPv4 node segment index. The range is 0 through 199999.</p> <p>Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2, the maximum index for IPv4 node segment index is 199999.</p>
<b>ipv6-index</b> <i>index</i>	<p>IPv6 node segment index. The range is 0 through 199999.</p> <p>Starting with Junos OS Release 17.2, the maximum index for IPv6 node segment index is 199999.</p>
<b>udp-tunneling</b>	Configure <code>udp-tunneling</code> option to enable SR-o-UDP feature. When this option is enabled, during route computation, IS-IS looks for routes whose next hop neighbor does not support segment routing. IS-IS creates UDP tunnel next hops to every route that does not support segment routing. The source address of UDP tunnel is set to self router-id and destination address of the UDP tunnel is set to the prefix for which route computation is being performed. The statement is introduced only at [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level.
<b>encapsulation</b>	The encapsulation statement enables SR-over-UDP encapsulation, thus creates a tunnel to traverse an SR traffic across a non-SR core.

**NOTE:** Configure a filter-based de-encapsulation on MX series router and an FTI-based de-encapsulation on PTX Series routers.

**use-flex-  
algorithm-  
metric-always**

Specify to indicate flex-algo path computations to always use the metric advertised in FAPM during path computation. By default, flex-algo path computation will use FAPM for readvertised prefixes, for which the R bit in prefix SID is considered. In a multi-vendor environment, if this check needs to be relaxed, you can use this option. Path computations will still use FAPM if the winner FAD in that level is set to M flag.

**Required Privilege Level**

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

**Release Information**

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R1.

Support for explicit-null and adjacency-segment statements introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, QFX5100 switches and QFX10000 switches.

The udp-tunneling option is introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 21.2R1.

**RELATED DOCUMENTATION**

*Understanding Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)*

[Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING | 460](#)

[Configuring Anycast and Prefix segments in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol | 496](#)

**spf-options (Protocols IS-IS)****IN THIS SECTION**

- [Syntax | 908](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 908](#)
- [Description | 908](#)
- [Options | 909](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 909](#)

## Syntax

```
spf-options {  
    delay milliseconds;  
    holddown milliseconds;  
    rapid-runs number;  
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols  
isis],  
[edit protocols isis],  
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure options for running the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm.

Running the SPF algorithm is usually the beginning of a series of larger system-wide events. For example, the SPF algorithm can lead to interior gateway protocol (IGP) prefix changes, which then lead to BGP nexthop resolution changes. Consider what happens if there are rapid link changes in the network. The local routing device can become overwhelmed. This is why it sometimes makes sense to throttle the scheduling of the SPF algorithm.

You can configure the following SPF options:

- The delay in the time between the detection of a topology change and when the SPF algorithm actually runs.
- The maximum number of times that the SPF algorithm can run in succession before the hold-down timer begins.

- The time to hold down, or wait, before running another SPF calculation after the SPF algorithm has run in succession the configured maximum number of times.

If the network stabilizes during the hold-down period and the SPF algorithm does not need to run again, the system reverts to the configured values for the delay and rapid-runs statements.

## Options

`delay milliseconds`—Time interval between the detection of a topology change and when the SPF algorithm runs.

- **Range:** 50 through 1000 milliseconds
- **Default:** 200 milliseconds

`holddown milliseconds`—Time interval to hold down, or wait before a subsequent SPF algorithm runs after the SPF algorithm has run the configured maximum number of times in succession.

- **Range:** 2000 through 10,000 milliseconds
- **Default:** 5000 milliseconds

`rapid-runs number`—Maximum number of times the SPF algorithm can run in succession. After the maximum is reached, the holddown interval begins.

- **Range:** 1 through 5
- **Default:** 3

## Required Privilege Level

`routing`—To view this statement in the configuration.

`routing-control`—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS | 324](#)

[Example: Configuring Node-Link Protection for IS-IS Routes in a Layer 3 VPN | 329](#)

## srgb

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 910](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 910](#)
- [Description | 910](#)
- [Options | 911](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 911](#)
- [Release Information | 911](#)

### Syntax

```
srgb {  
    start-label start-label-value;  
    index-range index range-value;  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols isis source-packet-routing],  
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis source-packet-routing],  
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing],  
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis source-packet-routing]
```

### Description

Configure the segment routing global block (SRGB) in source packet routing in networking (SPRING) or segment routing (SR). The SRGB label range is based on the start label and the index range. The value of the start label indicates the start of the label range, and the value of the index range along with the value of the start label indicate the end of the label range.



Options

<code>index-range</code> <i>index-range-value</i>	Index range of the SRGB label block. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Range:</b> 32 through 1,048,559</li></ul>
<code>start-label</code> <i>start-label-value</i>	Start of the SRGB label block. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Range:</b> 16 through 1,048,575</li></ul>

Required Privilege Level

- routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
- routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Release Information

- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.
- Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3 for QFX5110 and QFX5200 switches.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">Understanding Adjacency Segments, Anycast Segments, and Configurable SRGB in SPRING   460</a>
<a href="#">Configuring Segment Routing Global Blocks Label Ranges in SPRING for IS-IS Protocol   494</a>
<a href="#">Example: Configuring SRGB in Segment Routing for IS-IS to Increase Network Speed   464</a>
<a href="#">source-packet-routing (Protocols IS-IS)   903</a>

srv6

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 912](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 912](#)
- [Description | 912](#)

- Options | 912
- Required Privilege Level | 913
- Release Information | 913

## Syntax

```
srv6 locator <no-reduced-srh> <transit-srh-insert>;
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-
routing],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing]
```

## Description

Enable SRv6 source packet routing in an IPv6 network and configure the SRv6 options. SRv6 uses IPv6 addresses in extended headers instead of labels. These IPv6 addresses are stacked up in a routing extension header.

## Options

### no-reduced-srh

Configure non-reduced Segment Routing Header (SRH) mode of tunnel encapsulation if you want to preserve the entire SID list in the SRH. In an SRv6 domain, an SRv6 segment can have multiple SRHs in an IPv6 header. Note that multiple SRHs can significantly raise the encapsulation overhead that can sometimes be larger than the actual packet payload.

- **Default:** Reduced SRH is enabled for SRv6 tunnel encapsulation. In a reduced SRH mode the device does not preserve the entire SID list in the SRH and thereby reduces the encapsulation overhead of an SRv6 packet.

**transit-srh-insert** Enable the SRv6 SRH insert mode on transit devices. IS-IS inserts an SRH as the next header in the original IPv6 packet header and modifies the next header according to the value of SRH. The IPv6 destination address is replaced with the IPv6 address of the first SID in the segment list and the original IPv6 destination address is carried in the SRH header as the last segment in the list.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 20.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[locator](#) | [856](#)

*Understanding SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks*

[Example: Configuring SRv6 Network Programming in IS-IS Networks](#) | [560](#)

## static-host-mapping

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [914](#)
- [Hierarchy Level](#) | [914](#)
- [Description](#) | [914](#)
- [Default](#) | [914](#)
- [Options](#) | [914](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [915](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [915](#)

# Syntax

```
static-host-mapping {
  hostname {
    alias [ aliases ];
    inet [ addresses ];
    inet6 [ addresses];
    sysid system-identifier;
  }
}
```

# Hierarchy Level

```
[edit system]
```

# Description

(Optional) Statically map a hostname to one or more IP addresses and aliases, and configure an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) system identifier (system ID).

# Default

If you do not statically map the hostname, the mapping is generated dynamically, based on the system configuration. For instance, if you omit the static-host-mapping *hostname* sysid statement, the IS-IS system ID is dynamically generated from the host portion of the ISO address configured on the loopback interface (lo0) and is mapped to the host-name statement configured at the [edit system] hierarchy level.

# Options

<b>alias</b> <i>alias</i>	Alias for the hostname.
<b>hostname</b>	Fully qualified hostname.
<b>inet</b> <i>address</i>	IP address. You can specify one or more IP addresses for the host.
<b>sysid</b> <i>system-identifier</i>	ISO system identifier (system ID). This is the 6-byte portion of the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) network service access point (NSAP). We recommend that you use the host's IP address represented in binary-coded decimal

(BCD) format. For example, the IP address 208.197.169.18 is 2081.9716.9018 in BCD.

## Required Privilege Level

system—To view this statement in the configuration.

system-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## topologies (Protocols IS-IS)

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- [Options | 916](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 916](#)
- [Release Information | 917](#)

## Syntax

```
topologies {  
    ipv4-multicast;  
    ipv6-multicast;  
    ipv6-unicast;  
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure alternate IS-IS multicast or unicast topologies.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

**NOTE:** The IS-IS interface metrics for the IPv4 topology can be configured independently of the IPv6 metrics. You can also selectively disable interfaces from participating in the IPv6 topology while continuing to participate in the IPv4 topology. This lets you exercise control over the paths that unicast data takes through a network.

## Default

By default, multicast and unicast topologies are disabled.

## Options

**ipv4-multicast** Configure alternate IPv4 multicast topologies.

**ipv6-multicast** Configure alternate IPv6 multicast topologies.

**ipv6-unicast** Configure alternate IPv6 unicast topologies. This statement causes IS-IS to calculate an alternate IPv6 unicast topology, in addition to the normal IPv4 unicast topology, and add the corresponding routes to inet6.0.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 311](#)

[Example: Configuring IS-IS Multicast Topology | 277](#)

[IS-IS Multicast Topologies Overview | 275](#)

[Understanding IS-IS IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Topologies | 310](#)

## traceoptions (Protocols IS-IS)

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- [Syntax | 917](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 918](#)
- [Description | 918](#)
- [Default | 918](#)
- [Options | 918](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 920](#)
- [Release Information | 920](#)

## Syntax

```
traceoptions {  
  file name <size size> <files number> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;  
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;  
}
```

## Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
isis],
[edit protocols isis],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols isis]
```

## Description

Configure IS-IS protocol-level tracing options. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple `flag` statements.

**NOTE:** The `traceoptions` statement is not supported on QFabric systems.

## Default

The default IS-IS protocol-level tracing 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`.

`file name`—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 IS-IS tracing output in the file `isis-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.

If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the `size` option.

- **Range:** 2 through 1000 files
- **Default:** 10 files

`flag flag`—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one flag, include multiple `flag` statements.



#### IS-IS Protocol-Specific Tracing Flags

- `csn`—Complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) packets
- `error`—Errored IS-IS packets
- `graceful-restart`—Graceful restart operation
- `hello`—Hello packets
- `layer2-map`—Mapped ARP or neighbor discovery next hops in the kernel
- `ldp-synchronization`—Synchronization between IS-IS and LDP
- `lsp`—Link-state PDUs
- `lsp-generation`—Link-state PDU generation packets
- `packets`—All IS-IS protocol packets
- `psn`—Partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) packets
- `spf`—Shortest-path-first calculations

#### Global Tracing Flags

- `all`—All tracing operations
- `general`—A combination of the normal and route trace operations
- `normal`—All normal operations, including adjacency changes
- **Default:** If you do not specify this option, only unusual or abnormal operations are traced.
- `policy`—Policy operations and actions
- `route`—Routing table changes
- `state`—State transitions
- `task`—Routing protocol task processing
- `timer`—Routing protocol timer processing

*flag-modifier*—(Optional) Modifier for the tracing flag. You can specify one or more of these modifiers:

- `detail`—Provide detailed trace information.
- `receive`—Trace the packets being received.
- `send`—Trace the packets being transmitted.

`no-world-readable`—(Optional) Prevent any user 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 its maximum 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. Note that if you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of trace files with the `files` option.

- **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:** 128 KB

`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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for CSNP Packets on IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 676

[Example: Enabling Packet Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking](#) | 79

[Example: Configuring the Transmission Frequency for Link-State PDUs on IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 668

[Understanding Link-State PDU Throttling for IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 667

[Understanding Checksums on IS-IS Interfaces for Error Checking](#) | 78

[Understanding the Transmission Frequency for CSNPs on IS-IS Interfaces](#) | 675

## traffic-engineering (Protocols IS-IS)

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Hierarchy Level | 921](#)
- [Description | 921](#)
- [Default | 923](#)
- [Options | 923](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 925](#)
- [Release Information | 925](#)

### Syntax

```
traffic-engineering {  
    disable;  
    credibility-protocol-preference;  
    family;  
    ignore-lsp-metrics;  
    ipv6  
    igp-topology;  
}
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols isis],  
[edit protocols isis]
```

### Description

Configure traffic engineering properties for IS-IS.

IS-IS always performs shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations to determine next hops. For prefixes reachable through a particular next hop, IS-IS places that next hop for that prefix in the inet.0 routing

table. In addition, for routers running MPLS, IS-IS installs the prefix for IPv4 routes in the inet.3 routing table as well. The inet.3 table, which is present on the ingress router, contains the host address of each MPLS label-switched path (LSP) egress router. BGP uses this routing table to resolve next-hop addresses.

If you enable IS-IS traffic engineering shortcuts and if there is a label-switched path to a point along the path to that prefix, IS-IS installs the prefix in the inet.3 routing table and uses the LSP as a next hop. The net result is that for BGP egress routers for which there is no LSP, BGP automatically uses an LSP along the path to reach the egress router.

In Junos OS Release 9.3 and later, IS-IS traffic engineering shortcuts support IPv6 routes. LSPs to be used for shortcuts continue to be signaled using IPv4. However, by default, shortcut routes calculated through IPv6 routes are added to the inet6.3 routing table. The default behavior is for only BGP to use LSPs in its calculations. If you configure MPLS so that both BGP and interior gateway protocols use LSPs for forwarding traffic, shortcut routes calculated through IPv6 are added to the inet6.0 routing table. IS-IS ensures that the IPv6 routes running over the IPv4 MPLS LSP are correctly de-encapsulated at the tunnel egress by pushing an extra IPv6 explicit null label between the IPv6 payload and the IPv4 transport label.

RSVP LSPs with a higher preference than IS-IS routes are not considered during the computation of traffic engineering shortcuts.

To configure IS-IS so that it uses LSPs as shortcuts when installing information in the inet.3 or inet6.3 routing table, include the following statements:

```
family inet {
    shortcuts {
        multicast-rpf-routes;
    }
}
family inet6 {
    shortcuts;
}
```

For IPv4 traffic, include the `inet` statement. For IPv6 traffic, include the `inet6` statement.

To configure IPv4 MPLS or IPv6 MPLS shortcuts explicitly for segment routing, include the `inet-mpls` statement for IPv4 MPLS traffic and the `inet6-mpls` statement for IPv6 MPLS traffic.

To configure load balancing across multiple LSPs, include the `multipath` statement.

When traffic engineering shortcuts are used, RSVP first looks at the `metric2` value, which is derived from the IGP cost. After this, RSVP considers the LSP metric value. So, if a certain path changes for an LSP and the cost changes, not all LSPs are used to load-balance the network.

When a route with an improved metric is added to the IS-IS internal routing table, IS-IS flushes all next-hop information (including LSP next-hop information) for a route. This is undesirable, because certain equal-cost multipath (ECMP) combinations can be lost during route calculation. To override this default behavior for load balancing, include the `lsp-equal-cost` statement to retain the equal cost path information in the routing table.

```

multipath {
    lsp-equal-cost;
}

```

Because the `inet.3` routing table is present only on ingress routers, you can configure LSP shortcuts only on these routers.

## Default

IS-IS traffic engineering support is enabled.

By default, IS-IS supports traffic engineering by exchanging basic information with the traffic engineering database. To disable this support, and to disable IS-IS shortcuts if they are configured, include the `disable` statement.

## Options

### credibility-protocol-preference

Specify that IS-IS should use the configured protocol preference for IGP routes to determine the traffic engineering database credibility value. By default, the traffic engineering database prefers IS-IS routes even when the routes of another IGP are configured with a lower, that is, more preferred value. Use this statement to override this default behavior.

The traffic engineering database assigns a credibility value to each IGP and prefers the routes of the IGP with the highest credibility value. In Junos OS Release 9.4 and later, you can configure IS-IS to take protocol preference into account to determine the traffic engineering database credibility value. When protocol preference is used to determine the credibility value, IS-IS routes are not automatically preferred by the traffic engineering database, depending on your configuration. For example, OSPF routes have a default preference value of 10, whereas IS-IS Level 1 routes have a default preference value of 15. When protocol preference is enabled, the credibility value is determined by deducting the protocol preference value from a base value of 512. Using default protocol preference values, OSPF has a credibility value of 502, whereas IS-IS has a credibility value of 497. Because the traffic engineering database prefers IGP routes with the highest credibility value, OSPF routes are now preferred.

**NOTE:** This feature is also supported for OSPFv2.

<b>disable</b>	At the <code>[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering]</code> hierarchy level, disable IS-IS support for traffic engineering. By default, IS-IS support for traffic engineering is enabled.
<b>ignore-lsp-metrics</b>	Ignore the metrics for RSVP label-switched paths (LSPs) in IS-IS traffic engineering shortcut calculations or when you configure LDP over RSVP LSPs. If you are using RSVP for traffic engineering, you can run LDP simultaneously to eliminate the distribution of external routes in the core. The LSPs established by LDP are tunneled through the LSPs established by RSVP. LDP effectively treats the traffic-engineered LSPs as single hops. Ignoring the metric of RSVP LSPs avoids mutual dependency between IS-IS and RSVP, eliminating the time period when the RSVP metric used for tunneling traffic is not up to date.
<b>ipv6</b>	Configure IS-IS traffic engineering to store IPv6 information in the traffic engineering database (TED) in addition to IPv4 addresses. BGP-LS distributes this information as routes from the TED to the <code>Isdist.0</code> routing table using the TED import policies. These routes are advertised to BGP-TE peers as network layer reachability information (NLRI) with IPv6 router ID type, length, and value (TLV).
<b>multipath</b>	Enable load balancing for multiple LSPs.
<b>lsp-equal-cost</b>	<p>Configure LSPs to be retained as equal cost paths for load balancing when a better route metric is added to the routing table.</p> <p>When a route with an improved metric is added to the IS-IS internal routing table, IS-IS flushes all next-hop information (including LSP next-hop information) for a route. This is undesirable, because certain equal-cost multipath (ECMP) path combinations can be lost during route calculation. To override this default IS-IS behavior, include the <code>lsp-equal-cost</code> statement for load balancing, so that the equal cost path information is retained in the routing table.</p>
<b>igp-topology</b>	Download IGP topology information into the traffic engineering database (TED). In Junos OS, the IGP installs topology information into a database called the traffic engineering database. The traffic engineering database contains the aggregated topology information. The IGP routes are installed by the traffic engineering database on behalf of the corresponding IGP into a user-visible routing table called <code>Isdist.0</code> , subject to route policies.
<b>shortcuts</b>	Configure IS-IS to use MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) as next hops if possible when installing routing information into the <code>inet.3</code> or <code>inet6.3</code> routing table. Internal gateway

protocol (IGP) shortcuts allow the IGP to install prefixes in inet.3 or inet6.3. It is only necessary to enable IGP shortcuts on the ingress router because that is the router performing the shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations.

It is important to understand how IGP shortcuts affect the protocol and routing table relationship. The IGP performs SPF calculations to subnets downstream of LSP egress points, but the results of these calculations are entered into the inet.3 table only. At the same time, the IGP performs its traditional SPF calculations and enters the results of these calculations into the inet.0 table. The result is that although the IGP is making entries into the inet.3 table, BGP is still the only protocol with visibility into that table for the purposes of route resolution. Therefore, forwarding to AS-internal destinations still uses the inet.0 IGP routes, and the LSPs are only used for BGP next-hop resolution. If you want the LSPs to be used for IGP next-hop resolution, you must configure `traffic-engineering bgp-igp`.

**multicast-rpf-routes** Install unicast IPv4 routes into the multicast routing table (inet.2) for multicast reverse-path-forwarding (RPF) checks. Traffic engineering shortcuts must be enabled. IPv4 multicast topology must not be enabled. Label-switched paths (LSPs) must not be advertised into IS-IS.

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.

## Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Support for the `family` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3.

Support for the `credibility-protocol-preference` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Support for the `multipath` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Support for the `lsp-equal-cost` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Support for `inet-mps` and `inet6-mps` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2 for MX Series, PTX Series, QFX5100 switches, and QFX10000 line switches.

Support for `inet-mps` and `inet6-mps` statements introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3 for QFX5110 and QFX5200 switches.

Support for `igp-topology` statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series, and PTX Series.

`ipv6` option introduced in Junos OS Release 20.4R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

*Example: Enabling OSPF Traffic Engineering Support*

[Example: Enabling IS-IS Traffic Engineering Support | 401](#)

[Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts | 399](#)

## traffic-statistics

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Description | 927](#)
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- [Required Privilege Level | 927](#)
- [Release Information | 927](#)

### Syntax

```
traffic-statistics auto-bandwidth auto-bandwidth statistics-granularity per-interface per-interface;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols isis source-packet-routing],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis source-packet-routing],
```



```
[edit protocols isis source-packet-routing],
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis source-packet-routing]
```

## Description

Enable traffic measuring on the SPRING link. RSVP-TE needs to measure the bandwidth utilized by SPRING and estimate the available bandwidth at its disposal for traffic engineering. Traffic statistics are collected at a configured interval. The average of the measured SPRING bandwidth is reported to RSVP only when a set threshold is breached. RSVP then passes on this information to the IGP for reallocation of bandwidth.

## Options

<b>auto-bandwidth</b> <i>auto-bandwidth</i>	Specify the name of auto bandwidth.
<b>statistics-granularity</b> <i>per-interface</i>	Specify the interface where you need to measure traffic statistics of SPRING traffic.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[auto-bandwidth](#) | 788

[update-threshold-max-reservable](#) | 928

## update-threshold-max-reservable

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- [Description | 928](#)
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- [Options | 929](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 929](#)
- [Release Information | 929](#)

### Syntax

```
update-threshold-max-reservable update-threshold-max-reservable;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols rsvp interface],  
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols rsvp interface],  
[edit protocols rsvp interface],  
[edit routing-instances name protocols rsvp interface]
```

### Description

Configure a threshold in bits per second. When SPRING bandwidth utilization exceeds this threshold, Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) reports this event to IGP and preempts the labeled switched paths (LSPs). If this threshold is not exceeded, RSVP does not make any changes to the bandwidth allocation.

However, if the `local-bw-override-threshold` statement is configured along with the `update-threshold-max-reservable` statement, RSVP modifies local unreserved bandwidths even if the threshold is not exceeded. This change does not report the new maximum reservable bandwidth and local unreserved bandwidth to IGP until the threshold configuration crosses.

Note that the changes are not applied by modifying the subscription *percentage* at the [edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*] hierarchy level.

## Default

The default value is 0.

## Options

***update-threshold-max-reservable***

Specify a threshold value for maximum SPRING bandwidth utilization in bits per second.

- **Range:** 0 through 100000

***percent percent***

Specify a bandwidth utilization change threshold in percentage beyond which RSVP triggers IGP updates. When the change in bandwidth utilization from previously advertised value is more than the percentage configured, RSVP informs IGP about the max reservable bandwidth change.

## Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.

routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

percent option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series and PTX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[auto-bandwidth](#) | 788

[traffic-statistics](#) | 926

[local-bw-override-threshold](#) | 855

## use-for-post-convergence-lfa

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 930](#)
- [Hierarchy Level | 930](#)
- [Description | 930](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 930](#)
- [Release Information | 930](#)

### Syntax

```
use-for-post-convergence-lfa;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options fate-sharing group group-name],  
[edit logical-systems name routing-options fate-sharing group group-name],  
[edit routing-instances name routing-options fate-sharing group group-name],  
[edit routing-options fate-sharing group group-name]
```

### Description

Use this fate-sharing group as a constraint for the backup path computed by topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA).

### Required Privilege Level

system

### Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series, PTX Series, and QFX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 512](#)

[Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 517](#)

[post-convergence-lfa | 886](#)

[use-post-convergence-lfa | 931](#)

[node-protection | 878](#)

## use-post-convergence-lfa

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- [Syntax | 931](#)
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- [Required Privilege Level | 932](#)
- [Release Information | 932](#)

### Syntax

```
use-post-convergence-lfa <maximum-backup-paths maximum-backup-paths> <maximum-labels maximum-labels> ;
```

### Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols isis backup-spf-options],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols isis backup-spf-options],
[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options],
[edit routing-instances name protocols isis backup-spf-options]
```

## Description

Calculate post-convergence MPLS fast reroute (FRR) backup next hops for the IS-IS protocol using segment routing (SR). Topology-independent loop-free alternate (TI-LFA) provides protection against link failure, node failure, and fate-sharing failures. By default, Junos OS provides link protection. Junos OS allows you to control the maximum number of equal-cost multipath (ECMP) backup paths installed for a given destination. Junos OS also allows you to control the maximum number of labels in the installed backup paths. Configure the `use-source-packet-routing` statement at `[edit protocols isis backup-spf-options]` hierarchy level to allow the backup paths to be available for `inet.0` routing table along with `inet.3` routing table.

## Options

### maximum-backup-paths

Set the maximum number of equal-cost post-convergence backup paths to be installed. For remote LFA, the IS-IS protocol installs only one backup path. The maximum backup path range allows you to install multiple backup paths

- **Default:** 1
- **Range:** 1-8

### maximum-labels

Set the maximum number of labels used to construct a post-convergence backup path. If the backup path for a particular prefix requires more number of labels than the configured maximum labels then the backup path for that particular prefix is not installed.

**NOTE:** If the `maximum-labels` option is not configured, then the number of labels that gets pushed stops at 3.

- **Default:** 3
- **Range:** 2-5

## Required Privilege Level

routing

## Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series, PTX Series, and QFX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

---

[Understanding Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 512](#)

---

[Configuring Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate with Segment Routing for IS-IS | 517](#)

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[post-convergence-lfa | 886](#)

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[node-protection | 878](#)

# Operational Commands

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## clear bfd adaptation

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### Syntax

```
clear bfd adaptation  
<all>  
<address session-address>  
<discriminator discr-number>
```

### Description

Clear adaptation for Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) sessions. BFD is a simple hello mechanism that detects failures in a network. Configured BFD interval timers can change, adapting to network situations. Use this 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.

### Options

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>all</b>                            | Clear adaptation for all BFD sessions.   |
| <b>address <i>session-address</i></b> | (Optional) Clear adaptation for all BFD sessions matching the specified address. |

**discriminator** *discr-number* (Optional) Clear adaptation for the local BFD session matching the specified discriminator.

## Additional Information

For more information, see the description of the `bfd-liveness-detection` configuration statement in the *Junos Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

## Required Privilege Level

clear

## Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

## Sample Output

**clear bfd adaptation**

```
user@host> clear bfd adaptation
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show bfd session](#) | [987](#)

## clear bfd session

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 938](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switch and QFX Series\) | 938](#)
- [Description | 938](#)
- [Options | 939](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 939](#)
- [Output Fields | 939](#)
- [Sample Output | 939](#)
- [Release Information | 939](#)

### Syntax

```
clear bfd session
<all>
<address session-address>
<discriminator discr-number>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switch and QFX Series)

```
clear bfd session
<all>
<address session-address>
<discriminator discr-number>
```

### Description

Drop one or more Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) sessions.

# Options

<b>all</b>	Drop all BFD sessions.
<b>address</b> <i>session-address</i>	(Optional) Drop all BFD sessions matching the specified address.
<b>discriminator</b> <i>discr-number</i>	(Optional) Drop the local BFD session matching the specified discriminator.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

# Required Privilege Level

clear

# Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

# Sample Output

**clear bfd session all**

```
user@host> clear bfd session all
```

# Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

# RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show bfd session](#) | [987](#)

## clear isis adjacency

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 940](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 940](#)
- [Description | 940](#)
- [Options | 941](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 941](#)
- [Output Fields | 941](#)
- [Sample Output | 941](#)
- [Release Information | 942](#)

### Syntax

```
clear isis adjacency  
<all>  
<instance instance-name>  
<interface interface-name>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>  
<neighbor>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
clear isis adjacency  
<all>  
<instance instance-name>  
<interface interface-name>  
<neighbor>
```

### Description

Remove entries from the IS-IS adjacency database.

# Options

<b>all</b>	Remove all entries from the adjacency database.
<b>instance</b> <i>instance-name</i>	(Optional) Clear all adjacencies for the specified routing instance only.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-name</i>	(Optional) Clear all adjacencies for the specified interface only.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>neighbor</b>	(Optional) Clear adjacencies for the specified neighbor only.

# Required Privilege Level

clear

# Output Fields

See ["show isis adjacency" on page 998](#) for an explanation of output fields.

# Sample Output

## clear isis adjacency

The following sample output displays IS-IS adjacency database information before and after the clear isis adjacency command is entered:

```

user@host> show isis adjacency
IS-IS adjacency database:
Interface      System          L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-1/0/0.0     karakul         3 Up         26
so-1/1/3.0     1921.6800.5080 3 Up         23
so-5/0/0.0     1921.6800.5080 3 Up         19

user@host> clear isis adjacency karakul

user@host> show isis adjacency
IS-IS adjacency database:
Interface      System          L State      Hold (secs) SNPA

```

```
so-1/0/0.0    karakul      3 Initializing    26
so-1/1/3.0    1921.6800.5080 3 Up              24
so-5/0/0.0    1921.6800.5080 3 Up              21
```

## clear isis adjacency all

```
user@host> clear isis adjacency all
IS-IS adjacency database:
Interface      System          L State          Hold (secs) SNPA
so-1/0/0.0     karakul         3 Initializing    26
so-1/1/3.0     1921.6800.5080 3 Initializing    24
so-5/0/0.0     1921.6800.5080 3 Initializing    21
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

all option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show isis adjacency](#) | [998](#)

## clear isis database

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [943](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | [943](#)
- [Description](#) | [943](#)
- [Options](#) | [943](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [944](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [944](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [944](#)



## Syntax

```
clear isis database
<all>
<entries>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<purge>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
clear isis database
<all>
<entries>
<instance instance-name>
<purge>
```

## Description

Remove the entries from the IS-IS link-state database, which contains prefixes and topology information.



**CAUTION:** You can also use the purge command with any of the options to discard rather than delete the specified LSA entries. This command is useful only for testing. Use it with care, because it causes significant network disruption.

## Options

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>all</b>                           | Remove all entries from the IS-IS link-state database for all routing instances. |
| <b><i>entries</i></b>                | (Optional) Name of the database entry.   |
| <b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b> | (Optional) Clear all entries for the specified routing instance.                 |

<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>purge</b>	(Optional) Discard all entries in the link-state advertisement database. All link-state advertisements are set to MAXAGE and are flooded. The database is repopulated when the originators of the link-state advertisements receive the MAXAGE link-state advertisements and reissue them.

### Required Privilege Level

clear

### Output Fields

See ["show isis database" on page 1027](#) for an explanation of output fields.

### Sample Output

#### clear isis database

The following sample output displays IS-IS link-state database information before and after the clear isis database all command is entered:

```

user@host> show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime (secs)
crater.00-00          0x12  0x84dd          1139
  1 LSPs
IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime (secs)
crater.00-00          0x19  0xe92c          1134
badlands.00-00        0x16  0x1454           985
carlsbad.00-00        0x33  0x220b          1015
ranier.00-00          0x2e  0xfc31          1007
1921.6800.5066.00-00  0x11  0x7313           566
1921.6800.5067.00-00  0x14  0xd9d4           939
  6 LSPs

user@host> clear isis database all

```

```

user@host> show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime (secs)

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime (secs)

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

purge option (and all options that are dependent on the purge option) hidden in Junos OS Release 13.3R2.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show isis database](#) | [1027](#)

## clear isis overload

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [946](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | [946](#)
- [Description](#) | [946](#)
- [Options](#) | [946](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [946](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [946](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [947](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [948](#)

# Syntax

```
clear isis overload
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
clear isis overload
<instance instance-name>
```

# Description

Reset the IS-IS dynamic overload bit. This command can appear to not work, continuing to display overload after execution. The bit is reset only if the root cause is corrected by configuration remotely or locally.

When other routers detect that the overload bit is set, they do not use this routing device for transit traffic, but they do use it for packets destined to the overloaded routing device’s directly connected networks and IP prefixes.

# Options

<b>none</b>	Reset the IS-IS dynamic overload bit.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Reset the IS-IS dynamic overload bit for the specified routing instance.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

# Required Privilege Level

clear

# Output Fields

See ["show isis database" on page 1027](#) for an explanation of output fields.

## Sample Output

### clear isis overload

The following sample output displays IS-IS database information before and after the `clear isis overload` command is entered:

```

user@host> show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
pro3-c.00-00          0x4    0x10db    1185 L1 L2 Overload

    1 LSPs
IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
pro3-c.00-00          0x5    0x429f    1185 L1 L2 Overload

pro2-a.00-00          0x91e   0x2589     874 L1 L2
pro2-a.02-00          0x1     0xcbc     874 L1 L2
    3 LSPs

user@host> clear isis overload

user@host> show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
pro3-c.00-00          0xa    0x429e    1183 L1 L2
    1 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
pro3-c.00-00          0xc    0x9c39    1183 L1 L2
pro2-a.00-00          0x91e   0x2589     783 L1 L2
pro2-a.02-00          0x1     0xcbc     783 L1 L2
    3 LSPs

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show isis database](#) | [1027](#)

## clear isis statistics

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [948](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | [948](#)
- [Description](#) | [949](#)
- [Options](#) | [949](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [949](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [949](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [949](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [950](#)

## Syntax

```
clear isis statistics
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
clear isis statistics
<instance instance-name>
```

# Description

Set statistics about IS-IS traffic to zero.

# Options

- none** Set IS-IS traffic statistics to zero for all routing instances.
- instance *instance-name*** (Optional) Set IS-IS traffic statistics to zero 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

# Output Fields

See ["show isis statistics" on page 1088](#) for an explanation of output fields.

# Sample Output

## clear isis statistics

The following sample output displays IS-IS statistics before and after the `clear isis statistics` command is entered:

```
user@host> show isis statistics
IS-IS statistics for merino:
```

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
LSP	12793	12793	0	8666	719
IIH	116751	116751	0	118834	0
CSNP	203956	203956	0	204080	0
PSNP	7356	7350	6	8635	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	340856	340850	6	340215	719

Total packets received: 340856 Sent: 340934

SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

SPF runs: 1064

Fragments rebuilt: 1087

LSP regenerations: 436

Purges initiated: 0

user@host> **clear isis statistics**

user@host> **show isis statistics**

IS-IS statistics for merino:

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
LSP	0	0	0	0	0
IIH	3	3	0	3	0
CSNP	2	2	0	4	0
PSNP	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	5	0	7	0

Total packets received: 5 Sent: 7

SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

SPF runs: 0

Fragments rebuilt: 0

LSP regenerations: 0

Purges initiated: 0

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.



## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show isis statistics](#) | [1088](#)

## clear isis spring traffic-statistics

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [951](#)
- [Description](#) | [951](#)
- [Options](#) | [951](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [952](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [952](#)

### Syntax

```
clear isis spring traffic-statistics  
<all>  
<interface interface>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Description

Clear all IS-IS SPRING traffic statistics. The Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) does not support clearing the counters. The IS-IS routing protocol must maintain the traffic counters corresponding to the time when clear was issued and subtract it from the next sample.

Use this command when the routing protocol process (rpd) restarts and the IS-IS time stamps are lost. The existing `clear statistics` command might not clear all SPRING traffic statistics.

### Options

<b>none</b>	Clear IS-IS SPRING traffic statistics.
-------------	--

<b>all</b>	(Optional) Clear IS-IS SPRING traffic statistics for all interfaces.
<b>interface <i>interface</i></b>	(Optional) Clear all IS-IS SPRING traffic statistics for an interface.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

clear

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[auto-bandwidth](#) | [788](#)

[traffic-statistics](#) | [926](#)

[update-threshold-max-reservable](#) | [928](#)

[show auto-bandwidth](#) | [977](#)

[show isis spring interface traffic-statistics](#) | [1084](#)

## ping clns

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [953](#)
- [Description](#) | [953](#)
- [Options](#) | [953](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [954](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [954](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [955](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [955](#)

## Syntax

```
ping clns host
<brief>
<count requests>
<detail>
<do-not-fragment>
<interval seconds>
<logical-system logical-system-name>
<no-resolve>
<pattern string>
<rapid>
<routing-instance routing-instance-name>
<size bytes>
<source source-address>
<ttl value>
<verbose>
<wait seconds>
```

## Description

Check the reachability of a remote Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) node. Enter **Ctrl+c** to interrupt a ping clns command.

## Options

<b><i>host</i></b>	IP address or hostname of the remote system to ping.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Display brief information.
<b>count <i>requests</i></b>	(Optional) Number of ping requests to send. The range of values is 1 through 2,000,000,000. The default is an unlimited number of requests.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Include in the output the interface on which the ping reply was received.
<b>do-not-fragment</b>	(Optional) Set the do-not-fragment (DF) bit in the IP header of the ping packets.
<b>interval <i>seconds</i></b>	(Optional) How often to send ping requests. The range of values, in seconds, is 1 through infinity. The default value is 1.

<b>logical-system</b> <i>logical-system-name</i>	(Optional) Run the command from the specified logical system.
<b>no-resolve</b>	(Optional) Do not attempt to determine the hostname that corresponds to the IP address.
<b>pattern</b> <i>string</i>	(Optional) Specify a hexadecimal fill pattern to include in the ping packet.
<b>rapid</b>	(Optional) Send ping requests rapidly. The results are reported in a single message, not in individual messages for each ping request. By default, five ping requests are sent before the results are reported. To change the number of request, include the count option.
<b>routing-instance</b> <i>routing-instance-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the routing instance for the ping attempt.
<b>size</b> <i>bytes</i>	(Optional) Size of ping request packets. The range of values, in bytes, is 0 through 65,468. The default value is 56, which is effectively 64 bytes because 8 bytes of ICMP header data are added to the packet.
<b>source</b> <i>source-address</i>	(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.
<b>ttl</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Time-to-live (TTL) value to include in the ping request (IPv6). The range of values is 0 through 255.
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Display detailed output.
<b>wait</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Maximum wait time, in seconds, after the final packet is sent. If this option is not specified, the default delay is 10 seconds. If this option is used without the count option, a default count of 5 packets is used.

## Required Privilege Level

network

## 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 clns

```
user@host> ping clns 47.0005.9000.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6812.4058.00
PING 47.0005.9000.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6812.4058.00
(47.0005.9000.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6812.4058.00): 55 data bytes
64 bytes from 47.0005.9000.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6812.4058.00: seq=0 ttl=30 time=15.051 ms
64 bytes from 47.0005.9000.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6812.4058.00: seq=1 ttl=30 time=10.370 ms
64 bytes from 47.0005.9000.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6812.4058.00: seq=2 ttl=30 time=10.367 ms
--- ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 10.367/11.929/15.051/2.207 ms
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## ping srv6

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 956](#)
- [Syntax | 956](#)
- [Description | 956](#)
- [Options | 957](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 958](#)
- [Output Fields | 958](#)
- [Sample Output | 958](#)
- [Release Information | 960](#)

## Syntax

```
ping srv6 isis host
<count requests>
<detail>
<instance routing-instance-name>
<interval seconds>
<logical-system logical-system-name>
<pattern hex-string>
<size bytes>
<source source-address>
<sweep>
<tos type-of-service>
<ttl value>
```

## Syntax

```
ping srv6 spring-te sids-stack
<count requests>
<detail>
<instance routing-instance-name>
<interval seconds>
<logical-system logical-system-name>
<nexthop-address IPv6-address>
<nexthop interface interface-name>
<pattern hex-string>
<sids value>
<size bytes>
<source source-address>
<sweep>
<tos type-of-service>
<ttl value>
```

## Description

Check the reachability of a Segment Routing with IPv6 data plane (SRv6) network.

## Options

<i>host</i>	IPv6 loopback address or SRv6 Segment Identifier (SID) of the remote system to ping.
<i>count requests</i>	(Optional) Number of ping requests to send. The range of values is 1 through 1,000,000. The default value is 5.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Include in the output the interface on which the ping reply was received.
<i>instance routing-instance-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the routing instance for the ping attempt.
<i>interval seconds</i>	(Optional) How often to send ping requests. The range of values, in seconds, is 0 through 2,147,483,647.
<i>logical-system logical-system-name</i>	(Optional) Run the command from the specified logical system.
<i>nexthop-address IPv6-address</i>	Nexthop IPv6 address of the outgoing interface.
<i>nexthop-interface interface-name</i>	Interface name of the outgoing interface.
<i>pattern hex-string</i>	(Optional) Specify a hexadecimal fill pattern to include in the ping packet.
<i>sids value</i>	Specify the SRv6 SIDs in the SRv6 stack. Add a set of values.
<i>size bytes</i>	(Optional) Size of ping request packets. The range of values, in bytes, is 0 through 65,468.
<i>source source-address</i>	(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.
<i>sweep</i>	(Optional) Automatically determine the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU).
<i>tos type-of-service</i>	Type-of-Service (TOS) value to include in the ping request (IPv6). The range of values is 0 through 255.
<i>ttl value</i>	(Optional) Time-to-live (TTL) value to include in the ping request (IPv6). The range of values is 0 through 255.

## Required Privilege Level

network

## 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 srv6 is-is

```
user@host> ping srv6 isis 6000::1 count 3
!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
user@host> ping srv6 isis 6000::1 detail count 3
Request for icmp_seq=1, via 333, packet size 88
Reply for icmp_seq=1 from ::21.5.6.2 via 333 hlim: 60, trip-time: 13.132 ms
    Local transmit time: 2020-09-10 10:05:16 IST 414.986 ms
    Remote receive time: 2020-09-10 10:05:16 IST 444.730 ms

--- lsping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
user@host> ping srv6 isis 7777::7 detail count 1
Request for icmp_seq=3, via 335, packet size 88
Reply for icmp_seq=3 from 7777::7 via 335 hlim: 60, trip-time: 150.522 ms
    Local transmit time: 2020-09-10 10:06:09 IST 117.285 ms

--- lsping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```



## ping srv6 spring-te sids-stack

```

user@host> ping srv6 spring-te sids-stack sids [ 6000:1::1 4000:1::1 2000::2 ] nexthop-
address ::21.0.1.2 nexthop-interface ge-0/0/0.0 count 1 detail
Request for icmp_seq=1, via interface 333, packet size 120
Reply for icmp_seq=1 from ::21.5.6.2 via interface 333 hops: 4, trip-time: 160.159 ms
    Local transmit time: 2020-09-22 11:13:06 IST 645.842 ms
    Remote receive time: 2020-09-22 11:13:06 IST 827.070 ms

--- lsping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 160.159/160.159/160.159 ms

```

## Ping failure outputs

```

user@host> ping srv6 isis 8000::1
No route to host, exiting.

```

```

user@host> ping srv6 isis 6000::1 detail count 1 ttl 1
Request for icmp_seq=1, via 333, packet size 88
Reply for icmp_seq=1 from ::21.1.2.2: Time to live exceeded

--- lsping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss

```

```

user@host> ping srv6 spring-te sids-stack sids [ 6000:1::1 4000:1::1 2000::2 ] nexthop-
address ::21.0.1.2 nexthop-interface ge-0/0/0.0 count 1 detail
Request for icmp_seq=1, via interface 333, packet size 120
Timeout for seq 1

--- lsping statistics ---

```

```
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.000/0.000/0.000 ms
```

```
user@host> ping srv6 spring-te sids-stack sids [ 6000:1::1 4000:1::1 2000::2 ] nexthop-
address ::21.0.1.2 nexthop-interface ge-0/0/0.0 count 1 detail xml
<lsping-results xmlns="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/20.4I0/junos-probe-tests">
<lsping-probe-request>
<lsping-sequence-number>1</lsping-sequence-number>
<lsping-interface-index>333</lsping-interface-index>
<lsping-packet-size>120</lsping-packet-size>
</lsping-probe-request>
<lsping-probe-reply>
<lsping-sequence-number>1</lsping-sequence-number>
<lsping-return-code>Timeout</lsping-return-code>
</lsping-probe-reply>
<lsping-results-summary>
<lsping-packets-transmitted>1</lsping-packets-transmitted>
<lsping-packets-received>0</lsping-packets-received>
<lsping-packet-loss>100</lsping-packet-loss>
<lsping-error-packets>0</lsping-error-packets>
</lsping-results-summary>
</lsping-results>
```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 21.2.

## restart

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## Syntax

```
restart
<adaptive-services | ancpd-service | application-identification | audit-process | auto-
configuration | captive-portal-content-delivery | ce-l2tp-service | chassis-control | class-of-
service | clksyncd-service | database-replication | datapath-trace-service | dhcp-service | diameter-
service | disk-monitoring | dynamic-flow-capture | ecc-error-logging | ethernet-connectivity-
fault-management | ethernet-link-fault-management | event-processing | firewall | general-
authentication-service | gracefully | iccp-service | idp-policy | immediately | interface-control
| ipsec-key-management | kernel-health-monitoring | kernel-replication | l2-learning | l2cpd-
service | l2tp-service | l2tp-universal-edge | lacp | license-service | link-management | local-
policy-decision-function | mac-validation | mib-process | mountd-service | mpls-traceroute | mspd |
multicast-snooping | named-service | nfsd-service | packet-triggered-subscribers | peer-selection-
service | pgm | pic-services-logging | pki-service | ppp | ppp-service | pppoe | protected-system-
domain-service | redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | root-system-domain-service |
routing <logical-system logical-system-name> | sampling | sbc-configuration-process | sdk-
service | service-deployment | services | snmp | soft | static-subscribers | statistics-service |
subscriber-management | subscriber-management-helper | tunnel-oamd | usb-control | vrrp | web-
management>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>
```

## Syntax (ACX Series Routers)

```
restart
<adaptive-services | audit-process | auto-configuration | autoinstallation | chassis-control |
class-of-service | clksyncd-service | database-replication | dhcp-service | diameter-service | disk-
monitoring | dynamic-flow-capture | ethernet-connectivity-fault-management | ethernet-link-fault-
management | event-processing | firewall | general-authentication-service | gracefully |
immediately | interface-control | ipsec-key-management | l2-learning | lacp | link-management | mib-
process | mntd-service | mpls-traceroute | mspd | named-service | nfsd-service | pgm | pki-
service | ppp | pppoe | redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | routing | sampling |
sdk-service | secure-neighbor-discovery | service-deployment | services | snmp | soft | statistics-
service | subscriber-management | subscriber-management-helper | tunnel-oamd | vrrp>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
restart
<autoinstallation | chassis-control | class-of-service | database-replication | dhcp | dhcp-
service | diameter-service | dot1x-protocol | ethernet-link-fault-management | ethernet-
switching | event-processing | firewall | general-authentication-service | interface-control |
kernel-health-monitoring | kernel-replication | l2-learning | lacp | license-service | link-
management | lldpd-service | mib-process | mntd-service | multicast-snooping | pgm |
redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | routing | secure-neighbor-discovery | service-
deployment | sflow-service | snmp | vrrp | web-management>
```

## Syntax (MX Series Routers)

```
restart
<adaptive-services | ancpd-service | application-identification | audit-process | auto-
configuration | bbe-stats-service | captive-portal-content-delivery | ce-l2tp-service | chassis-
control | class-of-service | clksyncd-service | database-replication | datapath-trace-service |
dhcp-service | diameter-service | disk-monitoring | dynamic-flow-capture | ecc-error-logging |
ethernet-connectivity-fault-management | ethernet-link-fault-management | event-processing |
firewall | general-authentication-service | gracefully | iccp-service | idp-policy | immediately
| interface-control | ipsec-key-management | kernel-health-monitoring | kernel-replication | l2-
learning | l2cpd-service | l2tp-service | l2tp-universal-edge | lacp | license-service | link-
management | local-policy-decision-function | mac-validation | mib-process | mntd-service |
mpls-traceroute | mspd | multicast-snooping | named-service | nfsd-service | packet-triggered-
subscribers | peer-selection-service | pgm | pic-services-logging | pki-service | ppp | ppp-
service | pppoe | protected-system-domain-service | redundancy-interface-process | remote-
```

```

operations | root-system-domain-service | routing | routing <logical-system logical-system-name> | sampling | sbc-configuration-process | sdk-service | service-deployment | services | snmp | soft | static-subscribers | statistics-service | subscriber-management | subscriber-management-helper | tunnel-oamd | usb-control | vrrp | web-management>
<all-members>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>
<local>
<member member-id>

```

## Syntax (QFX Series)

```

restart
<adaptive-services | audit-process | chassis-control | class-of-service | dialer-services | diameter-service | dlsd | ethernet-connectivity | event-processing | fibre-channel | firewall | general-authentication-service | igmp-host-services | interface-control | ipsec-key-management | isdn-signaling | l2ald | l2-learning | l2tp-service | mib-process | named-service | network-access-service | nstrace-process | pgm | ppp | pppoe | redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | logical-system-name> | routing | sampling | secure-neighbor-discovery | service-deployment | snmp | usb-control | web-management>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>

```

## Syntax (Routing Matrix)

```

restart
<adaptive-services | audit-process | chassis-control | class-of-service | disk-monitoring | dynamic-flow-capture | ecc-error-logging | event-processing | firewall | interface-control | ipsec-key-management | kernel-replication | l2-learning | l2tp-service | lacp | link-management | mib-process | pgm | pic-services-logging | ppp | pppoe | redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | routing <logical-system logical-system-name> | sampling | service-deployment | snmp>
<all | all-lcc | lcc number>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>

```

## Syntax (SRX Series)

```

restart
<application-identification | application-security | audit-process | commitd-service | chassis-control | class-of-service | database-replication | datapath-trace-service | ddns | dhcp | dhcp-

```

```

service |dynamic-flow-capture |disk-monitoring |event-processing | ethernet-connectivity-fault-
management |ethernet-link-fault-management |extensible-subscriber-services |fipsd |firewall |
firewall-authentication-service |general-authentication-service |gracefully |gprs-process |idp-
policy |immediately |interface-control | ipmi |ipsec-key-management |jflow-service |jnu-
management |jnx-wmicd-service |jsrp-service |kernel-replication |l2-learning |l2cpd-service |
lACP |license-service |logical-system-service |mib-process |mountd-service |named-service |
network-security |network-security-trace |nfsd-service |ntpd-service |pgm |pic-services-logging |
profilerd |pki-service |remote-operations |rest-api |routing |sampling |sampling-route-record |
scc-chassisd |secure-neighbor-discovery |security-intelligence |security-log |services |service-
deployment |simple-mail-client-service |soft |snmp |static-routed |statistics-service |
subscriber-management |subscriber-management-helper |system-log-vital |tunnel-oam |uac-service |
user-ad-authentication |vrrp |web-management >

```

## Syntax (TX Matrix Routers)

```

restart
<adaptive-services | audit-process | chassis-control | class-of-service | dhcp-service |
diameter-service | disk-monitoring | dynamic-flow-capture | ecc-error-logging | event-processing
| firewall | interface-control | ipsec-key-management | kernel-replication | l2-learning | l2tp-
service | lACP | link-management | mib-process |pgm | pic-services-logging | ppp | pppoe |
redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | routing <logical-system logical-system-name>
| sampling | service-deployment | snmp| statistics-service>
<all-chassis | all-lcc | lcc number | scc>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>

```

## Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Routers)

```

restart
<adaptive-services | audit-process | chassis-control | class-of-service | dhcp-service |
diameter-service | disk-monitoring | dynamic-flow-capture | ecc-error-logging | event-processing
| firewall | interface-control | ipsec-key-management | kernel-replication | l2-learning | l2tp-
service | lACP | link-management | mib-process | pgm | pic-services-logging | ppp | pppoe |
redundancy-interface-process | remote-operations | routing <logical-system logical-system-name>
| sampling | service-deployment | snmp| statistics-service>
<all-chassis | all-lcc | all-sfc | lcc number | sfc number>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>

```

## Syntax (QFX Series)

```
restart
<adaptive-services | audit-process | chassis-control | class-of-service | dialer-services |
diameter-service | dlsr | ethernet-connectivity | event-processing | fibre-channel | firewall |
general-authentication-service | igmp-host-services | interface-control | ipsec-key-management |
isdn-signaling | l2ald | l2-learning | l2tp-service | mib-process | named-service | network-
access-service | nstrace-process | pgm | ppp | pppoe | redundancy-interface-process | remote-
operations | logical-system-name> | routing | sampling | secure-neighbor-discovery | service-
deployment | snmp | usb-control | web-management>
<gracefully | immediately | soft>
```

## Syntax (Junos OS Evolved)

```
restart (BdL2Token | aft-sysinfo | agentd | alarmd | arpd | audit-process | bcmd_evo | bfdd |
bios-manager | charonctl | chassis-control | class-of-service | clksyncd | cmevod | command-
handler | command-relay | configd | ddosd | dfwd-junos-relay | diskmgmt | distributor | dot1x-
protocol | dot1xd-agent | edo | emfca | ethernet-connectivity-fault-management | ethernet-link-
fault-management | event-processing | evo-aftmand-zx | evo-cda-zx | evo-cda-zx-diag | evo-jet-
sdk-broker | evoaft-jvisiond | fabricHub | fabspoked-fchip | fabspoked-pfe | fabtoken | fibd |
fibd-proxy | firewall | fpa | fwstatsd | gcd | hwddual | hwdfpc | hwdspmb | icmpd | idmd-dest-
usage-class | idmd-src-usage-class | idmdbd | idmdcounter | idmdfabtoken | idmdfilter |
idmdfilterterm | idmdfwgretunnel | idmdifd | idmdifl | idmdnh | idmdoffchip32 | idmdoffchip64 |
idmdonchip | dmdpolicer | idmdrtb | idmdsensor | idmdsgid | idmdstp | ifstatsd | imgd | interface-
control | jdhcpd | jinsightd | jsd | jstatsd | kfirewall-agent | l2agent | l2ald | l2cpd | l2cpd-
agent | lacp | license-check | lldpd | mem-mgmt | mfilterd | mgd | mgd-api | mgd-pfe | mgmt-ethd
| mib-process | mplsoamd | mstr | mstrzk | msvcsd | mstrzk | msvcsd | mustd | na-grpcd | na-mqtt
| ndp | netdefaultsd | nlsd | objmon | objping-server | ofp | ofp-command | opticmand |
orchestrator | packetio-zx | pccd | pci-agent | pdevmand | pfestatsd | picd | ppman | ppmmd |
ppmdagent | resild | routing | rpcserviced | rpdfw | securityd | sflowd | sinetd | smartd-agent-
monitor | snmp | snmpd-subagent | svcsd | syscmd | sysepochman | sysman | sysman-ui | trace-
relay | trace-writer | xmlproxyd | ztp)
<gracefully | immediately | soft>
```

## Description

Restart a Junos OS process.



**CAUTION:** Never restart a software process unless instructed to do so by a customer support engineer. A restart might cause the router or switch to drop calls and interrupt transmission, resulting in possible loss of data.

For Junos OS Evolved, the restart command also triggers a restart of the dependent applications (apps). In order to inform you which dependent apps are being restarted the following message will be logged when the restart command is used:

```
App restarting <app name>. Related apps that may be impacted - <related-app name> . For example: Jan
14 11:42:08 RE0 sysman[5100]: SYSTEM_APP_RESTARTING_WITH_RELAPPS_EVENT: App restarting re0-ifmand.
Related apps that may be impacted - aggd
```

Starting in Junos OS Evolved Release 20.1R1, if you specify restart *app-name* and the application is not supposed to run on the platform, the error message is as follows:

```
user@device> restart fabspoked-pfe
Restart failed for fabspoked-pfe on node re0. Application is not running.
```

The restart command expands all applications names including applications that are not required for the current platform. Therefore, a user could try to do a restart for an application that is not running for the current platform. This error message communicates that the restart failed because the application was not running on the system.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Same as gracefully.
<b>adaptive-services</b>	(Optional) Restart the configuration management process that manages the configuration for stateful firewall, Network Address Translation (NAT), intrusion detection services (IDS), and IP Security (IPsec) services on the Adaptive Services PIC.
<b>all-chassis</b>	(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process on all chassis.
<b>all-icc</b>	(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) For a TX Matrix router, restart the software process on all T640 routers connected to the TX Matrix router. For a TX Matrix Plus router, restart the software process on all T1600 routers connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.



<b>all-members</b>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process for all members of the Virtual Chassis configuration.
<b>all-sfc</b>	(TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) For a TX Matrix Plus router, restart the software processes for the TX Matrix Plus router (or switch-fabric chassis).
<b>ancpd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Access Node Control Protocol (ANCP) process, which works with a special Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) session to collect outgoing interface mapping events in a scalable manner.
<b>application-identification</b>	(Optional) Restart the process that identifies an application using intrusion detection and prevention (IDP) to allow or deny traffic based on applications running on standard or nonstandard ports.
<b>application-security</b>	(Optional) Restart the application security process.
<b>audit-process</b>	(Optional) Restart the RADIUS accounting process that gathers statistical data that can be used for general network monitoring, analyzing, and tracking usage patterns, for billing a user based on the amount of time or type of services accessed.
<b>auto-configuration</b>	(Optional) Restart the Interface Auto-Configuration process.
<b>autoinstallation</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the autoinstallation process.
<b>bbe-stats-service</b>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart bbe-statsd, the BBE statistics collection and management process.
<b>captive-portal-content-delivery</b>	(Optional) Restart the HTTP redirect service by specifying the location to which a subscriber's initial Web browser session is redirected, enabling initial provisioning and service selection for the subscriber.
<b>ce-l2tp-service</b>	(M10, M10i, M7i, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Universal Edge Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) process, which establishes L2TP tunnels and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) sessions through L2TP tunnels.
<b>chassis-control</b>	(Optional) Restart the chassis management process.
<b>class-of-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the class-of-service (CoS) process, which controls the router's or switch's CoS configuration.
<b>clksyncd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the external clock synchronization process, which uses synchronous Ethernet (SyncE).
<b>commitd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the committed services.

<b>database-replication</b>	(EX Series switches and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the database replication process.
<b>datapath-trace-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the packet path tracing process.
<b>dhcp</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the software process for a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. A DHCP server allocates network IP addresses and delivers configuration settings to client hosts without user intervention.
<b>dhcp-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol process.
<b>dialer-services</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the ISDN dial-out process.
<b>diameter-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the diameter process.
<b>disk-monitoring</b>	(Optional) Restart disk monitoring, which checks the health of the hard disk drive on the Routing Engine.
<b>dls</b>	(QFX Series only) (Optional) Restart the data link switching (DLSw) service.
<b>dot1x-protocol</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the port-based network access control process.
<b>dynamic-flow-capture</b>	(Optional) Restart the dynamic flow capture (DFC) process, which controls DFC configurations on Monitoring Services III PICs.
<b>ecc-error-logging</b>	(Optional) Restart the error checking and correction (ECC) process, which logs ECC parity errors in memory on the Routing Engine.
<b>ethernet-connectivity-fault-management</b>	(Optional) Restart the process that provides IEEE 802.1ag Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) connectivity fault management (CFM) database information for CFM maintenance association end points (MEPs) in a CFM session.
<b>ethernet-link-fault-management</b>	(EX Series switches and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the process that provides the OAM link fault management (LFM) information for Ethernet interfaces.
<b>ethernet-switching</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the Ethernet switching process.
<b>event-processing</b>	(Optional) Restart the event process (eventd).
<b>extensible-subscriber-services</b>	(Optional) Restart the extensible subscriber services process.

<b>fibre-channel</b>	(QFX Series only) (Optional) Restart the Fibre Channel process.
<b>fipsd</b>	(Optional) Restart the fipsd services.
<b>firewall</b>	(Optional) Restart the firewall management process, which manages the firewall configuration and enables accepting or rejecting packets that are transiting an interface on a router or switch.
<b>general-authentication-service</b>	(EX Series switches and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the general authentication process.
<b>gprs-process</b>	(Optional) Restart the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) process.
<b>gracefully</b>	(Optional) Restart the software process.
<b>iccp-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Inter-Chassis Communication Protocol (ICCP) process.
<b>idp-policy</b>	(Optional) Restart the intrusion detection and prevention (IDP) protocol process.
<b>immediately</b>	(Optional) Immediately restart the software process.
<b>interface-control</b>	(Optional) Restart the interface process, which controls the router's or switch's physical interface devices and logical interfaces.
<b>ipmi</b>	(Optional) Restart the intelligent platform management interface process.
<b>ipsec-key-management</b>	(Optional) Restart the IPsec key management process.
<b>isdn-signaling</b>	(QFX Series only) (Optional) Restart the ISDN signaling process, which initiates ISDN connections.
<b>jflow-service</b>	(Optional) Restart jflow service process.
<b>jnu-management</b>	(Optional) Restart jnu management process.
<b>jnx-wmicd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart jnx wmicd service process.
<b>jsrp-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Juniper Services Redundancy Protocol (jsrdp) process, which controls chassis clustering.
<b>kernel-health-monitoring</b>	(Optional) Restart the Routing Engine kernel health monitoring process, which enables health parameter data to be sent from kernel components to data collection applications. When you change the polling interval through <code>sysctl kern.jkhmd_polling_time_secs</code> , you must restart the kernel health monitoring process for the new polling interval to take effect.

<b>kernel-replication</b>	(Optional) Restart the kernel replication process, which replicates the state of the backup Routing Engine when graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) is configured.
<b>l2-learning</b>	(Optional) Restart the Layer 2 address flooding and learning process.
<b>l2cpd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Layer 2 Control Protocol process, which enables features such as Layer 2 protocol tunneling and nonstop bridging.
<b>l2tp-service</b>	(M10, M10i, M7i, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) process, which sets up client services for establishing Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) tunnels across a network and negotiating Multilink PPP if it is implemented.
<b>l2tp-universal-edge</b>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the L2TP process, which establishes L2TP tunnels and PPP sessions through L2TP tunnels.
<b>lACP</b>	(Optional) Restart the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) process. LACP provides a standardized means for exchanging information between partner systems on a link to allow their link aggregation control instances to reach agreement on the identity of the LAG to which the link belongs, and then to move the link to that LAG, and to enable the transmission and reception processes for the link to function in an orderly manner.
<b>lcc <i>number</i></b>	<p>(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) For a TX Matrix router, restart the software process for a specific T640 router that is connected to the TX Matrix router. For a TX Matrix Plus router, restart the software process for a specific router that is connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.</p> <p>Replace <i>number</i> with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix.</li> <li>• 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix.</li> <li>• 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.</li> <li>• 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.</li> </ul>
<b>license-service</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the feature license management process.

<b>link-management</b>	(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers and EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the Link Management Protocol (LMP) process, which establishes and maintains LMP control channels.
<b>lldpd-service</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) process.
<b>local</b>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process for the local Virtual Chassis member.
<b>local-policy-decision-function</b>	(Optional) Restart the process for the Local Policy Decision Function, which regulates collection of statistics related to applications and application groups and tracking of information about dynamic subscribers and static interfaces.
<b>logical-system-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the logical system service process.
<b>mac-validation</b>	(Optional) Restart the Media Access Control (MAC) validation process, which configures MAC address validation for subscriber interfaces created on demux interfaces in dynamic profiles on MX Series routers.
<b>member <i>member-id</i></b>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process for a specific member of the Virtual Chassis configuration. Replace <i>member-id</i> with a value of 0 or 1.
<b>mib-process</b>	(Optional) Restart the Management Information Base (MIB) version II process, which provides the router's MIB II agent.
<b>mobile-ip</b>	(Optional) Restart the Mobile IP process, which configures Junos OS Mobile IP features.
<b>mountd-service</b>	(EX Series switches and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the service for NFS mount requests.
<b>mpls-traceroute</b>	(Optional) Restart the MPLS Periodic Traceroute process.
<b>mspd</b>	(Optional) Restart the Multiservice process.
<b>multicast-snooping</b>	(EX Series switches and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the multicast snooping process, which makes Layer 2 devices, such as VLAN switches, aware of Layer 3 information, such as the media access control (MAC) addresses of members of a multicast group.
<b>named-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the DNS Server process, which is used by a router or a switch to resolve hostnames into addresses.

<b>network-access-service</b>	( QFX Series only) (Optional) Restart the network access process, which provides the router's Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication service.
<b>network-security</b>	(Optional) Restart the network security process.
<b>network-security-trace</b>	(Optional) Restart the network security trace process.
<b>nfsd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Remote NFS Server process, which provides remote file access for applications that need NFS-based transport.
<b>ntpd-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Network Time Protocol (NTP) process.
<b>packet-triggered-subscribers</b>	(Optional) Restart the packet-triggered subscribers and policy control (PTSP) process, which allows the application of policies to dynamic subscribers that are controlled by a subscriber termination device.
<b>peer-selection-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Peer Selection Service process.
<b>pgcp-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the pgcpd service process running on the Routing Engine. This option does not restart pgcpd processes running on mobile station PICs. To restart pgcpd processes running on mobile station PICs, use the services pgcp gateway option.
<b>pgm</b>	(Optional) Restart the process that implements the Pragmatic General Multicast (PGM) protocol for assisting in the reliable delivery of multicast packets.
<b>pic-services-logging</b>	(Optional) Restart the logging process for some PICs. With this process, also known as fsad (the file system access daemon), PICs send special logging information to the Routing Engine for archiving on the hard disk.
<b>pki-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the PKI Service process.
<b>ppp</b>	(Optional) Restart the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) process, which is the encapsulation protocol process for transporting IP traffic across point-to-point links.
<b>ppp-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Universal edge PPP process, which is the encapsulation protocol process for transporting IP traffic across universal edge routers.
<b>pppoe</b>	(Optional) Restart the Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) process, which combines PPP that typically runs over broadband connections with the Ethernet link-layer protocol that allows users to connect to a network of hosts over a bridge or access concentrator.

<b>profilerd</b>	(Optional) Restart the profiler process.
<b>protected-system-domain-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Protected System Domain (PSD) process.
<b>redundancy-interface-process</b>	(Optional) Restart the ASP redundancy process.
<b>remote-operations</b>	(Optional) Restart the remote operations process, which provides the ping and traceroute MIBs.
<b>rest-api</b>	(Optional) Restart the rest api process.
<b>root-system-domain-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Root System Domain (RSD) service.
<b>routing</b>	(ACX Series routers, QFX Series, EX Series switches, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the routing protocol process.
<b>routing &lt;logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i>&gt;</b>	(Optional) Restart the routing protocol process, which controls the routing protocols that run on the router or switch and maintains the routing tables. Optionally, restart the routing protocol process for the specified logical system only.
<b>sampling</b>	(Optional) Restart the sampling process, which performs packet sampling based on particular input interfaces and various fields in the packet header.
<b>sampling-route-record</b>	(Optional) Restart the sampling route record process.
<b>sbc-configuration-process</b>	(Optional) Restart the session border controller (SBC) process of the border signaling gateway (BSG).
<b>scc</b>	(TX Matrix routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process on the TX Matrix router (or switch-card chassis).
<b>scc-chassisd</b>	(Optional) Restart the scc chassisd process.
<b>sdk-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the SDK Service process, which runs on the Routing Engine and is responsible for communications between the SDK application and Junos OS. Although the SDK Service process is present on the router, it is turned off by default.
<b>secure-neighbor-discovery</b>	(QFX Series, EX Series switches, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the secure Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) process, which provides support for protecting NDP messages.
<b>security-intelligence</b>	(Optional) Restart security intelligence process.

<b>security-log</b>	(Optional) Restart the security log process.
<b>sfc <i>number</i></b>	(TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process on the TX Matrix Plus router (or switch-fabric chassis). Replace <i>number</i> with 0.
<b>service-deployment</b>	(Optional) Restart the service deployment process, which enables Junos OS to work with the Session and Resource Control (SRC) software.
<b>services</b>	(Optional) Restart a service.
<b>services pgcp gateway <i>gateway-name</i></b>	(Optional) Restart the pgcpd process for a specific border gateway function (BGF) running on an MS-PIC. This option does not restart the pgcpd process running on the Routing Engine. To restart the pgcpd process on the Routing Engine, use the pgcp-service option.
<b>sflow-service</b>	(EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the flow sampling (sFlow technology) process.
<b>simple-mail-client-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the simple mail client service process.
<b>snmp</b>	(Optional) Restart the SNMP process, which enables the monitoring of network devices from a central location and provides the router's or switch's SNMP master agent.
<b>soft</b>	(Optional) Reread and reactivate the configuration without completely restarting the software processes. For example, BGP peers stay up and the routing table stays constant. Omitting this option results in a graceful restart of the software process.
<b>static-routed</b>	(Optional) Restart the static routed process.
<b>static-subscribers</b>	(Optional) Restart the static subscribers process, which associates subscribers with statically configured interfaces and provides dynamic service activation and activation for these subscribers.
<b>statistics-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the process that manages the Packet Forwarding Engine statistics.
<b>subscriber-management</b>	(Optional) Restart the Subscriber Management process.
<b>subscriber-management-helper</b>	(Optional) Restart the Subscriber Management Helper process.
<b>system-log-vital</b>	(Optional) Restart system log vital process.



<b>tunnel-oamd</b>	(Optional) Restart the Tunnel OAM process, which enables the Operations, Administration, and Maintenance of Layer 2 tunneled networks. Layer 2 protocol tunneling (L2PT) allows service providers to send Layer 2 protocol data units (PDUs) across the provider's cloud and deliver them to Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches that are not part of the local broadcast domain.
<b>uac-service</b>	(Optional) Restart the Unified Access Control (UAC) process.
<b>usb-control</b>	(MX Series routers) (Optional) Restart the USB control process.
<b>user-ad-authentication</b>	(Optional) Restart User ad Authentication process
<b>vrrp</b>	(ACX Series routers, EX Series switches, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) process, which enables hosts on a LAN to make use of redundant routing platforms on that LAN without requiring more than the static configuration of a single default route on the hosts.
<b>web-management</b>	(QFX Series, EX Series switches, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Web management process.

## Required Privilege Level

reset

## Output Fields

When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

## Sample Output

### restart interfaces

```
user@host> restart interfaces
interfaces process terminated
interfaces process restarted
```

## restart interface-control gracefully

```
user@host> restart interface-control gracefully
Interface control process started, pid 41129
```

## restart interface-control (Junos OS Evolved)

```
user@host> restart interface-control
interface-control restart requested
Restarted aggd on re0
Restarted ifmand on re0
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Options added:

- dynamic-flow-capture in Junos OS Release 7.4.
- dlsw in Junos OS Release 7.5.
- event-processing in Junos OS Release 7.5.
- ppp in Junos OS Release 7.5.
- 12ald in Junos OS Release 8.0.
- link-management in Junos Release 8.0.
- pgcp-service in Junos OS Release 8.4.
- sbc-configuration-process in Junos OS Release 9.5.
- services pgcp gateway in Junos OS Release 9.6.
- sfc and all-sfc for the TX Matrix Router in Junos OS Release 9.6.
- Command introduced before Junos OS Release 9.2 on SRX Series devices.
- bbe-stats-service in Junos OS Release 18.4R1 on MX Series routers.
- kernel-health-monitoring in Junos OS Release 19.1R1.

- Introduced in Junos OS Evolved Release 19.1R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| *Overview of Operational Mode Commands*

## show auto-bandwidth

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Description | 977](#)
- [Options | 977](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 978](#)
- [Output Fields | 978](#)
- [Sample Output | 979](#)
- [Release Information | 981](#)

## Syntax

```
show auto-bandwidth
history-log
traffic (sensor-name brief|detail)
```

## Description

Display the auto-bandwidth information. You can view the traffic or the history log information in the output.

## Options

**history-log**                      Display the log of the sensor in the threshold activation period.

**traffic** (*sensor-name* brief | detail)

Display the traffic details and the configured auto-bandwidth parameters.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Collection Interval	Time in seconds between two traffic sample collections.
Adjust Interval	Time interval after which the average bandwidth utilization is measured.
Adjust threshold	Percentage change threshold after which an action is triggered.
Adjust Subscription	Threshold for RSVP subscription in percentage.
Pkt Recv	Number of packets received.
Byte Recv	Number of bytes received.
Poll Count	Number of times the data was collected.
Average	Average bandwidth utilization across the SPRING traffic samples collected.
Last Report	Traffic statistics that was last reported indicating the number of packets received in the last report.
Last Report time	Time stamp of the last reporting time.

*(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Last Query Time	Time stamp of the last query.
Last Resp Time	Time stamp of the last response time.
Byte Bucket	Count of bytes sent on the link measured periodically as per the configured collection interval.
Packet Bucket	Count of packets sent on the link measured periodically as per the configured collection interval.

## Sample Output

### show auto-bandwidth (traffic)

```

user@host> show auto-bandwidth traffic
Name           Stats-Id      packets    bytes
ge-0/0/2.0     0xc0000002    0          0
ge-0/0/0.0     0xc0000003    0          0
lo0.0          0xc0000004    0          0
user@host> show auto-bandwidth traffic detail
ge-0/0/0.0:
Collection Interval: 10, Adjust Interval : 200, Adjust threshold : 10
Adjust Subscription : 100
Pkt Recv: 1536   Byte Recv: 135168   Poll Count:29 Average:0
Last Report: 2829 Last Report time:Mon Jan  2 11:07:59 2017
Byte Bucket:
      0      0      0      0      0
      0      0      0      0      0
      0      0      0      0      0
      0      0      0      0      0
Packet Bucket:
      0      0      0      0      0
      0      0      0      0      0

```

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

### show auto-bandwidth (history-log)

```
user@host> show auto-bandwidth history-log
```

```
Tue Jan 3 18:39:36
```

```
ge-0/0/0.0:
```

```
Threshold crossed firsttime, waiting for 5sec (adjust-interval - collection period)
```

```
Byte Recv:4M Poll Count:1 Average:5Mbps
```

```
Last Report:0
```

```
Last Report time:Tue Jan 3 18:39:26 2017
```

```
Chronological order: First bucket is the most recent
```

```
2000000      0      0      0
```

```
Tue Jan 3 18:39:46
```

```
ge-0/0/0.0:
```

```
Threshold crossed early, waiting for 5sec
```

```
Byte Recv:6M Poll Count:2 Average:1Mbps
```

```
Last Report:0
```

```
Last Report time:Tue Jan 3 18:39:26 2017
```

```
Chronological order: First bucket is the most recent
```

```
2000000  2000000      0      0
```

```
Tue Jan 3 18:39:56
```

```
ge-0/0/0.0:
```

```
Threshold crossed early, waiting for 5sec
```

```
Byte Recv:8M Poll Count:3 Average:1.5Mbps
```

```
Last Report:0
```

```
Last Report time:Tue Jan 3 18:39:26 2017
```

```
Chronological order: First bucket is the most recent
```

```
2000000  2000000  2000000      0
```

```
Tue Jan 3 18:40:06
```

```
ge-0/0/0.0:
```

```
Threshold crossed, reporting 0 MBps to RSVP
```

```
Byte Recv:10M Poll Count:4 Average:2 Mbps
```

```
Last Report:0
```

```
Last Report time:Tue Jan 3 18:39:26 2017
```

```
Chronological order: First bucket is the most recent
```

2000000    2000000    2000000    2000000

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [auto-bandwidth | 788](#)
- [traffic-statistics | 926](#)
- [update-threshold-max-reservable | 928](#)
- [clear isis spring traffic-statistics | 951](#)
- [show isis spring interface traffic-statistics | 1084](#)

show backup-selection

IN THIS SECTION

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- [Description | 982](#)
- [Options | 982](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 982](#)
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Syntax

```
show backup-selection
<instance instance-name>
<interface interface-name>
```

```
<logical-system logical-system-name>
<prefix prefix>
```

## Description

Display the configured policies for each destination (IPv4 and IPv6) and a primary next-hop interface.

## Options

<b>instance</b> <i>instance-name</i>	(Optional) Display configured policy for the routing instance.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-name</i>	(Optional) Display configured policy for the interface.
<b>logical-system</b> <i>logical-system-name</i>	(Optional) Display configured policy for a particular logical system or for all logical systems.
<b>prefix</b> <i>prefix</i>	(Optional) Display configured policy for the destination.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

[Table 9 on page 982](#) describes the output fields for the **show backup-selection** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 9: show backup-selection Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Prefix	Destination prefix .
Interface	Primary interface to reach the destination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all — All the interfaces on the router which requires backup path.</li> <li>&lt;interface-name&gt; — Specific primary interface in the backup path.</li> </ul>



**Table 9: show backup-selection Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
admin-group exclude	Specifies the administrative groups to be excluded. The backup path is not selected as the loop free alternative or backup next hop if any of the links in the path have any one of the listed administrative groups.
admin-group include-all	Requires each link in the backup path to have all the listed administrative groups in order to accept the path.
admin-group include-any	Requires each link in the backup path to have at least one of the listed administrative groups in order to select the path.
admin-group preference	Defines an ordered set of administrative groups that specifies the preference of the backup path. The leftmost element in the set is given the highest preference.
nodes excluded	Specifies the list of nodes to be excluded. The backup path that has a router from the list is not selected as the loop free alternative or backup next hop.
nodes preference	Defines an ordered set of nodes to be preferred. The backup path having the leftmost node is selected.
node-tags excluded	Specifies the backup selection to exclude the set of route tags in the backup path selection.
node-tags preference	Specifies the set of route tags in descending order of preference.

**Table 9: show backup-selection Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
protection-type	<p>Specifies the required protection type of the backup path.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• node — Selects a backup path that provides node protection.</li> <li>• link — Selects the backup path that provides link protection.</li> <li>• node-link — Allows either node or link protection LFA where node-protection LFA is preferred over link-protection LFA.</li> </ul>
downstream paths only	Selects the backup path that is a downstream path to the destination.
srlg	<p>Evaluates common srlgs between the primary link and each link in the backup path.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strict — Rejects the backup path that has common srlgs between the primary link and any link in the backup path.</li> <li>• loose — Allows the backup path that has common srlgs between the primary link and any link in the backup path. The backup path with the fewer number of srlg collisions is preferred.</li> </ul>
B/W >= primary	Uses backup next hop only if the bandwidth is greater than or equal to the primary next hop.
root-metric	Metric to one-hop node or remote router such as an RSVP backup label switched path (LSP) tail-end router.
dest-metric	Metric from one-hop node or remote router such as an RSVP backup label switched path (LSP) tail-end router to the final destination.
metric evaluation order	Defines the evaluation order of the metric (root and dest metrics) results.

**Table 9: show backup-selection Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
policy evaluation order	Defines the evaluation order of the backup policy.

## Sample Output

### show backup-selection

```

user@host> show backup-selection

Prefix: 0.0.0.0/0
  Interface: all
    Admin-group exclude: c6
    Admin-group include-all: c1 c2
    Admin-group include-any: c3 c4
    Admin-group preference: c8
    Nodes excluded: 100.0.7.2
    Node preference: 100.2.6.2
    Node-tags excluded: 1004
    Node-tag preference: 1007
    Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Enabled, SRLG: Strict, B/w >= Primary:
Enabled, Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
    Metric Evaluation Order: Root-metric, Dest-metric
    Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth, Protection, Node, Node-Tag, Metric
  Interface: ge-1/2/5.0
    Admin-group include-all: c1
    Admin-group include-any: c2
    Admin-group preference: c4
    Nodes excluded: 10.218.32.0
    Node preference: 10.92.8.0
    Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Enabled, SRLG: Strict, B/w >= Primary:
Enabled, Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
    Metric Evaluation Order: Root-metric, Dest-metric
    Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth, Protection
Prefix: 10.150.0.0/16
  Interface: all
    Admin-group include-all: c1

```

```

Admin-group include-any: c2
Admin-group preference: c5
Nodes excluded: 10.218.32.0
Node preference: 10.92.8.0
Node-tags excluded: 1004
Node-tag preference: 1007
Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Enabled, SRLG: Loose, B/w >= Primary: Enabled,
Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
Metric Evaluation Order: Dest-metric, Root-metric
Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth
Prefix: ::/0
Interface: all
Admin-group exclude: c2
Admin-group include-all: c1 c3
Admin-group include-any: c4 c5
Admin-group preference: c6
Node preference: 100.0.1.2
Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Disabled, SRLG: Strict, B/w >= Primary:
Enabled, Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
Metric Evaluation Order: Dest-metric, Root-metric
Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth

```

### **show backup-selection instance instance-name**

```

user@host> show backup-selection instance r

Prefix: 0.0.0.0/0
Interface: all
Admin-group include-any: c4
Admin-group preference: c6 c0
Nodes excluded: 100.0.4.2
Node preference: 100.4.5.1
Node-tags excluded: 1007
Node-tag preference: 1004
Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Enabled, SRLG: Loose, B/w >= Primary: Enabled,
Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
Metric Evaluation Order: Dest-metric, Root-metric
Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth

```

## show backup-selection interface interface-name

```

user@host> show backup-selection interface ge-1/2/5.0

Prefix: 0.0.0.0/0
  Interface: ge-1/2/5.0
    Admin-group include-all: c1
    Admin-group include-any: c2
    Admin-group preference: c4
    Nodes excluded: 10.218.32.0
    Node preference: 10.92.8.0
    Protection Type: Link, Downstream Paths Only: Enabled, SRLG: Strict, B/w >= Primary:
Enabled, Root-metric: lowest, Dest-metric: lowest
    Metric Evaluation Order: Root-metric, Dest-metric
    Policy Evaluation Order: Admin-group, SRLG, Bandwidth, Protection
Prefix: 10.150.0.0/16
Prefix: ::/0

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

## show bfd session

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 988](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switch and QFX Series\) | 988](#)
- [Description | 988](#)
- [Options | 988](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 989](#)
- [Output Fields | 989](#)
- [Sample Output | 996](#)
- [Release Information | 997](#)

# Syntax

```
show bfd session
  <brief | detail | extensive | summary>
  <address address>
  <client rsvp-oam (brief | detail | extensive | summary) | vpls-oam (brief | detail | extensive
    | instance instance-name | summary)>
  <discriminator discriminator>
  <logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
  <prefix address>
  <subscriber (address destination-address | discriminator discriminator | extensive)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switch and QFX Series)

```
show bfd session
  <brief | detail | extensive | summary>
  <address address>
  <client rsvp-oam (brief | detail | extensive | summary) | vpls-oam (brief | detail | extensive
    | instance instance-name | summary)>
  <discriminator discriminator>
  <prefix address>
```

# Description

Display information about active Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) sessions.

## Options

<b>none</b>	(Same as brief) Display information about active BFD sessions.
<b>brief   detail   extensive   summary</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>address <i>address</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about the BFD session for the specified neighbor address.
<b>client rsvp-oam (brief   detail   extensive   summary)   vpls-oam (brief   detail   extensive   instance <i>instance-name</i>   summary)</b>	(Optional) Display information about RSVP-OAM or VPLS-OAM BFD sessions in the specified level of output. For VPLS-OAM, display the specified level of output or display information about all of the BFD sessions for the specified VPLS routing instance.

<b>discriminator</b> <i>discriminator</i>	(Optional) Display information about the BFD session using the specified local discriminator.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>&lt;subscriber</b> (address <i>destination-address</i>   discriminator <i>discriminator</i>   extensive)>	(Optional) Display information about all BFD sessions for subscribers, or for a single BFD subscriber session with a particular destination address, or with a particular denominator.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

Table 10 on page 989 describes the output fields for the `show bfd session` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Address	Address on which the BFD session is active.	brief detail extensive none
State	State of the BFD session: Up, Down, Init (initializing), or Failing.	brief detail extensive none
Interface	Interface on which the BFD session is active.	brief detail extensive none
Detect Time	Negotiated time interval, in seconds, used to detect BFD control packets.	brief detail extensive none
Transmit Interval	Time interval, in seconds, used by the transmitting system to send BFD control packets.	brief detail extensive none

Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Multiplier	Negotiated multiplier by which the time interval is multiplied to determine the detection time for the transmitting system.	detail extensive
Session up time	How long a BFD session has been established.	detail extensive
Client	Protocol or process for which the BFD session is active: ISIS, OSPF, DHCP, Static, or VGD.	detail extensive
TX interval	Time interval, in seconds, used by the host system to transmit BFD control packets.	brief detail extensive none
RX interval	Time interval, in seconds, used by the host system to receive BFD control packets.	brief detail extensive none
Authenticate	Indicates that BFD authentication is configured.	detail extensive
keychain	Name of the security authentication keychain being used by a specific client.  BFD authentication information for a client is provided in a single line and includes the keychain, algo, and mode parameters. Multiple clients can be configured on a BFD session.	extensive
algo	BFD authentication algorithm being used for a specific client: keyed-md5, keyed-sha-1, meticulous-keyed-md5, meticulous-keyed-sha-1, or simple-password.  BFD authentication information for a client is provided in a single line and includes the keychain, algo, and mode parameters. Multiple clients can be configured on a BFD session.	extensive



Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
mode	<p>Level of BFD authentication enforcement being used by a specific client: strict or loose. Strict enforcement indicates that authentication is configured at both ends of the session (the default). Loose enforcement indicates that one end of the session might not be authenticated.</p> <p>BFD authentication information for a client is provided in a single line and includes the keychain, algo, and mode parameters. Multiple clients can be configured on a BFD session.</p>	extensive
Local diagnostic	<p>Local diagnostic information about failing BFD sessions.</p> <p>Following are the expected values for Local Diagnostic output field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None—No diagnostic</li> <li>• CtlExpire—Control detection time expired</li> <li>• EchoExpire—Echo detection time expired</li> <li>• NbrSignal—Neighbor signalled session down</li> <li>• FwdPlaneReset—Forwarding plane reset</li> <li>• PathDown—Path down</li> <li>• ConcatPathDown—Concatenated path down</li> <li>• AdminDown—Administratively down</li> </ul>	detail extensive

Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Remote diagnostic	<p>Remote diagnostic information about failing BFD sessions.</p> <p>Following are the expected values for Remote Diagnostic output field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None—No diagnostic</li> <li>• CtlExpire—Control detection time expired</li> <li>• EchoExpire—Echo detection time expired</li> <li>• NbrSignal—Neighbor signalled session down</li> <li>• FwdPlaneReset—Forwarding plane reset</li> <li>• PathDown—Path down</li> <li>• ConcatPathDown—Concatenated path down</li> <li>• AdminDown—Administratively down</li> </ul>	detail extensive
Remote state	Reports whether the remote system's BFD packets have been received and whether the remote system is receiving transmitted control packets.	detail extensive
Version	BFD version: 0 or 1.	extensive
Replicated	The replicated flag appears when the device has a backup Routing Engine installed and the BFD session has been replicated in the backup Routing Engine.	detail extensive
Min async interval	Minimum amount of time, in seconds, between asynchronous control packet transmissions across the BFD session.	extensive
Min slow interval	Minimum amount of time, in seconds, between synchronous control packet transmissions across the BFD session.	extensive

**Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Adaptive async TX interval	Transmission interval being used because of adaptation.	extensive
RX interval	Minimum required receive interval.	extensive
Local min TX interval	Minimum amount of time, in seconds, between control packet transmissions on the local system.	extensive
Local min RX interval	Minimum amount of time, in seconds, between control packet detections on the local system.	extensive
Remote min TX interval	Minimum amount of time, in seconds, between control packet transmissions on the remote system.	extensive
Remote min RX interval	Minimum amount of time, in seconds, between control packet detections on the remote system.	extensive
Threshold transmission interval	Threshold for notification if the transmission interval increases.	extensive
Threshold for detection time	Threshold for notification if the detection time increases.	extensive
Local discriminator	Authentication code used by the local system to identify that BFD session.	extensive
Remote discriminator	Authentication code used by the remote system to identify that BFD session.	extensive

**Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Echo mode	Information about the state of echo transmissions on the BFD session.	extensive
Prefix	LDP FEC address associated with the BFD session.	All levels
Egress, Destination	Displays the LDP FEC destination address. This field is displayed only on a router at the egress of an LDP FEC, where the BFD session has an LDP Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) client.	All levels
Remote is control-plane independent	<p>The BFD session on the remote peer is running on its Packet Forwarding Engine. In this case, when the remote node undergoes a graceful restart, the local peer can help the remote peer with the graceful restart.</p> <p>The following BFD sessions are not distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engine: tunnel-encapsulated sessions, and sessions over integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interfaces.</p>	extensive

Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Authentication	<p>Summary status of BFD authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• status—enabled/active indicates authentication is configured and active. enabled/inactive indicates authentication is configured but not active. This only occurs when the remote end of the session does not support authentication and loose checking is configured.</li> <li>• keychain—Name of the security authentication keychain associated with the specified BFD session.</li> <li>• algo—BFD authentication algorithm being used: keyed-md5, keyed-sha-1, meticulous-keyed-md5, meticulous-keyed-sha-1, or simple-password.</li> <li>• mode—Level of BFD authentication enforcement: strict or loose. Strict enforcement indicates authentication is configured at both ends of the session (the default). Loose enforcement indicates that one end of the session might not be authenticated.</li> </ul> <p>This information is only shown if BFD authentication is configured.</p>	extensive
Session ID	The BFD session ID number that represents the protection using MPLS fast reroute (FRR) and loop-free alternate (LFA).	detail extensive
sessions	Total number of active BFD sessions.	All levels
clients	Total number of clients that are hosting active BFD sessions.	All levels
Cumulative transmit rate	Total number of BFD control packets transmitted per second on all active sessions.	All levels
Cumulative receive rate	Total number of BFD control packets received per second on all active sessions.	All levels

**Table 10: show bfd session Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Multi-hop, min-recv-TTL	Minimum time to live (TTL) accepted if the session is configured for multihop.	extensive
route table	Route table used if the session is configured for multihop.	extensive
local address	Local address of the source used if the session is configured for multihop.  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.	extensive

## Sample Output

### show bfd session

```
user@host> show bfd session
```

Address	State	Interface	Detect Time	Transmit Interval	Multiplier
10.9.1.33	Up	so-7/1/0.0	0.600	0.200	3
10.9.1.29	Up	ge-4/0/0.0	0.600	0.200	3

```
2 sessions, 2 clients
```

```
Cumulative transmit rate 10.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 10.0 pps
```

### show bfd session brief

The output for the show bfd session brief command is identical to that for the show bfd session command.

## show bfd session detail

```

user@host> show bfd session detail

                                Transmit
Address      State      Interface  Detect Time  Interval  Multiplier
10.9.1.33    Up        so-7/1/0.0    0.600      0.200      3
  Client OSPF, TX interval 0.200, RX interval 0.200, multiplier 3
  Session up time 3d 00:34:02
  Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic None
  Remote state Up, version 1
  Replicated
10.9.1.29    Up        ge-4/0/0.0    0.600      0.200      3
  Client ISIS L2, TX interval 0.200, RX interval 0.200, multiplier 3
  Session up time 3d 00:29:04, previous down time 00:00:01
  Local diagnostic NbrSignal, remote diagnostic AdminDown
  Remote state Up, version 1

2 sessions, 2 clients
Cumulative transmit rate 10.0 pps, cumulative receive rate 10.0 pps

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Options discriminator and address introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

Option prefix introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Option client introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R3.

Option subscriber introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for the MX Series.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[clear bfd session | 938](#)

[Understanding BFD for Static Routes for Faster Network Failure Detection](#)

[Understanding BFD for OSPF](#)

[Understanding BFD for BGP](#)

[Understanding Bidirectional Forwarding Detection Authentication for PIM](#)

[Configuring BFD for PIM](#)

## show isis adjacency

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 998](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 998](#)
- [Description | 999](#)
- [Options | 999](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 999](#)
- [Output Fields | 999](#)
- [Sample Output | 1004](#)
- [Release Information | 1006](#)

### Syntax

```
show isis adjacency  
<system-id>  
<brief | detail | extensive>  
<instance instance-name>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis adjacency  
<system-id>  
<brief | detail | extensive>  
<instance instance-name>
```



## Description

Display information about IS-IS neighbors.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display standard information about IS-IS neighbors for all routing instances.
<b><i>system id</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about IS-IS neighbors for the specified intermediate system.
<b>brief   detail   extensive</b>	(Optional) Display standard information about IS-IS neighbors with the specified level of output.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about IS-IS neighbors for the specified routing instance.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Display information about IS-IS neighbors for all logical systems or for a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

[Table 11 on page 999](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis adjacency` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 11: show isis adjacency Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Interface through which the neighbor is reachable.	All levels
System	System identifier (sysid), displayed as a name, if possible.	brief

**Table 11: show isis adjacency Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
L or Level	<p>Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1 only</li> <li>• 2—Level 2 only</li> <li>• 3—Level 1 and Level 2</li> </ul> <p>An exclamation point (!) preceding the level number indicates that the adjacency is missing an IP address.</p>	All levels
State	State of the adjacency: Up, Down, New, One-way, Initializing, or Rejected.	All levels
Hold (secs)	Remaining hold time of the adjacency.	brief
SNPA	Subnetwork point of attachment (MAC address of the next hop).	brief
Expires in	How long until the adjacency expires, in seconds.	detail
Priority	Priority to become the designated intermediate system.	detail extensive
Up/Down transitions	Count of adjacency status changes from Up to Down or from Down to Up.	detail
Last transition	Time of the last Up/Down transition.	detail
Circuit type	Bit mask of levels on this interface: 1=Level 1 router; 2=Level 2 router; 3=both Level 1 and Level 2 router.	detail
Speaks	Protocols supported by this neighbor.	detail extensive
MAC address	MAC address of the interface.	detail extensive

**Table 11: show isis adjacency Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Topologies	Supported topologies.	detail extensive
Restart capable	Whether a neighbor is capable of graceful restart: Yes or No.	detail extensive
Adjacency advertisement: Advertise	This routing device has signaled to advertise this interface to its neighbors in their link-state PDUs.	detail extensive
Adjacency advertisement: Suppress	This neighbor has signaled not to advertise the interface in the routing device's outbound link-state PDUs.	detail extensive
IP addresses	IP address of this neighbor.	detail extensive
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address of the neighbor.	detail extensive
Level 1 IPv4 Adj-SID	Level 1 IPv4 node-SID of the adjacent neighbor.	detail extensive
Level 1 IPv6 Adj-SID	Level 1 IPv6 node-SID of the adjacent neighbor.	
Level 2 IPv4 Adj-SID	Level 2 IPv4 node-SID of the adjacent neighbor.	detail extensive
Level 2 IPv6 Adj-SID	Level 2 IPv6 node-SID of the adjacent neighbor.	detail extensive
SRv6	Segment routing capability is enabled on the device.	extensive
End-X-SID	Function for SRv6 adjacency.	extensive

**Table 11: show isis adjacency Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Flavor	End-X-SID function can have the following flavors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PSP— Penultimate segment pop of the segment routing header (SRH).</li><li>• USD— Ultimate segment pop of the SRH.</li><li>• USP— Ultimate segment decapsulation of the SRH.</li></ul>	extensive

Table 11: show isis adjacency Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Transition log	<p>List of recent transitions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When—Time at which an IS-IS adjacency transition occurred.</li> <li>• State—Current state of the IS-IS adjacency (up, down, or rejected). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up—Adjacency is up and operational.</li> <li>• Down—Adjacency is down and not available.</li> <li>• Rejected—Adjacency has been rejected.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Event—Type of transition that occurred. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seenself—Possible routing loop has been detected.</li> <li>• Interface down—IS-IS interface has gone down and is no longer available.</li> <li>• Error—Adjacency error.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Down reason—Reason that an IS-IS adjacency is down: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-Way Handshake Failed—Connection establishment failed.</li> <li>• Address Mismatch—Address mismatch caused link failure.</li> <li>• Aged Out—Link expired.</li> <li>• ISO Area Mismatch—IS-IS area mismatch caused link failure.</li> <li>• Bad Hello—Unacceptable hello message caused link failure.</li> <li>• BFD Session Down—Bidirectional failure detection caused link failure.</li> <li>• Interface Disabled—IS-IS interface is disabled.</li> <li>• Interface Down—IS-IS interface is unavailable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	extensive

**Table 11: show isis adjacency Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interface Level Disabled—IS-IS level is disabled.</li> <li>• Level Changed—IS-IS level has changed on the adjacency.</li> <li>• Level Mismatch—Levels on adjacency are not compatible.</li> <li>• MPLS LSP Down—Label-switched path (LSP) is unavailable.</li> <li>• MT Topology Changed—IS-IS topology has changed.</li> <li>• MT Topology Mismatch—IS-IS topology is mismatched.</li> <li>• Remote System ID Changed—Adjacency peer system ID changed.</li> <li>• Protocol Shutdown—IS-IS protocol is disabled.</li> <li>• CLI Command—Adjacency brought down by user.</li> <li>• Unknown—Unknown.</li> </ul>	

## Sample Output

### show isis adjacency

```

user@host> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
at-2/3/0.0     ranier      3 Up          23

```

### show isis adjacency brief

The output for the `show isis adjacency brief` command is identical to that for the `show isis adjacency` command. For sample output, see ["show isis adjacency" on page 1004](#).

**show isis adjacency detail**

```

user@host> show isis adjacency detail
ranier
  Interface: at-2/3/0.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 21 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:01:09 ago
  Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6
  Topologies: Unicast, IPV6-Unicast Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: pro-bng3-c-F.02, IP addresses: 11.1.1.2
  IPv6 addresses: fe80::2a0:a514:0:4745
  Level 1 IPv4 Adj-SID: 299808, IPv6 Adj-SID: 299824

```

**show isis adjacency extensive**

```

user@host> show isis adjacency extensive
ranier
  Interface: at-2/3/0.0, Level: 3, State: Up, Expires in 22 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:01:16 ago
  Circuit type: 3, Speaks: IP, IPv6

  Topologies: Unicast, IPV6-Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: ro_re.02, IP addresses: 11.1.1.2
  IPv6 addresses: fe80::2a0:a514:0:3e45
  IPv6 Global address: ::40.1.1.3
  Level 1 IPv4 Adj-SID: 300112, IPv6 Adj-SID: 300304
  Level 2 IPv4 Adj-SID: 300320, IPv6 Adj-SID: 300336
  Transition log:

```

When	State	Event	Down reason
Thu Mar 26 06:13:18	Up	Seenself	

**command-name**

```

Interface: ge-0/0/0.0, Level: 1, State: Up, Expires in 7 secs
  Priority: 64, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:14:29 ago
  Circuit type: 1, Speaks: IP, IPv6, MAC address: 56:68:ac:d3:30:2f
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  LAN id: R5_re.02, IP addresses: 5.5.5.5

```

```
IPv6 addresses: fe80::5668:acff:fed3:302f
IPv6 Global Interface Address: 10:57:57::5
Level 1 SRv6 unprotected END-X-SID: 7000::6
Flavor: PSP, Flags: --P
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[clear isis adjacency](#) | [940](#)

# show isis adjacency holddown

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1006](#)
- [Description](#) | [1007](#)
- [Options](#) | [1007](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1007](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1007](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1008](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1010](#)

## Syntax

```
show isis adjacency holddown
<level>
<brief | detail | extensive>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```



# Description

Display holddown status and time when IS-IS adjacencies are being formed. Adjacency holddown process takes place on an IS-IS level basis. When adjacency holddown is enabled, IS-IS adjacencies are formed sequentially. There is a holddown time between each adjacency and the process is completed when all IS-IS adjacencies are formed. This holddown time might cause network instability.

This command is useful to verify whether the adjacency holddown is enabled and facilitates troubleshooting when there are adjacency issues due to IS-IS adjacency holddown .

# Options

<b>none</b>	Display standard overview information about IS-IS adjacency holddown for all routing instances.
<b>brief   detail   extensive</b>	(Optional) Display standard information about IS-IS adjacency holddown with the specified level of output.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display IS-IS adjacency holddown information for the specified routing instance.
<b>level</b>	(Optional) Display information about IS-IS neighbors for the specified IS-IS level.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

# Required Privilege Level

view

# Output Fields

Field	Field Description
Level	IS-IS level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1—Level 1 information</li> <li>2—Level 2 information</li> </ul>

*(Continued)*

Field	Field Description
status	IS-IS Adjacency holddown status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active—IS-IS adjacency holddown is in process.</li> <li>• inactive—IS-IS adjacency holddown process is completed.</li> <li>• disabled—IS-IS adjacency holddown is disabled.</li> </ul>
when	The time stamp for the IS-IS adjacency holddown.
Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seenself—IS-IS has changed the IS-IS adjacency holddown status.</li> <li>• status change—IS-IS adjacency holddown status has changed.</li> </ul>
reason	The reason for change in the IS-IS adjacency holddown state.

## Sample Output

### show isis adjacency holddown

```
user@host> show isis adjacency holddown
Level      status
1          active
2          active
```

### show isis adjacency holddown extensive

```
user@host> show isis adjacency holddown extensive
Level: 1
Adjacency holddown is active, Adjacency holddown reset is not completed
Holddown process has not started, Network might not be stable
Holddown Started 0 secs ago
First adjacency up since 0 secs
```

Total adjacency up count: 0

Transition log:

When	State	Event	reason
Mon Jun 22 05:35:03	Active	Seenself	
Tue Jun 23 02:13:30	Active	Seenself	
Tue Jun 23 02:14:40	Inactive	Status change	holddown complete
Tue Jun 23 02:15:52	Active	Seenself	

Level: 2

Adjacency holddown is active, Adjacency holddown reset is not completed

Holddown process has not started, Network might not be stable

Holddown Started 0 secs ago

First adjacency up since 0 secs

Total adjacency up count: 0

Transition log:

When	State	Event	reason
Mon Jun 22 05:35:03	Active	Seenself	
Tue Jun 23 02:13:30	Active	Seenself	
Tue Jun 23 02:14:40	Inactive	Status change	holddown complete
Tue Jun 23 02:15:52	Active	Seenself	

## show isis adjacency holddown detail

user@host> **show isis adjacency holddown detail**

Level: 1

Adjacency holddown is active, Adjacency holddown reset is not completed

Holddown process has not started, Network might not be stable

Holddown Started 0 secs ago

First adjacency up since 0 secs

Total adjacency up count: 0

Level: 2

Adjacency holddown is active, Adjacency holddown reset is not completed

Holddown process has not started, Network might not be stable

Holddown Started 0 secs ago

First adjacency up since 0 secs

Total adjacency up count: 0

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show isis adjacency](#) | [998](#)

# show isis authentication

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1010](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | [1010](#)
- [Description](#) | [1011](#)
- [Options](#) | [1011](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1011](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1011](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1012](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1012](#)

## Syntax

```
show isis authentication
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis authentication
<instance instance-name>
```

# Description

Display information about Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) authentication.

# Options

- none** Display information about IS-IS authentication.
- instance *instance-name*** (Optional) Display IS-IS authentication 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

# Output Fields

[Table 12 on page 1011](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis authentication` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 12: show isis authentication Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Interface name.
Level	IS-IS level.
IIH Auth	IS-IS Hello (IIH) packet authentication type.  Displays the name of the active keychain if hitless authentication key rollover is configured.
CSN Auth	Complete sequence number authentication type.
PSN Auth	Partial sequence number authentication type.

**Table 12: show isis authentication Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
L1 LSP Authentication	Layer 1 link-state PDU authentication type.
L2 LSP Authentication	Layer 2 link-state PDU authentication type.

## Sample Output

### show isis authentication

```

user@host> show isis authentication
Interface          Level IIH Auth  CSN Auth  PSN Auth
at-2/3/0.0         1      Simple   Simple   Simple
                   2      MD5      MD5      MD5

L1 LSP Authentication: Simple
L2 LSP Authentication: MD5

```

### show isis authentication (With Hitless Authentication Key Rollover Configured)

```

user@host> show isis authentication
Interface          Level IIH Auth  CSN Auth  PSN Auth
so-0/1/3.0         2      hakrhello MD5      MD5

L2 LSP Authentication: MD5

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5.

Support for hitless authentication key rollover introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show security keychain](#) | 1277

# show isis backup coverage

## IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | 1013
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | 1013
- [Description](#) | 1013
- [Options](#) | 1014
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | 1014
- [Output Fields](#) | 1014
- [Sample Output](#) | 1015
- [Release Information](#) | 1015

## Syntax

```
show isis backup coverage
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis backup coverage
<instance instance-name>
```

## Description

Display information about the level of backup coverage available.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display information about the level of backup coverage available for all the nodes and prefixes in the network.
<b>instance</b> <i>instance-name</i>	(Optional) Display information about the level of backup coverage for a specific IS-IS routing instance.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

[Table 13 on page 1014](#) lists the output fields for the `show isis backup coverage` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 13: show isis backup coverage Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Topology	Type of topology or address family: IPv4 Unicast or IPv6 Unicast.
Level	IS-IS level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1</li> <li>• 2—Level 2</li> </ul>
Node	By topology, the percentage of all routes configured on the node that are protected through backup coverage.
IPv4	Percentage of IPv4 unicast routes that are protected through backup coverage.



Table 13: show isis backup coverage Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
IPv6	Percentage of IPv6 unicast routes that are protected through backup coverage.
CLNS	Percentage of Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routes that are protected through backup coverage.

Sample Output

show isis backup coverage

```
user@host> show isis backup coverage
Backup Coverage:
  Topology    Level  Node   IPv4   IPv6   CLNS
  IPv4 Unicast  2  28.57% 22.22% 0.00% 0.00%
  IPv6 Unicast  2   0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS   324</a>
<a href="#">show isis backup label-switched-path   1016</a>

## show isis backup label-switched-path

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1016](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 1016](#)
- [Description | 1016](#)
- [Options | 1016](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1017](#)
- [Output Fields | 1017](#)
- [Sample Output | 1018](#)
- [Release Information | 1018](#)

### Syntax

```
show isis backup label-switched-path  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis backup label-switched-path
```

### Description

Display information about MPLS label-switched-paths (LSPs) designated as backup routes for IS-IS routes.

### Options

<b>none</b>	Display information about MPLS LSPs designated as backup routes for IS-IS routes.
-------------	---

**logical-system** (all | *logical-system-name*)

(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

Table 14 on page 1017 lists the output fields for the `show isis backup label-switched-path` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 14: show isis backup label-switched-path Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Backup MPLS LSPs	List of MPLS LSPs designated as backup paths for IS-IS routes.
Egress	IP address of the egress routing device for the LSP.
Status	<p>State of the LSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up—The routing device can detect RSVP hello messages from the neighbor.</li> <li>Down—The routing device has received one of the following indications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication failure from the neighbor.</li> <li>Communication from IGP that the neighbor is unavailable.</li> <li>Change in the sequence numbers in the RSVP hello messages sent by the neighbor.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Deleted—LSP is no longer available as a backup path.</li> </ul>
Last change	Time elapsed since the neighbor state changed either from up to down or from down to up. The format is <i>hh:mm:ss</i> .
TE-metric	Configured traffic engineering metric.

Table 14: show isis backup label-switched-path Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Metric	Configured metric.

Sample Output

show isis backup label-switched-path

```
user@host> show isis backup label-switched-path
Backup MPLS LSPs:
  f-to-g, Egress: 192.168.1.4, Status: up, Last change: 06:12:03
    TE-metric: 9, Metric: 0
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS   324</a>
<a href="#">show isis backup coverage   1013</a>

show isis backup spf results

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1019](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1019](#)
- [Description | 1019](#)
- [Options | 1019](#)

- Required Privilege Level | 1020
- Output Fields | 1020
- Sample Output | 1021
- Release Information | 1024

## Syntax

```
show isis backup spf results
<instance instance-name>
<level (1 | 2)>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<no-coverage>
<topology (ipv4-unicast | ipv6-multicast | ipv6-unicast | unicast)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show isis backup spf results
<instance instance-name>
<level (1 | 2)>
<no-coverage>
<topology (ipv4-unicast | unicast)>
```

## Description

Display information about IS-IS shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations for backup paths.

## Options

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>none</b>                          | Display information about IS-IS SPF calculations for all backup paths for all destination nodes. |
| <b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b> | (Optional) Display SPF calculations for backup paths for the specified routing instance.         |

<b>level (1   2)</b>	(Optional) Display SPF calculations for the backup paths for the specified IS-IS level.
<b>logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display SPF calculations for the backup paths for all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>no-coverage</b>	(Optional) Display SPF calculations only for destinations that do not have backup coverage.
<b>topology (ipv4-multicast   ipv6-multicast   ipv6-unicast   unicast)</b>	(Optional) Display SPF calculations for backup paths for the specified topology only.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

[Table 15 on page 1020](#) lists the output fields for the `show isis backup spf results` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 15: show isis backup spf results Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
<i>node-name</i>	Name of the destination node.
Address	Address of the destination node.
Primary next-hop	Interface and name of the node of the primary next hop to reach the destination.
Root	Name of the next-hop neighbor.
Metric	Metric to the node.
Eligible	Indicates that the next-hop neighbor has been designated as a backup path to the destination node.

**Table 15: show isis backup spf results Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Backup next-hop	Name of the interface of the backup next hop.
SNPA	Subnetwork point of attachment (MAC address of the next hop).
LSP	Name of the MPLS label-switched path (LSP) designated as a backup path.
Not eligible	Indicates that the next-hop neighbor cannot function as a backup path to the destination.
Reason	Describes why the next-hop neighbor is designated as Not eligible as a backup path.

## Sample Output

### show isis backup spf results

```

user@host> show isis backup spf results

IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
  0 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
banff.00
  Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV4, olympic
  Primary next-hop: ae0.0, IPV4, camaro, SNPA: 0:90:69:f:67:f0
  Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV6, olympic
  Primary next-hop: ae0.0, IPV6, camaro, SNPA: 0:90:69:f:67:f0
    Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10
      Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop multipath
    Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10
      Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop multipath
    Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 25
      Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop multipath

```

crater.00

Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV4, olympic

Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV6, olympic

Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 10

Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing

Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 15

Eligible, Backup next-hop: as0.0, IPV4, glacier

Eligible, Backup next-hop: as0.0, IPV6, glacier

Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20

Not eligible, Reason: Interface is already covered

olympic.00

Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV4, olympic

Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV6, olympic

Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0

Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing

Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20

track-item: olympic.00-00

track-item: kobuk.00-00

Not eligible, Reason: Path loops

Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20

track-item: olympic.00-00

track-item: kobuk.00-00

Not eligible, Reason: Path loops

camaro.00

Primary next-hop: ae0.0, IPV4, camaro, SNPA: 0:90:69:f:67:f0

Primary next-hop: ae0.0, IPV6, camaro, SNPA: 0:90:69:f:67:f0

Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0

Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing

Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20

track-item: camaro.00-00

track-item: kobuk.00-00

Not eligible, Reason: Path loops

Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20

track-item: camaro.00-00

track-item: kobuk.00-00

Not eligible, Reason: Path loops

glacier.00

Primary next-hop: as0.0, IPV4, glacier

Primary next-hop: as0.0, IPV6, glacier

Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0

Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing

Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20

track-item: glacier.00-00



```

    track-item: kobuk.00-00
    Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: glacier.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00
    Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
5 nodes

```

## show isis backup spf results no-coverage

```

user@host> show isis backup spf results no-coverage
IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
pro-bng3-k.00
  Primary next-hop: fe-1/3/3.0, IPV4, pro-bng3-k, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2c:f0:de
  Primary next-hop: fe-1/3/3.0, IPV6, pro-bng3-k, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2c:f0:de
  Root: pro-bng3-k, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
  Root: pro-bng3-i, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: pro-bng3-k.00-00
    track-item: pro-bng3-j.00-00
pro-bng3-i.00
  Primary next-hop: fe-0/1/2.0, IPV4, pro-bng3-i, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:21
  Primary next-hop: fe-0/1/2.0, IPV6, pro-bng3-i, SNPA: b0:c6:9a:2a:f4:21
  Root: pro-bng3-i, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0, Root Preference: 0x0
  Root: pro-bng3-k, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20, Root Preference: 0x0
    track-item: pro-bng3-j.00-00
    track-item: pro-bng3-i.00-00
2 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
olympic.00
  Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV4, olympic
  Primary next-hop: so-6/0/0.0, IPV6, olympic
  Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0
    Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: olympic.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00
    Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
  Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: olympic.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00

```

```

    Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
camaro.00
  Primary next-hop: ae0.0, IPV4, camaro, SNPA: 0:90:69:f:67:f0
  Primary next-hop: ae0.0, IPV6, camaro, SNPA: 0:90:69:f:67:f0
  Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0
    Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: camaro.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
  Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: camaro.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
glacier.00
  Primary next-hop: as0.0, IPV4, glacier
  Primary next-hop: as0.0, IPV6, glacier
  Root: glacier, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 0
    Not eligible, Reason: Primary next-hop link fate sharing
  Root: camaro, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: glacier.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
  Root: olympic, Root Metric: 10, Metric: 20
    track-item: glacier.00-00
    track-item: kobuk.00-00
  Not eligible, Reason: Path loops
3 nodes

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show isis backup coverage](#) | 1013

[Understanding Loop-Free Alternate Routes for IS-IS](#) | 324

## show isis context-identifier

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1025](#)
- [Description | 1025](#)
- [Options | 1025](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1026](#)
- [Output Fields | 1026](#)
- [Sample Output | 1026](#)
- [Release Information | 1027](#)

### Syntax

```
show isis context-identifier  
<brief | detail | extensive>  
<identifier name>  
<instance instance-name>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Description

Display IS-IS context identifier information.

### Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b><i>identifier name</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about the specified context identifier.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display entries for the specified routing instance.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Display the context identifier information for all logical systems or for a particular logical system.

# Required Privilege Level

View

# Output Fields

Table 16 on page 1026 lists the output fields for the `show isis context-identifier` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 16: show isis context-identifier Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Context	IPv4 address that defines a protection pair. The context is manually configured on both primary and protector PEs.	detail
Owner	Protocol that requires the context.	detail
Role	Role of the PE, which is either primary or protector.	detail
Primary	Name of the primary PE.	detail
Metric	Advertised interior gateway protocol (IGP) metric.	detail

# Sample Output

## command-name

```

user@host> show isis context-identifier detail

IS-IS context database:
Context      Owner    Role    Primary  Metric
2.2.4.3      MPLS     Primary pro3-e    1
Advertiser pro3-e, Router ID 10.255.245.198, Metric 1, Level 1
Advertiser pro3-e, Router ID 10.255.245.198, Metric 1, Level 2
Advertiser pro3-c, Router ID 10.255.245.196, Metric 11, Level 2

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.

## show isis database

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1027](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 1027](#)
- [Description | 1028](#)
- [Options | 1028](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1028](#)
- [Output Fields | 1028](#)
- [Sample Output | 1032](#)
- [Release Information | 1036](#)

## Syntax

```
show isis database
<system-id>
<brief | detail | extensive>
<instance instance-name>
<level (1 | 2)>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis database
<system-id>
<brief | detail | extensive>
```

```
<level (1 | 2)>
<instance instance-name>
```

Description

Display the entries in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) link-state database, which contains data about PDU packets.

Options

<b>none</b>	Display standard information about IS-IS link-state database entries for all routing instances.
<b><i>system id</i></b>	(Optional) Display IS-IS link-state database entries for the specified intermediate system.
<b>brief   detail   extensive</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display IS-IS link-state database entries for the specified routing instance.
<b>level (1   2)</b>	(Optional) Display IS-IS link-state database entries for the specified IS-IS level.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

[Table 17 on page 1029](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis database` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear. Fields that contain internal IS-IS information useful only in troubleshooting obscure problems are not described in the table. For more details about these fields, contact your customer support representative.

**Table 17: show isis database Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface name	Name of the interface on which the link-state PDU has been received; always IS-IS for this command.	All levels
level	Level of intermediate system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Intermediate system routes within an area; when the destination is outside an area, it routes toward a Level 2 system.</li> <li>• 2—Intermediate system routes between areas and toward other ASs.</li> </ul>	All levels
LSP ID	Link-state PDU identifier.	All levels
Sequence	Sequence number of the link-state PDU.	All levels
Checksum	Checksum value of the link-state PDU.	All levels
Lifetime (secs)	Remaining lifetime of the link-state PDU, in seconds.	All levels
Attributes	Attributes of the specified database: L1, L2, Overload, or Attached (L1 only).	none brief
#LSPs	Total number of link-state PDUs in the specified link-state database.	none brief
IP prefix	Prefix advertised by this link-state PDU.	detail extensive
IS neighbor	IS-IS neighbor of the advertising system.	detail extensive
IP prefix	IPv4 prefix advertised by this link-state PDU.	detail extensive

Table 17: show isis database Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
V6 prefix	IPv6 prefix advertised by this link-state PDU.	detail extensive
Metric	Metric of the prefix or neighbor.	detail extensive
Header	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LSP ID—Link state PDU identifier of the header.</li> <li>• Length—Header length.</li> <li>• Allocated Length—Amount of length available for the header.</li> <li>• Router ID—Address of the local routing device.</li> <li>• Remaining Lifetime—Remaining lifetime of the link-state PDU, in seconds.</li> </ul>	extensive
Packet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LSP ID—The identifier for the link-state PDU.</li> <li>• Length—Packet length.</li> <li>• Lifetime—Remaining lifetime, in seconds.</li> <li>• Checksum—The checksum of the link-state PDU.</li> <li>• Sequence—The sequence number of the link-state PDU. Every time the link-state PDU is updated, this number increments.</li> <li>• Attributes—Packet attributes.</li> <li>• NLPID—Network layer protocol identifier.</li> <li>• Fixed length—Specifies the set length for the packet.</li> </ul>	extensive



Table 17: show isis database Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
TLVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area Address—Area addresses that the routing device can reach.</li> <li>Speaks—Supported routing protocols.</li> <li>IP router id—ID of the routing device (usually the IP address).</li> <li>IP address—IPv4 address.</li> <li>Hostname—Assigned name of the routing device.</li> <li>IP prefix—IP prefix of the routing device.</li> <li>Metric—IS-IS metric that measures the cost of the adjacency between the originating routing device and the advertised routing device.</li> <li>IP extended prefix—Extended IP prefix of the routing device.</li> <li>IS neighbor—Directly attached neighbor's name and metric.</li> <li>IS extended neighbor—Directly attached neighbor's name, metric, IP address, local interface index, and remote interface index.</li> </ul> <p>The interface indexes enable Junos OS to support unnumbered extensions for IS-IS, as described in RFC 4205.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Router Capability—ID of the routing device and flag.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Router capability also specifies SPRING capability and SPRING algorithm when segment routing is enabled on the routing device.</p>	extensive
P2P SRv6 END-X-SID	Point-to-Point function END-X-SID for SRv6 adjacency	extensive
SRv6 Locator	Locator address to which the END-X-SID is attached.	extensive

**Table 17: show isis database Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
SRv6 Capability	ID and flag indicating the segment routing capability of the device.	extensive
Flavor	Behavior of the END-X-SID function. This field can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSP—Penultimate segment pop of the segment routing header (SRH).</li> <li>• USP—Ultimate segment pop of the SRH.</li> <li>• USD—Ultimate segment decapsulation of the SRH.</li> </ul>	extensive
SRv6 Maximum Segments Left	Maximum number of segments left for processing. If no value is advertised, then it is set to 0.	extensive

## Sample Output

### show isis database

```

user@host> show isis database
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
kobuk.00-00            0x3   0x3167      1057 L1 L2
camaro.00-00           0x5   0x770e      1091 L1 L2
ranier.00-00           0x4   0xaa95      1091 L1 L2
glacier.00-00          0x4   0x206f      1089 L1 L2
glacier.02-00          0x1   0xd141      1089 L1 L2
badlands.00-00         0x3   0x87a2      1093 L1 L2
  6 LSPs

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
LSP ID                Sequence Checksum Lifetime Attributes
kobuk.00-00            0x6   0x8d6b      1096 L1 L2
camaro.00-00           0x9   0x877b      1101 L1 L2

```

ranier.00-00	0x8	0x855d	1103 L1 L2
glacier.00-00	0x7	0xf892	1098 L1 L2
glacier.02-00	0x1	0xd141	1089 L1 L2
badlands.00-00	0x6	0x562	1105 L1 L2
6 LSPs			

## show isis database brief

The output for the `show isis database brief` command is identical to that for the `show isis database` command. For sample output, see ["show isis database" on page 1032](#).

## show isis database detail

```
user@host> show isis database logical-system CE3 sisira.00-00 detail
```

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:

sisira.00-00 Sequence: 0x11, Checksum: 0x10fc, Lifetime: 975 secs

IS neighbor: hemantha-CE3.02	Metric:	10
ES neighbor: 0015.0015.0015	Metric:	10 Down
ES neighbor: 0025.0025.0025	Metric:	10 Down
ES neighbor: 0030.0030.0030	Metric:	10 Down
ES neighbor: 0040.0040.0040	Metric:	10 Down
ES neighbor: sisira	Metric:	0
IP prefix: 1.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 3.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 4.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 5.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 15.15.15.15/32	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 25.25.25.25/32	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 30.30.30.30/32	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 40.40.40.40/32	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 60.60.60.60/32	Metric:	0 Internal Up

IS-IS level 2 link-state database:

sisira.00-00 Sequence: 0x13, Checksum: 0x69ac, Lifetime: 993 secs

IS neighbor: hemantha-CE3.02	Metric:	10
IP prefix: 1.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 3.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 External Down
IP prefix: 4.0.0.0/24	Metric:	10 External Down

```

IP prefix: 5.0.0.0/24           Metric:      10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 15.15.15.15/32        Metric:      10 External Down
IP prefix: 25.25.25.25/32        Metric:      10 External Down
IP prefix: 30.30.30.30/32        Metric:      10 External Down
IP prefix: 40.40.40.40/32        Metric:      10 External Down
IP prefix: 50.50.50.50/32        Metric:      10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 60.60.60.60/32        Metric:       0 Internal Up
ISO prefix: 60.0006.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0015.0015.0015/152
                                Metric:      10 External Down
ISO prefix: 60.0006.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0025.0025.0025/152
                                Metric:      10 External Down
ISO prefix: 60.0006.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0030.0030.0030/152
                                Metric:      10 External Down
ISO prefix: 60.0006.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0040.0040.0040/152
                                Metric:      10 External Down
ISO prefix: 60.0006.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0060.0060.0060/152
                                Metric:       0 Internal Up

```

### show isis database extensive (TI-LFA for IS-IS v6)

```

user@host> show isis database extensive
TLVs:
  Area address: 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001 (13)
  LSP Buffer Size: 1492
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 1.1.1.1
  IP address: 1.1.1.1
  Hostname: r1_re0
  IS neighbor: r0_re.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS neighbor: r1_re0.02, Internal, Metric: default 10
  Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 154
  IS extended neighbor: r0_re.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 72
    IPv6 address: ::10.1.1.1
    Neighbor's IPv6 address: ::10.1.1.10
  Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 333
  P2P IPV6 Adj-SID - Flags:0xf0(F:1,B:1,V:1,L:1,S:0,P:0), Weight:0, Label: 24
  P2P IPV6 Adj-SID:      24, Weight:  0, Flags: FBVL-

IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
R2_re.00-00 Sequence: 0x6, Checksum: 0x9f29, Lifetime: 553 secs

```

```

IS neighbor: R2_re.02                      Metric:      10
  Two-way fragment: R2_re.02-00, Two-way first fragment: R2_re.02-00
  LAN IPv6 Adj-SID: 299776, Weight: 0, Neighbor: R4_re, Flags: F-VL--
IS neighbor: R1_re.02                      Metric:      10
  Two-way fragment: R1_re.02-00, Two-way first fragment: R1_re.02-00
  LAN IPv6 Adj-SID: 299792, Weight: 0, Neighbor: R1_re, Flags: F-VL--
V6 prefix: 2::/24                          Metric:      0 Internal Up
V6 prefix: 10:12:12::/96                   Metric:      10 Internal Up
V6 prefix: 10:24:24::/96                   Metric:      10 Internal Up
...
TLVs:
  Area address: 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001 (13)
  LSP Buffer Size: 1492
  Speaks: IP
  Speaks: IPV6
  IP router id: 2.2.2.2
  IP address: 2.2.2.2
  Hostname: R2_re
  IS neighbor: r5_re0.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS neighbor: r0_re0.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
  IS neighbor: r0_re0.00, Internal, Metric: default 10
  Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 120
  IS extended neighbor: r5_re0.00, Metric: default 10 SubTLV len: 29
    IP address: 40.1.1.3
    Neighbor's IP address: 40.1.1.5
    Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 334
    P2P IPV6 Adj-SID - Flags:0xb0(F:1,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0,P:0), Weight:0, Label: 18
    P2P IPv6 Adj-SID:      18, Weight: 0, Flags: F-VL--
    +P2P SRV6 END-X-SID:7000::11 , Flags:--P, Weight:0
    + Flags:0x20(B:0,S:0,P:1), Flavor: USD
  ...
  ...
  SRv6 Locator: 2::/24, Metric: 0, MTID: 0, Flags: 0
  SRv6 SID: 2::2:2, Flavor: PSP, USP, USD
  SRv6 SID: 2::2:3, Flavor: USD
  SRv6 SID: 2::2:2, Flavor: None
  Router Capability: Router ID 2.2.2.2, Flags: 0x00
  SPRING Algorithm - Algo: 0
  SRv6 Capability - Flags: 0
  Node MSD Advertisement Sub-TLV, Type: 23, Length: 2
    SRv6 Maximum Segments Left MSD Sub-TLV, Type:41, Value: 6
IPv6 prefix: 2::/24 Metric 0 Up
IPv6 prefix: 10:24:24::/96 Metric 10 Up

```

```
IPv6 prefix: 10:12:12::/96 Metric 10 Up
IS neighbor: R2_re.02, Internal, Metric: default 10
IS neighbor: R1_re.02, Internal, Metric: default 10
Extended IS Reachability TLV, Type: 22, Length: 68
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[clear isis database](#) | [942](#)

## show isis flex-algorithm

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1036](#)
- [Description](#) | [1037](#)
- [Options](#) | [1037](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1037](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1037](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1039](#)
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## Syntax

```
show isis (spring | spf | route) flex-algorithm flex-algorithm-id
logical-system (all | logical-system-name)
```

## Description

Display the configured flexible algorithm and the defined parameters.

## Options

<b>flex-algorithm-id</b>	Specify the ID of the flex algorithm to view its configured parameters.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

[Table 18 on page 1037](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis flex-algorithm` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 18: show isis flex-algorithm Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
flex algorithm	Name of the defined flexible algorithm.
color	Name of the BGP colored community mapped with the flexible algorithm.
Chosen Definition	Name of the flexible algorithm definition that the device has chosen to participate in.
calculation-type	The calculation type specified in the flexible algorithm definition (FAD).
metric-type	The metric type specified in the FAD
priority	The specified priority for the advertised flexible algorithm.

**Table 18: show isis flex-algorithm Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Include Any	The administrative groups included in the FAD.
Include All	All the administrative groups included in the FAD.
Exclude	The administrative groups to be excluded.
Prefix	Destination of the route.
L	IS-IS level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1 only</li> <li>• 2—Level 2 only</li> <li>• 3—Level 1 and Level 2</li> </ul>
Version	Version of SPF that generated the route.
Metric	Metric value associated with the route.
Type	Metric type: int (internal) or ext (external).
Interface	Interface to the next hop.
NH	Next hop address type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPv4</li> <li>• IPv6</li> <li>• MPLS</li> </ul>
Via	System identifier of the next hop, displayed as a name if possible.



## Sample Output

### show isis spring flex-algorithm flex-algorithm-id

```
user@host> show isis spring flex-algorithm flex-algorithm-id 129
Flex algortihm : 129, Paritcipating
Color: <color>
Chosen Definition: <hostname>
calculation-type: spf/strict-spf
    metric-type: igp-metric/te-metric
priority: <priority>
Include Any: <admin-groups>
Include All: <admin-groups>
Exclude: <admin-groups>
```

### show isis spf log flex-algorithm id

```
user@host> show isis spf log flex-algorithm-id 129
IS-IS level 1 SPF log:

IS-IS level 2 SPF log:
Start time          Elapsed (secs) Count Reason
Mon Jun 24 11:22:29      0.003264   15 Updated LSP r4.00-00
Mon Jun 24 11:22:36      0.003769    9 Flushing adjacencies
```

### show isis route inet flex-algorithm-id

```
user@host> show isis route inet flex-algorithm-id 129
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 0 L2: 857
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix                L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via                Backup Score
1.1.1.1/32            2      857      30 int  ge-0/0/4.1          IPV4 r3
2.2.2.2/32            2      857      20 int  ge-0/0/4.1          IPV4 r3
3.3.3.3/32            2      857      10 int  ge-0/0/4.1          IPV4 r3
4.4.4.4/32            2      857      30 int  ge-0/0/7.1          IPV4 r6
```

5.5.5.5/32	2	857	20 int	ge-0/0/7.1	IPV4 r6
6.6.6.6/32	2	857	10 int	ge-0/0/7.1	IPV4 r6
10.10.10.10/32	2	857	40 int	ge-0/0/4.1	IPV4 r3

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">definition</a>   <a href="#">808</a>
<a href="#">flex-algorithm</a>   <a href="#">817</a>
<i>Configuring Flexible Algorithm for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering</i>
<i>Understanding IS-IS Flexible Algorithms for Segment Routing</i>

show isis hostname

IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1041](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | [1041](#)
- [Description](#) | [1041](#)
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Syntax

```
show isis hostname
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis hostname
```

Description

Display IS-IS hostname database information.

This command displays the system ID-to-name cache. The output shows if the mapping has been learned by receipt of a Hostname TLV #137 (type dynamic) configured in Junos OS with the `set system host-name` command, or a static mapping defined in Junos OS with the `set system static-host-mapping hostname sysid` command (type static). The local router always has its type set to static even if static-host-mapping is not configured.

Options

<b>none</b>	Display IS-IS hostname database information.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

[Table 19 on page 1042](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis hostname` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 19: show isis hostname Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
System Id	System identifier mapped to the hostname.
Hostname	Hostname mapped to the system identifier.
Type	<p>Type of mapping between system identifier and hostname.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dynamic—Hostname mapping determined as described in RFC 2763, <i>Dynamic Hostname Exchange Mechanism for IS-IS</i>.</li> <li>• Static—Hostname mapping configured by user.</li> </ul>

## Sample Output

### show isis hostname

```

user@host> show isis hostname
IS-IS hostname database:
System Id      Hostname      Type
1921.6800.4201 isis1      Dynamic
1921.6800.4202 isis2      Static
1921.6800.4203 isis3      Dynamic

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## show isis interface

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1043](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 1043](#)
- [Description | 1043](#)
- [Options | 1044](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1044](#)
- [Output Fields | 1044](#)
- [Sample Output | 1049](#)
- [Release Information | 1050](#)

### Syntax

```
show isis interface  
<brief | detail | extensive>  
<interface-name>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis interface  
<brief | detail | extensive>  
<interface-name>
```

### Description

Display status information about Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)-enabled interfaces.

**NOTE:** If the configured metric for an IS-IS level is above 63, and the wide-metrics-only statement is not configured, the `show isis interface detail` command and the `show isis interface extensive` command display 63 as the metric value for that level. Configure the wide-metrics-only statement to generate metric values greater than 63 on a per IS-IS level basis. The `show isis interface` command displays the configured metric value for an IS-IS level irrespective of whether is configured or not.

### Options

<b>none</b>	Display standard information about all IS-IS-enabled interfaces.
<b>brief   detail   extensive</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b><i>interface-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about the specified interface only.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

### Required Privilege Level

view

### Output Fields

[Table 20 on page 1044](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis interface` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 20: show isis interface Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<i>interface-name</i>	Name of the interface.	detail
Designated router	Routing device selected by other routers that is responsible for sending link-state advertisements that describe the network. Used only on broadcast networks.	detail

Table 20: show isis interface Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Index	Interface index assigned by the Junos OS kernel.	detail
State	Internal implementation information.	detail
Circuit id	<p>Circuit identifier.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Each IS-IS interface is assigned a circuit ID value to identify the interface within the linkstate database. All interfaces (loopback, broadcast, and so on) and all point-to-point links share the locally significant value of 0x01, and this value is not incremented.</p>	detail
Circuit type	<p>Circuit type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1 only</li> <li>• 2—Level 2 only</li> <li>• 3—Level 1 and Level 2</li> </ul>	detail
LSP interval	Interval between link-state PDUs sent from the interface.	detail
CSNP interval	Interval between complete sequence number PDUs sent from the interface.	detail extensive
Sysid	System identifier.	detail
Interface	Interface through which the adjacency is made.	none brief

Table 20: show isis interface Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
L or Level	Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1 only</li> <li>• 2—Level 2 only</li> <li>• 3—Level 1 and Level 2</li> </ul> <b>NOTE:</b> The default IS-IS level on loopback interfaces are always same as the IS-IS level configured on other IS-IS interfaces in a router. You can also configure IS-IS level on loopback interfaces per your requirement.	All levels
CirID	Circuit identifier.	none brief
Level 1 DR	Level 1 designated intermediate system.	none brief
Level 2 DR	Level 2 designated intermediate system.	none brief
L1/L2 Metric	Interface's metric for Level 1 and Level 2. If there is no information, the metric is 0.	none brief
Flood-group Area-ID	Flood-group is configured on a specific IS-IS interface <b>NOTE:</b> Seen only when Flood-group is configured.	detail extensive
Adjacency advertisement: Advertise	This routing device has signaled to advertise this interface to its neighbors in their label-switched paths (LSPs).	detail extensive
Adjacency advertisement: Suppress	This neighbor has signaled not to advertise this interface in the routing device's outbound LSPs.	detail extensive



Table 20: show isis interface Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Adjacencies	Number of adjacencies established on this interface.	detail
Priority	Priority value for this interface.	detail
Metric	Metric value for this interface.	detail
Hello(s) / Hello Interval	Interface's hello interval.	detail extensive
Hold(s) / Hold Time	Interface's hold time.	detail extensive
Post convergence Protection	<p>Post convergence protection can have the following types when enabled,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fate Sharing can have the following values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b>—You have configured fate-sharing protection.</li> <li>• <b>No</b>—You have not configured fate-sharing protection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• node protection can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b>—You have configured node protection.</li> <li>• <b>No</b>—You have not configured node protection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• srlg protection can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b>—You have configured Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) protection.</li> <li>• <b>No</b>—You have not configured SRLG protection.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Node cost is the recalculated metric cost of the node.</p>	extensive

Table 20: show isis interface Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Designated Router	Router responsible for sending network link-state advertisements, which describe all the routing devices attached to the network.	detail
Hello padding	<p>Type of hello padding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptive—On point-to-point connections, the hello packets are padded from the initial detection of a new neighbor until the neighbor verifies the adjacency as Up in the adjacency state TLV. If the neighbor does not support the adjacency state TLV, then padding continues. On LAN connections, padding starts from the initial detection of a new neighbor until there is at least one active adjacency on the interface.</li> <li>Loose—(Default) The hello packet is padded from the initial detection of a new neighbor until the adjacency transitions to the Up state.</li> <li>Strict—Padding is performed on all interface types and for all adjacency states, and is continuous.</li> </ul>	extensive
LDP sync state	Current LDP synchronization state: in sync, in holddown, or not supported.	extensive
reason	Reason for being in the LDP sync state.	extensive
config holdtime	Configured value of the hold timer.	extensive
remaining	If the state is not in sync and the hold time is not infinity, then this field displays the remaining hold time in seconds.	extensive
IIH max size	Configured value of IS-IS hello packets	extensive

## Sample Output

### show isis interface

```
user@host> show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface          L CirID Level 1 DR      Level 2 DR      L1/L2 Metric
at-2/3/0.0         3  0x1 Point to Point    Point to Point    10/10
lo0.0              3  0x1 Passive          Passive           0/0
```

### show isis interface brief

The output for the `show isis interface brief` command is identical to that for the `show isis interface` command. For sample output, see ["show isis interface" on page 1049](#).

### show isis interface detail

```
user@host> show isis interface detail
IS-IS interface database:
at-2/3/0.0
  Index: 66, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 3
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 5 s
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    1           1       64    10    9.000    27
    2           1       64    10    9.000    27
lo0.0
  Index: 64, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 0
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: disabled
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
  Protection Type: Node Link, No eligible Backup
  Level Adjacencies Priority Metric Hello (s) Hold (s) Designated Router
    1           0       64     0 Passive
    2           0       64     0 Passive
```

### show isis interface extensive

```
user@host> show isis interface extensive
IS-IS interface database:
```

```
xe-6/1/0.0
  Index: 75, State: 0x6, Circuit id: 0x1, Circuit type: 2
  LSP interval: 100 ms, CSNP interval: 10 s, Loose Hello padding, IIH max size: 1505
  Adjacency advertisement: Advertise

  Flood-group Area-ID: 49.0001
  Level 1
    Adjacencies: 0, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Disabled
  Level 2
    Adjacencies: 1, Priority: 64, Metric: 10
    Hello Interval: 20.000 s, Hold Time: 60 s
    Post convergence Protection: Enabled, Fate sharing: Yes, Srlg: Yes, Node cost: 0
    Designated Router: nemean.03
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering | 433](#)

[Understanding Wide IS-IS Metrics for Traffic Engineering | 433](#)

## show isis interface-group

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1051](#)
- [Description | 1051](#)
- [Options | 1051](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1051](#)
- [Output Fields | 1051](#)
- [Sample Output | 1052](#)
- [Release Information | 1053](#)

Syntax

```
show isis interface-group
<instance instance>
<logical-system (all/ logical-system-name)>
```

Description

Display status information about the specified interface group.

Options

- none

Display standard status information about the interface group.
- instance

Display the status information about the interface group 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

Output Fields

[Table 21 on page 1051](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis interface-group` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 21: show layer2-map Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface-group	Name of the interface group followed by the interfaces that belong to the specified group and their status.

**Table 21: show layer2-map Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Total Nominal Bandwidth	Minimum bandwidth reserved for this interface group.
Total Actual Bandwidth	Total bandwidth that is actually available.
Level	IS-IS Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1</li> <li>• 2—Level 2</li> </ul>
Address family	Address family can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPv6 Unicast</li> <li>• IPv6 Multicast</li> </ul>
Metric	Metric value for this interface group.
Bandwidth Threshold	The maximum bandwidth allowed for this interface group.

## Sample Output

### show isis interface-group

```

user@host> show isis interface-group
Interface-group: R2-B
  et-8/0/0.0, 100Gbps, Up
  et-9/0/0.0, 100Gbps, Up
Total Nominal Bandwidth: 200Gbps, Total Actual Bandwidth: 200Gbps
Level 1
  IPV6 Unicast, Metric: 30

```

```

Bandwidth Threshold: 100Gbps, Metric: 1000
Bandwidth Threshold: 200Gbps, Metric: 30
IPV6 Multicast, Metric: 30
Bandwidth Threshold: 100Gbps, Metric: 1000
Bandwidth Threshold: 200Gbps, Metric: 30

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

## show isis layer2-map

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1053](#)
- [Description | 1053](#)
- [Options | 1054](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1054](#)
- [Output Fields | 1054](#)
- [Sample Output | 1055](#)
- [Release Information | 1056](#)

## Syntax

```

show isis layer2-map
<destination>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>

```

## Description

Display the details of the Layer 2 ARP or neighbor discovery next hops and the mapped data link address in the kernel for the routing instances.

# Options

<b>none</b>	Display all the Layer 2 mappings in the kernel for all supported address families for all routing instances.
<b><i>destination</i></b>	(Optional) Display the Layer 2 mapping for a specified destination address.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display the Layer 2 mapping for the specified routing instance only.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

# Required Privilege Level

view

# Output Fields

Table 22 on page 1054 describes the output fields for the `show isis layer2-map` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 22: show isis layer2-map Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	The interface name of the next hop.
IP address	IP address of the next hop.
IPv4 records	Total number of IPv4 records.
IPv6 records	Total number of IPv6 records.
SNPA	The subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) indicates the data link address of the next hop.



Table 22: show isis layer2-map Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
State	<p>State of the next hop. This field can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete—The specified entry is deleted.</li> <li>• Disabled—The Layer 2 mapping is disabled.</li> <li>• Rexmit—This additional state is displayed along with other states for entries that need to be retransmitted</li> <li>• Sent—The entry was sent or added to the kernel.</li> </ul>
Refresh	Time in seconds before the next hop is refreshed.

## Sample Output

### show isis layer2-map

```

user@host> show isis layer2-map logical-system all
logical-system: r2
Layer2 mapping database for instance master

IP Address                Interface  SNPA                Refresh  State
12.0.0.1                  1t-1/2/0.21 b0:c6:9a:2c:d8:bc 00:14:34 Sent

IPv4 records: 1
IPv6 records: 0

-----

logical-system: r1

Layer2 mapping database for instance master

IP Address                Interface  SNPA                Refresh  State
12.0.0.2                  1t-1/2/0.12 b0:c6:9a:2c:d8:bd 00:14:34 Sent

```

IPv4 records: 1  
IPv6 records: 0

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Layer 2 Mapping for IS-IS](#) | [446](#)

[layer2-map](#) | [841](#)

## show isis overview

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1056](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\)](#) | [1057](#)
- [Description](#) | [1057](#)
- [Options](#) | [1057](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1057](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1057](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1061](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1064](#)

## Syntax

```
show isis overview
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis overview
<instance instance-name>
```

Description

Display IS-IS overview information.

Options

- none**
- Display standard overview information about IS-IS for all routing instances.
- instance *instance-name***
- (Optional) Display overview 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

Output Fields

Table 23 on page 1057 lists the output fields for the show isis overview command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 23: show isis overview Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Hostname	Name of the router.
Sysid	Part of the ISO address of the routing device.
Areaid	The area number of the routing device.

**Table 23: show isis overview Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Instance	IS-IS routing instance.
Router ID	Router ID of the routing device.
Adjacency holddown	Adjacency holddown capability: enabled or disabled.
Maximum Areas	Maximum number of IS-IS areas advertised by the routing device.
LSP life time	Lifetime of the link-state PDU, in seconds.
Filter low life time LSPs up to	LSPs with a lifetime lower than this value are filtered out.
Attached bit evaluation	Attached bit capability: enabled or disabled.
SPF delay	Delay before performing consecutive shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations.
SPF holddown	Delay before performing additional SPF calculations after the maximum number of consecutive SPF calculations is reached.
SPF rapid runs	Maximum number of SPF calculations that can be performed in succession before the holddown timer begins.
Overload bit at startup is set	Overload bit capability is enabled.
Overload high metrics	Overload high metrics capability: enabled or disabled.

Table 23: show isis overview Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Allow internal prefix overloading	Allow internal prefixes to be advertised with high metric: enabled or disabled
Allow external prefix overloading	Allow external prefixes to be advertised with high metric: enabled or disabled
Overload timeout	Time period after which overload is reset and the time that remains before the timer is set to expire.
Traffic engineering	Traffic engineering capability: enabled or disabled.
Restart	Graceful restart capability: enabled or disabled.
Restart duration	Time period for complete reacquisition of IS-IS neighbors.
Helper mode	Graceful restart helper capability: enabled or disabled.
Level	IS-IS level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1 information</li> <li>• 2—Level 2 information</li> </ul>
IPv4 is enabled	IP Protocol version 4 capability is enabled.
IPv6 is enabled	IP Protocol version 6 capability is enabled.
Micro-loop avoidance	Micro-loop avoidance is enabled. Generally adjacent nodes converge faster than neighboring nodes causing traffic to loop. A route convergence delay is configured to avoid such micro loops.

**Table 23: show isis overview Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Internal route preference	Preference value of internal routes.
External route preference	Preference value of external routes.
Prefix export limit	Number of prefixes allowed to be exported, as configured by the prefix-export-limit statement.
Prefix export count	Number of prefixes exported.
Wide area metrics are enabled	Wide area metrics capability is enabled.
Narrow metrics are enabled	Narrow metrics capability is enabled.
Adjacency holddown is active	IS-IS adjacencies come up one after another when adjacency holddown is enabled.
SRv6	Indicates the SRv6 capability of the device.
Locator	END-SID is attached to this locator address.
END-SID	Function for the prefix segments.

**Table 23: show isis overview Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Flavor	<p>Behavior of the END-SID function. This field can have the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSP—Penultimate segment pop of the segment routing header (SRH).</li> <li>• USP—Ultimate segment pop of the SRH.</li> <li>• USD—Ultimate segment decapsulation of the SRH.</li> </ul>

## Sample Output

### show isis overview

```

user@host> show isis overview
Instance: master
  Router ID: 10.255.107.183
  Hostname: pro-bng3-a
  Sysid: 0192.0168.0001
  Areaid: 49.0002
  Adjacency holddown: enabled
  Maximum Areas: 3
  LSP life time: 1200
  Filter low life time LSPs up to: 300
  Attached bit evaluation: enabled
  SPF delay: 200 msec, SPF holddown: 5000 msec, SPF rapid runs: 3
  Overload bit at startup is set
    Overload high metrics: disabled
    Allow route leaking: disabled
    Allow internal prefix overloading: enabled
    Allow external prefix overloading: enabled
    Overload timeout: 60 sec
  IPv4 is enabled, IPv6 is enabled
Micro-loop avoidance: Enabled
  Method: Route Convergence Delay, Route convergence delay: 5000 msec
  Traffic engineering: enabled
  Restart: Disabled
    Helper mode: Enabled
Level 1

```

```

Internal route preference: 15
External route preference: 160
Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
Adjacency holddown is active
Level 2
Internal route preference: 18
External route preference: 165
Prefix export limit: 5, Prefix export count: 5
Wide metrics are enabled
Adjacency holddown is active

```

### command-name

```

user@host> show isis overview (Segment Routing)
Source Packet Routing (SPRING): Enabled
  SRGB Config Range :
    SRGB Start-Label : 40000, SRGB Index-Range : 4000
  SRGB Block Allocation: Success
    SRGB Start Index : 40000, SRGB Size : 4000, Label-Range: [ 40000, 43999 ]
  Node Segments: Enabled
    Ipv4 Index : 11, Ipv6 Index : 12
  SRv6: Enabled
    Locator: 7000::/64, Algorithm: 128
      END-SID: 7000::1, Flavor: PSP, USP, USD
      END-SID: 7000::2, Flavor: None
      END-SID: 7000::3, Flavor: PSP
  Post Convergence Backup: Disabled
Level 1
  Internal route preference: 15
  External route preference: 160

```

### command-name

```

user@host> show isis overview logical-system R2
Instance: master
  Router ID: 192.168.0.2
  Hostname: pro-bng3-a-R2
  Sysid: 0192.0168.0002
  Areaid: 49.0002
  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
Traffic engineering: enabled
Restart: Disabled
  Helper mode: Enabled
Level 1
  Internal route preference: 15
  External route preference: 160
  Prefix export count: 0
  Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
Level 2
  Internal route preference: 18
  External route preference: 165
  Prefix export count: 0
  Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled

```

```
user@host> show isis overview logical-system R3
```

```

Instance: master
Router ID: 192.168.0.3
Hostname: pro-bng3-a-R3
Sysid: 0192.0168.0003
Areaid: 49.0002
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
Traffic engineering: enabled
Restart: Disabled
  Helper mode: Enabled
Level 1
  Internal route preference: 15
  External route preference: 160
  Prefix export count: 0
  Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
Level 2
  Internal route preference: 18
  External route preference: 165

```

```
Prefix export count: 0  
Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.

## show isis purge log

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1064](#)
- [Description | 1064](#)
- [Options | 1065](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1065](#)
- [Output Fields | 1065](#)
- [Sample Output | 1066](#)
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## Syntax

```
show isis purge log  
<instance instance-name>  
<level level>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Description

Displays the purge log history received from adjacent devices. The purge log can include the type, length and value (TLV) details and the Intermediate System (IS) identification. Use this command to identify the purge originator and view other details of recent purges. You can display the last 50 entries in the IS-IS purge log and filter the log history based on the IS-IS level or by routing instance.

# Options

<b>none</b>	Display purge log of all routing instances.
<b>instance</b> <i>instance-name</i>	(Optional) Display purge log of the specified routing instance.
<b>level</b> <i>level</i>	(Optional) Display purge log of IS-IS routers that belong to the specified level.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

# Required Privilege Level

view

# Output Fields

Table 24 on page 1065 describes the output fields for the `show isis purge log` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 24: show isis purge log Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
IS-IS Level	<p>Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1—Level 1 only</li> <li>2—Level 2 only</li> <li>3—Level 1 and Level 2</li> </ul> <p>An exclamation point (!) preceding the level number indicates that the adjacency is missing an IP address.</p>
Time	Date and time in hours, minutes, and seconds when the purge occurred.
LSP Name	Name of the LSP where the purge occurred

**Table 24: show isis purge log Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Originator	Source of the purge
Received	Router that received the purge instruction

## Sample Output

### show isis purge log

```

user@host> show isis purge log
IS-IS level Level: 1 Purge log:
Time                LSP Name                Originator                Received
Wed Aug  5 17:52:32  VMX_R5_re.00-00         VMX_R6_re                VMX_R4_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:32  VMX_R5_re.02-00         VMX_R6_re                VMX_R4_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:32  VMX_R2_re.00-00         VMX_R6_re                VMX_R4_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:32  VMX_R3_re.00-00         VMX_R6_re                VMX_R4_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:32  VMX_R1_re.00-00         VMX_R6_re                VMX_R4_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:32  VMX_R6_re.00-00         VMX_R6_re                0000.0000.0000
Wed Aug  5 17:52:45  VMX_R6_re.00-00         VMX_R3_re                VMX_R3_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:45  VMX_R6_re.00-00         VMX_R3_re                VMX_R3_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:45  VMX_R5_re.00-00         VMX_R3_re                VMX_R3_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:45  VMX_R5_re.02-00         VMX_R3_re                VMX_R3_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:45  VMX_R2_re.00-00         VMX_R3_re                VMX_R3_re
Wed Aug  5 17:52:45  VMX_R2_re.02-00         VMX_R3_re                VMX_R3_re

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R1.

## show isis route

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1067](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 1067](#)
- [Description | 1067](#)
- [Options | 1068](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1068](#)
- [Output Fields | 1068](#)
- [Sample Output | 1069](#)
- [Release Information | 1073](#)

### Syntax

```
show isis route
<destination>
<inet | inet6>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<topology (ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast | ipv6-unicast | unicast)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis route
<destination>
<inet | inet6>
<instance instance-name>
<topology (ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast | ipv6-unicast | unicast)>
```

### Description

Display the routes in the IS-IS routing table.

# Options

<b>none</b>	Display all routes in the IS-IS routing table for all supported address families for all routing instances.
<b><i>destination</i></b>	(Optional) Destination address for the route.
<b>inet   inet6</b>	(Optional) Display inet (IPv4) or inet6 (IPv6) routes, respectively.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display routes for the specified routing instance only.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>topology (ipv4-multicast   ipv6-multicast   ipv6-unicast   unicast)</b>	(Optional) Display routes for the specified topology only, or use unicast to display information, if available, for both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast topologies.

# Required Privilege Level

view

# Output Fields

Table 25 on page 1068 describes the output fields for the `show isis route` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 25: show isis route Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
Current version	Number of the current version of the IS-IS routing table.
L1	Version of Level 1 SPF that was run.
L2	Version of Level 2 SPF that was run.
Prefix or Label	Destination of the route.

Table 25: show isis route Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
L	IS-IS level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1—Level 1 only</li> <li>• 2—Level 2 only</li> <li>• 3—Level 1 and Level 2</li> </ul>
Version	Version of SPF that generated the route.
Metric	Metric value associated with the route.
Type	Metric type: int (internal) or ext (external).
Interface	Interface to the next hop.
Via	System identifier of the next hop, displayed as a name if possible.
ISO Routes	ISO routing table entries.
snpa	MAC address.

## Sample Output

### show isis route logical-system

```

user@host> show isis route logical-system ls1
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 8 L2: 11
Prefix      L Version Metric Type Interface  Via
10.9.7.0/30  2      11    20 int  gr-0/2/0.0  h
10.9.201.1/32  2      11    60 int  gr-0/2/0.0  h
IPv6 Unicast IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 9 L2: 11

```

Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	Via
8009:3::a09:3200/126	2		11	20 int	gr-0/2/0.0	h

show isis route floodgroup

```
user@R2> show isis route floodgroup 49.0001
```

IS-IS routing table			Current version: L1: 14 L2: 27			
IPv4/IPv6 Routes						
-----						
Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	NH Via Backup Score
0.0.0.0/0	1	14	10	int	ge-0/0/8.0	IPV4 R1
81.3.3.3/32	1	14	10	int	ge-0/0/8.0	IPV4 R1
128.220.17.202/32	1	14	10	int	ge-0/0/8.0	IPV4 R1

show isis route (CLNS)

```
user@host> show isis route
```

IS-IS routing table			Current version: L1: 10 L2: 8			
IPv4/IPv6 Routes						
Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	Via
0.0.0.0/0	1	10	10	int	fe-0/0/1.0	ISIS.0
ISO Routes						
Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	Via snpa
0/0						
	1	10	10	int	fe-0/0/1.0	isis.0 0:12:0:34:0:56
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001/104						
	1	10	0	int	47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4001/152	
	1	10	10	int	fe-0/0/1.0	isis.0 0:12:0:34:0:56
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4002/152						
	1	10	20	int	fe-0/0/1.0	isis.0 0:12:0:34:0:56
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0002/104						
	1	10	0	int		
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0002.1921.6800.4001/152						
	1	10	10	int	fe-0/0/1.0	isis.0 0:12:0:34:0:56



**show isis route**

```
user@host> show isis route
```

```
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 4 L2: 13
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
```

```
-----
```

Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	NH	Via
10.255.71.52/32	2	13	10	int	ae0.0	IPV4	camaro
10.255.71.238/32	2	13	20	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
					as0.0	IPV4	glacier
10.255.71.239/32	2	13	20	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
					ae0.0	IPV4	camaro
10.255.71.242/32	2	13	10	int	as0.0	IPV4	glacier
10.255.71.243/32	2	13	10	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
12.13.0.0/30	2	13	20	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
12.15.0.0/30	2	13	20	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
13.15.0.0/30	2	13	30	int	ae0.0	IPV4	camaro
					so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
					as0.0	IPV4	glacier
13.16.0.0/30	2	13	25	int	as0.0	IPV4	glacier
14.15.0.0/30	2	13	20	int	ae0.0	IPV4	camaro
192.2.1.0/30	2	13	30	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV4	olympic
					as0.0	IPV4	glacier
1eee::/64	2	13	30	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV6	olympic
					as0.0	IPV6	glacier
abcd::10:255:71:52/128	2	13	10	int	ae0.0	IPV6	camaro
abcd::10:255:71:238/128	2	13	20	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV6	olympic
					as0.0	IPV6	glacier
abcd::10:255:71:239/128	2	13	20	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV6	olympic
					ae0.0	IPV6	camaro
abcd::10:255:71:242/128	2	13	10	int	as0.0	IPV6	glacier
abcd::10:255:71:243/128	2	13	10	int	so-6/0/0.0	IPV6	olympic

```
MPLS Routes
```

```
-----
```

Label	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	NH	Via
300032 /52	2	38	0	int	lt-1/2/0.13	MPLS	Direct forward to
10.0.7.60(pro-bng3-c-E)							
300048 /52	1	27	0	int	lt-1/2/0.12	MPLS	Direct forward to
10.0.6.60(pro-bng3-c-E)							

```

300064 /52      1      27      0 int  lt-1/2/0.12  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.6.60(pro-bng3-c-E)
300080 /52      2      38      0 int  lt-1/2/0.12  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.6.60(pro-bng3-c-E)
300096 /52      2      38      0 int  lt-1/2/0.12  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.6.60(pro-bng3-c-E)
299920 /52      1      27      0 int  lt-1/2/0.14  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.10.70(pro-bng3-c-F)
299936 /52      1      27      0 int  lt-1/2/0.14  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.10.70(pro-bng3-c-F)
299952 /52      2      38      0 int  lt-1/2/0.14  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.10.70(pro-bng3-c-F)
299968 /52      2      38      0 int  lt-1/2/0.14  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.10.70(pro-bng3-c-F)
299984 /52      1      27      0 int  lt-1/2/0.13  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.7.60(pro-bng3-c-E)
300000 /52      1      27      0 int  lt-1/2/0.13  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.7.60(pro-bng3-c-E)
300016 /52      2      38      0 int  lt-1/2/0.13  MPLS  Direct forward to
10.0.7.60(pro-bng3-c-E)

```

## command-name

```

user@host>show isis route (SRv6)
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 12 L2: 0
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via          Backup Score
::1.1.1.1/128   1         12       10 int  ge-0/0/1.0    IPV6 r1_re0
IPv4/IPv6->MPLS Routes
-----
Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via          Backup Score
::1.1.1.1/128   1         12       10 int  ge-0/0/1.0    MPLS r1_re0(128.205.51.101)
                                   ge-0/0/0.0    MPLS r3_re0(128.205.51.103)

+SRV6 Routes
+-----
+Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via
+1000::1/128     1         13        0 int
+1000::2/128     1         13        0 int
+1000::21/128    1         13        0 int  ge-0/0/0.0    IPV6  R1

```

+SRv6->INET6.3 Routes

+-----

+Prefix	L	Version	Metric	Type	Interface	NH	Via	+Backup
Score								
+3000::1/128	1	13	10	int	ge-0/0/4.0	SRv6	TCNH	

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

show isis route download priority

IN THIS SECTION

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Syntax

```
show isis route download priority
<destination>
<floodgroup floodgroup>
<inet | inet6>
<instance instance-name>
<iso>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

```
<nexthop interface | neighbor>
<topology (ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast | ipv6-unicast | unicast)>
```

## Description

Display the routes in the IS-IS routing table in the sequence of set priority. IS-IS routes set with a high priority are displayed first followed by medium and low priority prefixes. Internet Service Providers (ISP) can configure route priority to ensure faster convergence for important customers.

Configure a routing policy to assign a priority to IS-IS routes. These routes are updated in the routing table in the order of their priority. In the event of an IS-IS topology change, high priority prefixes are updated in the routing table first followed by medium and then low priority prefixes.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display all routes in the IS-IS routing table in order of their priority for all supported address families for all routing instances.
<b><i>destination</i></b>	(Optional) Destination address for the route for which you want to display the priority.
<b>floodgroup <i>floodgroup</i></b>	(Optional) Display the priority of routes that belong to a specific floodgroup.
<b>inet   inet6</b>	(Optional) Display IS-IS route priority for inet (IPv4) or inet6 (IPv6) routes, respectively.
<b>instance <i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display route priority for the specified routing instance only.
<b>iso</b>	(Optional) Display the priority of Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) routes.
<b>nexthop <i>interface</i>   <i>neighbor</i></b>	Display the priority of routes reachable through a specific next hop.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>topology (ipv4-multicast   ipv6-multicast   ipv6-unicast   unicast)</b>	(Optional) Display routes in order of the set priority for the specified topology only, or use unicast to display information, if available, for both IPv4 and IPv6 unicast topologies.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 26 on page 1075 describes the output fields for the `show isis route` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 26: show isis route Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Current version	Number of the current version of the IS-IS routing table.
L1	Version of Level 1 SPF that was run.
L2	Version of Level 2 SPF that was run.
Prefix or Label	Destination of the route.
L	IS-IS level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1—Level 1 only</li><li>• 2—Level 2 only</li><li>• 3—Level 1 and Level 2</li></ul>
Version	Version of SPF that generated the route.
Metric	Metric value associated with the route.
Type	Metric type: int (internal) or ext (external).
Interface	Interface to the next hop.

**Table 26: show isis route Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Via	System identifier of the next hop, displayed as a name if possible.
NH	Next hop address type: IPv4, IPv6, or MPLS.
Backup Score	Count of available backup paths.

## Sample Output

### show isis route download-priority

```

user@host> show isis route download-priority
IS-IS routing table          Current version: L1: 0 L2: 122
IPv4/IPv6 Routes
-----
Prefix          L Version  Metric Type Interface    NH   Via          Backup Score
3.3.3.3/32      2    122      20 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV4 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV4 R2
2.2.2.2/32      2    122      10 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV4 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV4 R2
198.1.1.0/24    2    122      20 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV4 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV4 R2
198.1.2.0/24    2    122      20 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV4 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV4 R2
2001:db8:2:2::1/128 2    122      10 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV6 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV6 R2
2001:db8:3:3::3/128 2    122      20 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV6 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV6 R2
2001:db8:1:1::/64  2    122      20 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV6 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV6 R2
2001:db8:1:2::/64  2    122      20 int  ge-1/0/1.0    IPV6 R2
                ge-5/0/9.0    IPV6 R2

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show isis route | 1067](#)

[import \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 827](#)

## show isis spf

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1077](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1078](#)
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- [Options | 1078](#)
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- [Output Fields | 1078](#)
- [Sample Output | 1079](#)
- [Release Information | 1083](#)

## Syntax

```
show isis spf (brief | log | results)
<instance instance-name>
<level (1 | 2)>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<topology (ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast | ipv6-unicast | unicast)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show isis spf (brief | log | results)
<instance instance-name>
<level (1 | 2)>
<topology (ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast | ipv6-unicast | unicast)>
```

Description

Display information about IS-IS shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations.

Options

<b>brief</b>	Display an overview of SPF calculations.
<b>log</b>	Display the log of SPF calculations.
<b>results</b>	Display the results of SPF calculations.
<b>instance</b> <i>instance instance-name</i>	(Optional) Display SPF calculations for the specified routing instance.
<b>level</b> (1   2)	(Optional) Display SPF calculations for the specified IS-IS level.
<b>log</b>	Display the log of SPF calculations.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>results</b>	Display the results of SPF calculations.
<b>topology</b> (ipv4-multicast   ipv6-multicast   ipv6-unicast   unicast)	(Optional) Display SPF calculations for the specified topology only.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

[Table 27 on page 1079](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis spf` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.



Table 27: show isis spf Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Node	System ID of a node.
Metric	Metric to the node.
Interface	Interface of the next hop.
Via	System ID of the next hop.
SNPA	Subnetwork point of attachment (MAC address of the next hop).
Start time	(log option only) Time that the SPF computation started.
Elapsed (secs)	(log option only) Length of time, in seconds, required to complete the SPF computation.
Count	(log option only) Number of times the SPF was triggered.
Reason	(log option only) Reason that the SPF computation was completed.

## Sample Output

### show isis spf log

```

user@host> show isis spf log logical-system lsl
IS-IS level 1 SPF log:
Start time          Elapsed (secs) Count Reason
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18    0.000069    1 Reconfig
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18    0.000107    3 Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18    0.000050    3 Address change on so-1/2/2.0
Fri Oct 31 12:41:23    0.000033    1 Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:28    0.000178    5 New adjacency scat on ge-1/1/0.0

```

```

Fri Oct 31 12:41:59      0.000060    1 Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:42:30      0.000161    2 Multi area attachment change
Fri Oct 31 12:56:58      0.000198    1 Periodic SPF
Fri Oct 31 13:10:29      0.000209    1 Periodic SPF

```

IS-IS level 2 SPF log:

Start time	Elapsed (secs)	Count	Reason
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000035	1	Reconfig
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000047	2	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000043	5	Address change on gr-0/2/0.0
Fri Oct 31 12:41:23	0.000022	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:59	0.000144	3	New adjacency h on gr-0/2/0.0
Fri Oct 31 12:42:30	0.000257	3	New LSP skag.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:54:37	0.000195	1	Periodic SPF
Fri Oct 31 12:55:50	0.000178	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:55:55	0.000174	1	Updated LSP h.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:55:58	0.000176	1	Updated LSP skag.00-00
Fri Oct 31 13:08:14	0.000198	1	Periodic SPF

IPv6 Unicast IS-IS level 1 SPF log:

Start time	Elapsed (secs)	Count	Reason
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000028	1	Reconfig
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000043	3	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000112	4	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:23	0.000059	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:25	0.000041	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:28	0.000103	5	New adjacency scat on ge-1/1/0.0
Fri Oct 31 12:41:59	0.000040	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:42:30	0.000118	2	Multi area attachment change
Fri Oct 31 12:56:08	0.000289	1	Periodic SPF
Fri Oct 31 13:11:07	0.000214	1	Periodic SPF

IPv6 Unicast IS-IS level 2 SPF log:

Start time	Elapsed (secs)	Count	Reason
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000027	1	Reconfig
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000039	2	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:18	0.000049	6	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:23	0.000025	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:25	0.000023	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:41:59	0.000087	3	New adjacency h on gr-0/2/0.0
Fri Oct 31 12:42:30	0.000123	3	New LSP skag.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:55:50	0.000121	1	Updated LSP fix.00-00
Fri Oct 31 12:55:55	0.000121	1	Updated LSP h.00-00

```

Fri Oct 31 12:55:58      0.000121    1 Updated LSP skag.00-00
Fri Oct 31 13:09:46      0.000201    1 Periodic SPF
...

```

### show isis spf results logical-system

```
user@host> show isis spf results logical-system ls1
```

IS-IS level 1 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	Via	SNPA
scat.00	10	ge-1/1/0.0	scat	0:90:69:a6:48:9d
	20	10.9.1.0/30		
fix.02	10			
fix.00	0			
	10	10.9.1.0/30		
	10	10.9.5.0/30		
	10	10.9.6.0/30		
	20	10.9.7.0/30		
	60	10.9.201.1/32		
3 nodes				

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	Via	SNPA
skag.00	20	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
	30	10.9.7.0/30		
skag.02	20	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
h.00	10	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
	20	10.9.6.0/30		
	20	10.9.7.0/30		
	60	10.9.201.1/32		
fix.00	0			
	10	10.9.1.0/30		
	10	10.9.5.0/30		
	10	10.9.6.0/30		
4 nodes				

IPv6 Unicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	Via	SNPA
scat.00	10	ge-1/1/0.0	scat	0:90:69:a6:48:9d
		ge-1/1/0.0	scat	0:90:69:a6:48:9d
	20	8009:1::a09:1400/126		
fix.02	10			

```

fix.00      0
            10      8009:1::a09:1400/126
            10      8009:2::a09:1e00/126
            20      8009:3::a09:3200/126
            10      8009:4::a09:2800/126

```

3 nodes

IPv6 Unicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	Via	SNPA
skag.00	20	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
		gr-0/2/0.0	h	
	30	8009:3::a09:3200/126		
skag.02	20	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
		gr-0/2/0.0	h	
h.00	10	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
		gr-0/2/0.0	h	
	20	8009:3::a09:3200/126		
fix.00	20	8009:4::a09:2800/126		
	0			
	10	8009:1::a09:1400/126		
	10	8009:2::a09:1e00/126		
	10	8009:4::a09:2800/126		

4 nodes

Multicast IS-IS level 1 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	Via	SNPA
scat.00	10	ge-1/1/0.0	scat	0:90:69:a6:48:9d
fix.02	10			
fix.00	0			

3 nodes

Multicast IS-IS level 2 SPF results:

Node	Metric	Interface	Via	SNPA
skag.00	20	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
skag.02	20	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
h.00	10	gr-0/2/0.0	h	
fix.00	0			

4 nodes

...

**show isis spf results (CLNS)**

```

user@host> show isis spf results
IS-IS level 1 SPF results:
Node          Metric    Interface      Via          SNPA
skag.00 10
              20      fe-0/0/1.0     toothache    0:12:0:34:0:56
              10      fe-0/0/1.0     toothache    0:12:0:34:0:56
              20      192.168.37.64/29
              10      1921.6800.4001
              20      1921.6800.4002
pro1-a.02     10
pro1-a.00     0
              0      10.255.245.1/32
              10      192.168.37.64/29
              0      1921.6800.4211
3 nodes

IS-IS level 2 SPF results:
Node          Metric    Interface      Via          SNPA
skag.00 10
              20      fe-0/0/1.0     toothache    0:12:0:34:0:56
              20      fe-0/0/1.0     toothache    0:12:0:34:0:56
              20      10.255.245.1/32
              20      192.168.37.64/29
              20      47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0109.0010/104
pro1-a.02     10
pro1-a.00     0
              0      10.255.245.1/32
              10      192.168.37.64/29
3 nodes

```

**Release Information**

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## show isis spring interface traffic-statistics

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1084](#)
- [Description | 1084](#)
- [Options | 1084](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1084](#)
- [Sample Output | 1085](#)
- [Release Information | 1085](#)

### Syntax

```
show isis spring interface traffic-statistics
logical-system (all | logical-system-name)
```

### Description

Display the traffic statistics of an IS-IS SPRING link. SPRING traffic is measured to recalculate the actual available bandwidth to RSVP for traffic engineering.

### Options

<b>none</b>	Display the traffic statistics of an IS-IS SPRING link.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

### Required Privilege Level

view

## Sample Output

### show isis spring interface traffic-statistics

```
user@host> show isis spring interface traffic-statistics
Interface name      Bytes           Packets
ge-0/0/1.0          1287495         3000
ae0.0                2332435435      10233
```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[auto-bandwidth](#) | [788](#)

[traffic-statistics](#) | [926](#)

[update-threshold-max-reservable](#) | [928](#)

[clear isis spring traffic-statistics](#) | [951](#)

[show auto-bandwidth](#) | [977](#)

## show isis spring sensor info

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1086](#)
- [Description](#) | [1086](#)
- [Options](#) | [1086](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1086](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1086](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1087](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1088](#)

Syntax

```
show isis spring sensor info
logical-system (all | logical-system-name)
```

Description

Displays a list of sensors associated with the label IS-IS route and next hops for segment routing traffic. The command only displays the information related to the sensors and not the traffic statistics.

Options

- none**
- Display the sensor information of an IS-IS SPRING route.
- logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)**
- (Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 1 describes the output fields for the show isis spring sensor info command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 28: show isis spring sensor info Output Fields

Field	Field Description
Sensor-name	Represents the router or interface that the sensor is associated with.
Sensor-id	Unique number associated either with route or interface.



## Sample Output

### show isis spring sensor info

```

user@host> show isis spring sensor info
Per-interface-per-member-link Ingress Sensor:
-----
Sensor-name                Sensor-id
aggr_ingress_intf_sensor   3221225484

Per-interface-per-member-link Egress Sensor:
-----
Sensor-name                Sensor-id
ge-0/0/0.0                 3221225497
ge-0/0/1.0                 3221225498
ge-0/0/2.0                 3221225499

Per-sid Ingress Sensor:
-----
Sensor-name                Sensor-id
16                          3221225478
17                          3221225479
18                          3221225474
19                          3221225475
20                          3221225482
21                          3221225483
22                          3221225480
23                          3221225481
24                          3221225489
25                          3221225490
400001                     3221225491
400002                     3221225492
400005                     3221225487
400006                     3221225488
400009                     3221225493
400010                     3221225494
400011                     3221225495
400012                     3221225496

IPv4/IPv6 Per-sid Egress Sensor:
-----

```

Sensor-name	Sensor-id
L-ISIS-::10.10.10.1	3221225474

## Release Information

Command introduced in 19.1R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[sensor-based-stats \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 901](#)

[source-packet-routing \(Protocols IS-IS\) | 903](#)

*Understanding Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)*

## show isis statistics

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1088](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 1089](#)
- [Description | 1089](#)
- [Options | 1089](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1089](#)
- [Output Fields | 1089](#)
- [Sample Output | 1091](#)
- [Release Information | 1092](#)

## Syntax

```
show isis statistics
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show isis statistics
<instance instance-name>
```

Description

Display statistics about IS-IS traffic.

Options

- none** Display IS-IS traffic statistics for all routing instances.
- instance *instance-name*** (Optional) Display statistics 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

Output Fields

[Table 29 on page 1090](#) describes the output fields for the `show isis statistics` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 29: show isis statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
PDU type	<p>PDU type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSNP—Complete sequence number PDUs contain a complete list of all link-state PDUs in the IS-IS database. CSNPs are sent periodically on all links, and the receiving systems use the information in the CSNP to update and synchronize their link-state PDU databases. The designated router multicasts CSNPs on broadcast links in place of sending explicit acknowledgments for each link-state PDU.</li> <li>• IIH—IS-IS hello packets are broadcast to discover the identity of neighboring IS-IS systems and to determine whether the neighbors are Level 1 or Level 2 intermediate systems.</li> <li>• LSP—Link-state PDUs contain information about the state of adjacencies to neighboring IS-IS systems. Link-state PDUs are flooded periodically throughout an area.</li> <li>• PSNP—Partial sequence number PDUs are sent multicast by a receiver when it detects that it is missing a link-state PDU (when its link-state PDU database is out of date). The receiver sends a PSNP to the system that transmitted the CSNP, effectively requesting that the missing link-state PDU be transmitted. That routing device, in turn, forwards the missing link-state PDU to the requesting routing device.</li> <li>• Unknown—The PDU type is unknown.</li> </ul>
Received	Number of PDUs received since IS-IS started or since the statistics were set to zero.
Processed	Number of PDUs received less the number dropped.
Drops	Number of PDUs dropped.
Sent	Number of PDUs transmitted since IS-IS started or since the statistics were set to zero.

Table 29: show isis statistics Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Rexmit	Number of PDUs retransmitted since IS-IS started or since the statistics were set to zero.
Total packets received/sent	Total number of PDUs received and transmitted since IS-IS started or since the statistics were set to zero.
SNP queue length	Number of CSPN and PSNP packets currently waiting in the queue for processing. This value is almost always 0.
LSP queue length	Number of link-state PDUs waiting in the queue for processing. This value is almost always 0.
SPF runs	Number of shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations that have been performed. If this number is incrementing rapidly, it indicates that the network is unstable.
Fragments rebuilt	Number of link-state PDU fragments that the local system has computed.
LSP regenerations	Number of link-state PDUs that have been regenerated. A link-state PDU is regenerated when it is nearing the end of its lifetime and it has not changed.
Purges initiated	Number of purges that the system initiated. A purge is initiated if the software decides that a link-state PDU must be removed from the network.

## Sample Output

### show isis statistics

```
user@host> show isis statistics
```

```
IS-IS statistics for merino:
```

PDU type	Received	Processed	Drops	Sent	Rexmit
LSP	12227	12227	0	8184	683

IIH	113808	113808	0	115817	0
CSNP	198868	198868	0	198934	0
PSNP	6985	6979	6	8274	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	331888	331882	6	331209	683

Total packets received: 331888 Sent: 331892

SNP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

LSP queue length: 0 Drops: 0

SPF runs: 1014

Fragments rebuilt: 1038

LSP regenerations: 425

Purges initiated: 0

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[clear isis statistics](#) | [948](#)

## show policy

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1093](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\)](#) | [1093](#)
- [Description](#) | [1093](#)
- [Options](#) | [1093](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1094](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1094](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1094](#)

Syntax

```
show policy
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<policy-name>
<statistics >
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show policy
<policy-name>
```

Description

Display information about configured routing policies.

Options

<b>none</b>	List the names of all configured routing policies.
<b>logical-system</b> <b>(all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b><i>policy-name</i></b>	(Optional) Show the contents of the specified policy.
<b>statistics</b>	(Optional) Use in conjunction with the test <code>policy</code> command to show the length of time (in microseconds) required to evaluate a given policy and the number of times it has been executed. This information can be used, for example, to help structure a policy so it is evaluated efficiently. Timers shown are per route; times are not cumulative. Statistics are incremented even when the router is learning (and thus evaluating) routes from peering routers.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 30 on page 1094 lists the output fields for the `show policy` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 30: `show policy` Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
<i>policy-name</i>	Name of the policy listed.
<i>term</i>	Name of the user-defined policy term. The term name <code>unnamed</code> is used for policy elements that occur outside of user defined terms
<i>from</i>	Match condition for the policy.
<i>then</i>	Action for the policy.

Sample Output

`show policy`

```
user@host> show policy
Configured policies:
__vrf-export-red-internal__
__vrf-import-red-internal__
red-export
rf-test-policy
multicast-scoping
```



**show policy policy-name**

```

user@host> show policy vrf-import-red-internal
Policy vrf-import-red-internal:
  from
    203.0.113.0/28  accept
    203.0.113.32/28  accept
  then reject

```

**show policy statistics policy-name**

```

user@host> show policy statistics iBGP-v4-RR-Import
Policy iBGP-v4-RR-Import:
  [1243328] Term Lab-Infra:
    from [1243328 0] proto BGP
      [28 0] route filter:
        10.11.0.0/8 orlonger
        10.13.0.0/8 orlonger
    then [28 0] accept
  [1243300] Term External:
    from [1243300 1] proto BGP
      [1243296 0] community Ext-Com1 [64496:1515 ]
      [1243296 0] prefix-list-filter Customer-Routes
      [1243296 0] aspath AS6221
      [1243296 1] route filter:
        172.16.49.0/12 orlonger
        172.16.50.0/12 orlonger
        172.16.51.0/12 orlonger
        172.16.52.0/12 orlonger
        172.16.56.0/12 orlonger
        172.16.60.0/12 orlonger
    then [1243296 2] community + Ext-Com2 [64496:2000 ] [1243296 0] accept
  [4] Term Final:
    then [4 0] reject

```

**Release Information**

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

statistics option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for MX Series routers.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show policy damping](#)

[test policy](#) | [1282](#)

## show policy conditions

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1096](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\)](#) | [1096](#)
- [Description](#) | [1097](#)
- [Options](#) | [1097](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1097](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1097](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1098](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1098](#)

### Syntax

```
show policy conditions
<condition-name>
<detail>
<dynamic>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show policy conditions
<condition-name>
<detail>
<dynamic>
```

## Description

Display all the configured conditions as well as the routing tables with which the configuration manager is interacting. If the `detail` keyword is included, the output also displays dependent routes for each condition.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display all configured conditions and associated routing tables.
<b><i>condition-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about the specified condition only.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>dynamic</b>	(Optional) Display information about the conditions in the dynamic database.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

[Table 31 on page 1097](#) lists the output fields for the **show policy conditions** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 31: show policy conditions Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Condition	Name of configured condition.	All levels
event	Condition type. If the <code>if-route-exists</code> option is configured, the event type is: Existence of a route in a specific routing table.	All levels

**Table 31: show policy conditions Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Dependent routes	List of routes dependent on the condition, along with the latest generation number.	detail
Condition tables	List of routing tables associated with the condition, along with the latest generation number and number of dependencies.	All levels
If-route-exists conditions	List of conditions configured to look for a route in the specified table.	All levels

## Sample Output

### show policy conditions detail

```

user@host> show policy conditions detail
Configured conditions:
Condition cond1, event: Existence of a route in a specific routing table
Dependent routes:
  172.16.4.4/32, generation 3
  6.6.6.6/32, generation 3
  10.10.10.10/32, generation 3

Condition cond2, event: Existence of a route in a specific routing table
Dependent routes:
None

Condition tables:
Table inet.0, generation 4, dependencies 3, If-route-exists conditions: cond1 (static) cond2 (static)

```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

## show route

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1099](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1099](#)
- [Description | 1100](#)
- [Options | 1100](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1100](#)
- [Output Fields | 1101](#)
- [Sample Output | 1107](#)
- [Release Information | 1111](#)

### Syntax

```
show route
<all>
<destination-prefix>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<private>
<te-ipv4-prefix-ip te-ipv4-prefix-ip>
<te-ipv4-prefix-node-ip te-ipv4-prefix-node-ip>
<te-ipv4-prefix-node-iso te-ipv4-prefix-node-iso>
<rib-sharding (main | rib-shard-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route
<all>
<destination-prefix>
<private>
```

## Description

Display the active entries in the routing tables.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display brief information about all active entries in the routing tables.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Display information about all routing tables, including private, or internal, routing tables.
<b><i>destination-prefix</i></b>	(Optional) Display active entries for the specified address or range of addresses.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>private</b>	(Optional) Display information only about all private, or internal, routing tables.
<b>programmed detail</b>	(Optional) Display API-programmed routes.
<b>display-client-data</b>	(Optional) Display client id and cookie information for routes installed by the routing protocol process client applications.
<b>te-ipv4-prefix-ip <i>te-ipv4-prefix-ip</i></b>	(Optional) Display IPv4 address of the traffic-engineering prefix, without the mask length if present in the routing table.
<b>te-ipv4-prefix-node-ip <i>te-ipv4-prefix-node-ip</i></b>	(Optional) Display all prefixes that have originated from the traffic-engineering node. You can filter IPv4 node addresses from the traffic-engineered routes in the <code>lsdist.0</code> table.
<b>te-ipv4-prefix-node-iso <i>te-ipv4-prefix-node-iso</i></b>	(Optional) Display all prefixes that have originated from the traffic-engineering node. You can filter IPv4 routes with the specified ISO circuit ID from the <code>lsdist.0</code> table.
<b>rib-sharding (main   <i>rib-shard-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Display the rib shard name.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

Table 32 on page 1101 describes the output fields for the `show route` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 32: show route Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).
<i>number destinations</i>	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
<i>number routes</i>	<p>Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active (routes that are active).</li> <li>• holddown (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive). A holddown route was once the active route and is no longer the active route. The route is in the holddown state because a protocol still has interest in the route, meaning that the interest bit is set. A protocol might have its interest bit set on the previously active route because the protocol is still advertising the route. The route will be deleted after all protocols withdraw their advertisement of the route and remove their interest bit. A persistent holddown state often means that the interested protocol is not releasing its interest bit properly.</li> </ul> <p>However, if you have configured advertisement of multiple routes (with the <code>add-path</code> or <code>advertise-inactive</code> statement), the holddown bit is most likely set because BGP is advertising the route as an active route. In this case, you can ignore the holddown state because nothing is wrong.</p> <p>If you have configured <code>uRPF-loose</code> mode, the holddown bit is most likely set because Kernel Routing Table (KRT) is using inactive route to build valid incoming interfaces. In this case, you can ignore the holddown state because nothing is wrong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy).</li> </ul>

Table 32: show route Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<i>destination-prefix</i>	<p>Route destination (for example:10.0.0.1/24). Sometimes the route information is presented in another format, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MPLS-label</i>(for example, 80001).</li> <li>• <i>interface-name</i> (for example, ge-1/0/2).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address.control-word-status.encapsulation type.vc-id.source</i> (Layer 2 circuit only. For example, 10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>neighbor-address</i>—Address of the neighbor.</li> <li>• <i>control-word-status</i>—Whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: NoCtrlWord or CtrlWord.</li> <li>• <i>encapsulation type</i>—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.</li> <li>• <i>vc-id</i>—Virtual circuit identifier.</li> <li>• <i>source</i>—Source of the advertisement: Local or Remote.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
[ <i>protocol</i> , <i>preference</i> ]	<p>Protocol from which the route was learned and the preference value for the route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table.</li> <li>• - —A hyphen indicates the last active route.</li> <li>• *—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.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>



Table 32: show route Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<i>weeks:days</i> <i>hours.minutes.seconds</i>	How long the route been known (for example, 2w4d 13:11:14, or 2 weeks, 4 days, 13 hours, 11 minutes, and 14 seconds).
metric	Cost value of the indicated route. For routes within an AS, the cost is determined by the IGP and the individual protocol metrics. For external routes, destinations, or routing domains, the cost is determined by a preference value.
localpref	Local preference value included in the route.
from	Interface from which the route was received.

Table 32: show route Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
AS path	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul> <p>When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [ ]—Brackets enclose the local AS number associated with the AS path if more than one AS number is configured on the routing device, or if AS path prepending is configured.</li> <li>• { }—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.</li> <li>• ( )—Parentheses enclose a confederation.</li> <li>• ( [ ] )—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>
encapsulated	<p>Extended next-hop encoding capability enabled for the specified BGP community for routing IPv4 traffic over IPv6 tunnels. When BGP receives routes without the tunnel community, IPv4-Over IPv6 tunnels are not created and BGP routes are resolved without encapsulation.</p>
Route Labels	<p>Stack of labels carried in the BGP route update.</p>

Table 32: show route Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
validation-state	<p>(BGP-learned routes) Validation status of the route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Unknown—Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Valid—Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.</li> </ul>
to	<p>Next hop to the destination. An angle bracket (&gt;) indicates that the route is the selected route.</p> <p>If the destination is Discard, traffic is dropped.</p>

Table 32: show route Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
via	<p>Interface used to reach the next hop. If there is more than one interface available to the next hop, the interface that is actually used is followed by the word Selected. This field can also contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weight</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Balance</b>—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.</li> <li>• <i>lsp-path-name</i>—Name of the LSP used to reach the next hop.</li> <li>• <i>label-action</i>—MPLS label and operation occurring at the next hop. 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). For VPNs, expect to see multiple push operations, corresponding to the inner and outer labels required for VPN routes (in the case of a direct PE-to-PE connection, the VPN route would have the inner label push only).</li> </ul>
Private unicast	(Enhanced subscriber management for MX Series routers) Indicates that an access-internal route is managed by enhanced subscriber management. By contrast, access-internal routes not managed by enhanced subscriber management are displayed with associated next-hop and media access control (MAC) address information.
balance	Distribution of the load based on the underlying operational interface bandwidth for equal-cost multipaths (ECMP) across the nexthop gateways in percentages.

## Sample Output

### show route

```

user@host> show route
inet.0: 11 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1:65500:1:10.0.0.20/240
    *[MVPN/70] 19:53:41, metric2 1
    Indirect
1:65500:1:10.0.0.40/240
    *[BGP/170] 19:53:29, localpref 100, from 10.0.0.30
    AS path: I
    > to 10.0.24.4 via lt-0/3/0.24, label-switched-path toD
    [BGP/170] 19:53:26, localpref 100, from 10.0.0.33
    AS path: I
    > to 10.0.24.4 via lt-0/3/0.24, label-switched-path toD
1:65500:1:10.0.0.60/240
    *[BGP/170] 19:53:29, localpref 100, from 10.0.0.30
    AS path: I
    > to 10.0.28.8 via lt-0/3/0.28, label-switched-path toF
    [BGP/170] 19:53:25, localpref 100, from 10.0.0.33
    AS path: I
    > to 10.0.28.8 via lt-0/3/0.28, label-switched-path toF

```

### show route

The following sample output shows route hierarchy for translation route.

```

user@host> show route 10.1.1.1

C1.inet.0: 44 destinations, 44 routes (44 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.1.1.1/32      *[PRPD/10] 00:16:50, metric 2
                  > to 192.0.2.2 via ge-0/0/1.0

```

## show route forwarding-table matching 10.1.1.1

```
user@host> show route forwarding-table matching 10.1.1.1
Routing table: C1.inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index   NhRef Netif
10.1.1.1/32      user   0              indr 1048574    4
                  comp   624          2
```

## show route 10.1.1.1 extensive expanded-nh

```
user@host> show route 10.1.1.1 extensive expanded-nh
C1.inet
C1.inet.0: 44 destinations, 44 routes (44 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.1.1.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
Installed-nexthop:
Indr (0xc5c207c) ::44.0.0.1
  Krt_inh (0xc6fd004) Index:1048574 PNH: ::44.0.0.1
    Translate-comp (0xc5c2144) Index:624 v4tov6 src ::22.0.0.1 dest ::44.0.0.1
```

## show route (VPN)

The following sample output shows a VPN route with composite next hops enabled. The first Push operation corresponds to the outer label. The second Push operation corresponds to the inner label.

```
user@host> show route 192.0.2.0

13979:665001.inet.0: 871 destinations, 3556 routes (871 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.0.2.0/24      [BGP/170] 00:28:32, localpref 100, from 10.9.9.160
                  AS path: 13980 ?, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.100.0.42 via ae2.0, Push 16, Push 300368(top)
                  [BGP/170] 00:28:28, localpref 100, from 10.9.9.169
                  AS path: 13980 ?, validation-state: unverified
                  > to 10.100.0.42 via ae2.0, Push 126016, Push 300368(top)
                  #[Multipath/255] 00:28:28, metric2 102
```

```
> to 10.100.0.42 via ae2.0, Push 16, Push 300368(top)
to 10.100.0.42 via ae2.0, Push 16, Push 300368(top)
```

### show route (with Destination Prefix)

```
user@host> show route 192.168.0.0/12

inet.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (9 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.0.0/12      *[Static/5] 2w4d 12:54:27
                    > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
```

### show route destination-prefix detail

```
user@host> show route 198.51.100.0 detail

inet.0: 15 destinations, 20 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
198.51.100.0/24 (2 entries, 2 announced)
    *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    ...
    BGP-Static Preference: 4294967292
    Next hop type: Discard
    Address: 0x9041ae4
    Next-hop reference count: 2
    State: <NoReadvrt Int Ext AlwaysFlash>
    Inactive reason: Route Preference
    Local AS: 200
    Age: 4d 1:40:40
    Validation State: unverified
    Task: RT
    Announcement bits (1): 2-BGP_RT_Background
    AS path: 4 5 6 I
```

### show route extensive

```
user@host> show route extensive

v1.mvpn.0: 5 destinations, 8 routes (5 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```

1:65500:1:10.0.0.40/240 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP   Preference: 170/-101
        PMSI: Flags 0x0: Label[0:0:0]: PIM-SM: Sender 10.0.0.40 Group 203.0.113.1
        Next hop type: Indirect
        Address: 0x92455b8
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Source: 10.0.0.30
        Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.40
        Indirect next hop: 2 no-forward
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Local AS: 64510 Peer AS: 64511
        Age: 3 Metric2: 1
        Validation State: unverified
        Task: BGP_64510.10.0.0.30+179
        Announcement bits (2): 0-PIM.v1 1-mvpn global task
        AS path: I (Originator) Cluster list: 10.0.0.30
        AS path: Originator ID: 10.0.0.40
        Communities: target:64502:100 encapsulation:0L:14
        Import Accepted
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.30
        Primary Routing Table bgp.mvpn.0
        Indirect next hops: 1
          Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.40 Metric: 1
          Indirect next hop: 2 no-forward
          Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
            Next hop type: Router
            Next hop: 10.0.24.4 via lt-0/3/0.24 weight 0x1
          10.0.0.40/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
            Metric: 1 Node path count: 1
            Forwarding nexthops: 1
              Nexthop: 10.0.24.4 via lt-0/3/0.24

```

## show route programmed detail

```

user@host> show route programmed detail
inet.0: 36 destinations, 37 routes (36 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.75.1.0/27 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *Static Preference: 5/100
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
        Address: 0xcc38a10

```



```

Next-hop reference count: 1
Next hop: 100.30.1.2 via ge-0/0/2.0 weight 0x1, selected
Session Id: 0x0
Next hop: via fti0.1001 weight 0x8001
Session Id: 0x0
State: <Active Int NSR-incapable Programmed>
Age: 37
Validation State: unverified
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Option `private` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.

Option `private` introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Option `display-client-data` introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2R1 on MX80, MX104, MX240, MX480, MX960, MX2010, MX2020, vMX Series routers.

Options `te-ipv4-prefix-ip`, `te-ipv4-prefix-node-ip`, and `te-ipv4-prefix-node-iso` introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 on MX Series and PTX Series.

`rib-sharding` option introduced in cRPD Release 20.1R1.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding IS-IS Configuration](#)

[Verifying and Managing Junos OS Enhanced Subscriber Management](#)

## show route advertising-protocol

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## Syntax

```
show route advertising-protocol protocol neighbor-address
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Description

Display the routing information as it has been prepared for advertisement to a particular neighbor of a particular dynamic routing protocol.

## Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b><i>neighbor-address</i></b>	Address of the neighboring router to which the route entry is being transmitted.
<b><i>protocol</i></b>	Protocol transmitting the route: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bgp—Border Gateway Protocol</li> <li>• dvmrp—Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol</li> <li>• msdp—Multicast Source Discovery Protocol</li> <li>• pim—Protocol Independent Multicast</li> </ul>

- rip—Routing Information Protocol
- ripng—Routing Information Protocol next generation

### Additional Information

Routes displayed are routes that the routing table has exported into the routing protocol and that have been filtered by the associated protocol's export routing policy statements. Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, you can display the routing instance table `foo` for any address family, on a VPN route reflector, or a VPN AS boundary router that is advertising local VPN routes. However, If you do not specify the table in the command, the output displays each VRF prefix twice.

### Required Privilege Level

view

### Output Fields

[Table 33 on page 1113](#) lists the output fields for the `show route advertising-protocol` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 33: show route advertising-protocol Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table—for example, <code>inet.0</code> .	All levels
<i>number destinations</i>	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.	All levels

Table 33: show route advertising-protocol Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<i>number</i> routes	Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active (routes that are active)</li> <li>• holddown (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive)</li> <li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy)</li> </ul>	All levels
Prefix	Destination prefix.	brief none
<i>destination-prefix</i> (entry , announced)	Destination prefix. 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.	detail extensive
BGP group and type	BGP group name and type (Internal or External).	detail extensive
Route Distinguisher	Unique 64-bit prefix augmenting each IP subnet.	detail extensive
Advertised Label	Incoming label advertised by the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP). When an IP packet enters a label-switched path (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.	detail extensive
Label-Base, range	First label in a block of labels and label block size. A remote PE router uses this first label when sending traffic toward the advertising PE router.	detail extensive

**Table 33: show route advertising-protocol Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
VPN Label	Virtual private network (VPN) label. Packets are sent between CE and PE routers by advertising VPN labels. VPN labels transit over either a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) or a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) label-switched path (LSP) tunnel.	detail extensive
Nexthop	<p>Next hop to the destination. An angle bracket (&gt;) indicates that the route is the selected route.</p> <p>If the next-hop advertisement to the peer is Self, and the RIB-out next hop is a specific IP address, the RIB-out IP address is included in the extensive output.</p>	All levels
MED	Multiple exit discriminator value included in the route.	brief
Lclpref or Localpref	Local preference value included in the route.	All levels
Queued	When BGP route prioritization is enabled and a route is present in a priority queue, this shows which priority queue the route is in.	All levels except brief

Table 33: show route advertising-protocol Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
AS path	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul> <p>When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [ ]—Brackets enclose the local AS number associated with the AS path if configured on the router, or if AS path prepending is configured.</li> <li>• { }—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.</li> <li>• ( )—Parentheses enclose a confederation.</li> <li>• ( [ ] )—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>	All levels
Route Labels	Stack of labels carried in the BGP route update.	detail extensive
Cluster list	(For route reflected output only) Cluster ID sent by the route reflector.	detail extensive

**Table 33: show route advertising-protocol Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Originator ID	(For route reflected output only) Address of routing device that originally sent the route to the route reflector.	detail extensive
Communities	Community path attribute for the route. See the output field table for the <a href="#">"show route detail" on page 1130</a> command for all possible values for this field.	detail extensive
AIGP	Accumulated interior gateway protocol (AIGP) BGP attribute.	detail extensive
Attrset AS	Number, local preference, and path of the autonomous system (AS) that originated the route. These values are stored in the Attrset attribute at the originating router.	detail extensive
Layer2-info: encaps	Layer 2 encapsulation (for example, VPLS).	detail extensive
control flags	Control flags: none or Site Down.	detail extensive
mtu	Maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the Layer 2 circuit.	detail extensive

## Sample Output

### show route advertising-protocol bgp (Layer 3 VPN)

```

user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp 10.255.14.171
  VPN-A.inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix          Nexthop          MED    Lclpref AS path
  10.255.14.172/32 Self              1      100 I
  VPN-B.inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix          Nexthop          MED    Lclpref AS path
  10.255.14.181/32 Self              2      100 I

```

**show route advertising-protocol bgp detail**

```

user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp 111.222.1.3 detail
bgp20.inet.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
111.222.1.11/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group pe-pe type Internal
    Route Distinguisher: 111.255.14.11:69
    Advertised Label: 100000
    next hop: Self
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: 2 I
    Communities: target:69:20
    AIGP 210
111.8.0.0/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group pe-pe type Internal
    Route Distinguisher: 111.255.14.11:69
    Advertised Label: 100000
    Next hop: Self
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: 2 I
    Communities: target:69:20
    AIGP 210

```

**show route advertising-protocol bgp detail (Aggregate Extended Community Bandwidth)**

```

user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp 10.0.4.2 10.0.2.0/30 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 26 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 10.0.2.0/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  BGP group external2 type External
    Nexthop: Self
    AS path: [65000] 65001 I
    Communities: bandwidth:65000:800000000

```

**show route advertising-protocol bgp detail (Labeled Unicast)**

```

user@host> show route advertising bgp 1.1.1.3 detail
inet.0: 69 destinations, 70 routes (69 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 1.1.1.8/32 (2 entries, 2 announced)
  BGP group ibgp type Internal

```



```

Route Labels: 1000123(top) 1000124 1000125 1000126
Nexthop: 1.1.1.4
MED: 7
Localpref: 100
AS path: [5] I
Cluster ID: 3.3.3.3
Originator ID: 1.1.1.1
Entropy label capable
inet6.0: 26 destinations, 28 routes (26 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 100::1/128 (2 entries, 1 announced)
BGP group ibgp type Internal
Labels: 1000123(top) 1000124 1000125 1000126
Nexthop: ::ffff:1.1.1.4
Localpref: 100
AS path: [5] I
Cluster ID: 3.3.3.3
Originator ID: 1.1.1.1

```

### show route advertising-protocol bgp detail (Layer 2 VPN)

```

user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp 192.168.24.1 detail
vpn-a.l2vpn.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
192.168.16.1:1:1:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group int type Internal
    Route Distinguisher: 192.168.16.1:1
    Label-base : 32768, range : 3
    Nexthop: Self
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: I
    Communities: target:65412:100
    AIGP 210
    Layer2-info: encaps:VLAN, control flags:, mtu:

```

### show route advertising-protocol bgp detail (Layer 3 VPN)

```

user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp 10.255.14.176 detail
vpna.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 10.49.0.0/30 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group ibgp type Internal
    Route Distinguisher: 10.255.14.174:2

```

```

VPN Label: 101264
Nexthop: Self
Localpref: 100
AS path: I
Communities: target:200:100
AIGP 210
AttrSet AS: 100
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: I
...

```

### show route advertising-protocol bgp extensive all (Next Hop Self with RIB-out IP Address)

```

user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp 200.0.0.2 170.0.1.0/24 extensive all
inet.0: 13 destinations, 19 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 6 hidden)
  170.0.1.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    BGP group eBGP-INTEROP type External
      Nexthop: Self (rib-out 10.100.3.2)
      AS path: [4713] 200 I
...

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Example: Configuring the MED Attribute That Determines the Exit Point in an AS](#)

## show route all

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1121](#)

- [Description | 1121](#)
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- [Required Privilege Level | 1121](#)
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- [Release Information | 1123](#)

## Syntax

```
show route all
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route all
```

## Description

Display information about all routes in all routing tables, including private, or internal, tables.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display information about all routes in all routing tables, including private, or internal, tables.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

In Junos OS Release 9.5 and later, only the output fields for the `show route all` command display all routing tables, including private, or hidden, routing tables. The output field table of the ["show route" on page 1099](#) command does not display entries for private, or hidden, routing tables in Junos OS Release 9.5 and later.

## Sample Output

### `show route all`

The following example displays a snippet of output from the `show route` command and then displays the same snippet of output from the `show route all` command:

```
user@host> show route
mpls.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 2 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0                *[MPLS/0] 2d 02:24:39, metric 1
                  Receive
1                *[MPLS/0] 2d 02:24:39, metric 1
                  Receive
2                *[MPLS/0] 2d 02:24:39, metric 1
                  Receive
800017           *[VPLS/7] 1d 14:00:16
                  > via vt-3/2/0.32769, Pop
800018           *[VPLS/7] 1d 14:00:26
                  > via vt-3/2/0.32772, Pop

user@host> show route all
mpls.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 2 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0                *[MPLS/0] 2d 02:19:12, metric 1
                  Receive
1                *[MPLS/0] 2d 02:19:12, metric 1
                  Receive
2                *[MPLS/0] 2d 02:19:12, metric 1
                  Receive
800017           *[VPLS/7] 1d 13:54:49
                  > via vt-3/2/0.32769, Pop
```

```

800018          *[VPLS/7] 1d 13:54:59
                > via vt-3/2/0.32772, Pop
vt-3/2/0.32769  [VPLS/7] 1d 13:54:49
                Unusable
vt-3/2/0.32772  [VPLS/7] 1d 13:54:59
                Unusable

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route brief](#) | [1128](#)

[show route detail](#) | [1130](#)

## show route best

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1124](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\)](#) | [1124](#)
- [Description](#) | [1124](#)
- [Options](#) | [1124](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1124](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1124](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1125](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1127](#)

## Syntax

```
show route best destination-prefix
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route best destination-prefix
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

## Description

Display the route in the routing table that is the best route to the specified address or range of addresses. The best route is the longest matching route.

## Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to brief.
<b><i>destination-prefix</i></b>	Address or range of addresses.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## 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 best

```

user@host> show route best 10.255.70.103
inet.0: 24 destinations, 25 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.255.70.103/32    *[OSPF/10] 1d 13:19:20, metric 2
                   > to 10.31.1.6 via ge-3/1/0.0
                   via so-0/3/0.0

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.255.70.103/32    *[RSVP/7] 1d 13:20:13, metric 2
                   > via so-0/3/0.0, label-switched-path green-r1-r3

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.0.0.0/8          *[Direct/0] 2d 01:43:34
                   > via fxp2.0
                   [Direct/0] 2d 01:43:34
                   > via fxp1.0

```

### show route best detail

```

user@host> show route best 10.255.70.103 detail
inet.0: 24 destinations, 25 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
10.255.70.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *OSPF    Preference: 10
             Next-hop reference count: 9
             Next hop: 10.31.1.6 via ge-3/1/0.0, selected
             Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0
             State: <Active Int>
             Local AS:    69
             Age: 1d 13:20:06      Metric: 2
             Area: 0.0.0.0
             Task: OSPF

```

```

Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
AS path: I

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
10.255.70.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  State: <FlashAll>
  *RSVP Preference: 7
    Next-hop reference count: 5
    Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
    Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
    Label operation: Push 100016
    State: <Active Int>
    Local AS: 69
    Age: 1d 13:20:59 Metric: 2
    Task: RSVP
    Announcement bits (1): 1-Resolve tree 2
    AS path: I

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.0.0.0/8 (2 entries, 0 announced)
  *Direct Preference: 0
    Next hop type: Interface
    Next-hop reference count: 1
    Next hop: via fxp2.0, selected
    State: <Active Int>
    Age: 2d 1:44:20
    Task: IF
    AS path: I
  Direct Preference: 0
    Next hop type: Interface
    Next-hop reference count: 1
    Next hop: via fxp1.0, selected
    State: <NotBest Int>
    Inactive reason: No difference
    Age: 2d 1:44:20
    Task: IF
    AS path: I

```



## show route best extensive

The output for the `show route best extensive` command is identical to that for the `show route best detail` command. For sample output, see ["show route best detail" on page 1125](#).

## show route best terse

```
user@host> show route best 10.255.70.103 terse
inet.0: 24 destinations, 25 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1  Metric 2  Next hop      AS path
* 10.255.70.103/32  0  10      2          >10.31.1.6
                               so-0/3/0.0

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1  Metric 2  Next hop      AS path
* 10.255.70.103/32  R   7      2          >so-0/3/0.0

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1  Metric 2  Next hop      AS path
* 10.0.0.0/8        D   0          >fxp2.0
                    D   0          >fxp1.0
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route brief](#) | [1128](#)

[show route detail](#) | [1130](#)

[show route extensive](#) | [1171](#)

[show route terse](#) | [1271](#)

## show route brief

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax](#) | [1128](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\)](#) | [1128](#)
- [Description](#) | [1128](#)
- [Options](#) | [1129](#)
- [Required Privilege Level](#) | [1129](#)
- [Output Fields](#) | [1129](#)
- [Sample Output](#) | [1129](#)
- [Release Information](#) | [1130](#)

### Syntax

```
show route brief  
<destination-prefix>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route brief  
<destination-prefix>
```

### Description

Display brief information about the active entries in the routing tables.

## Options

<b>none</b>	Display all active entries in the routing table.
<b><i>destination-prefix</i></b>	(Optional) Display active entries for the specified address or range of addresses.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

For information about output fields, see the Output Field table of the `show route` command.

## Sample Output

### `show route brief`

```

user@host> show route brief
inet.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (9 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0      *[Static/5] 1w5d 20:30:29
                Discard
10.255.245.51/32 *[Direct/0] 2w4d 13:11:14
                > via lo0.0
172.16.0.0/12  *[Static/5] 2w4d 13:11:14
                > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.0.0/18  *[Static/5] 1w5d 20:30:29
                > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.40.0/22 *[Static/5] 2w4d 13:11:14
                > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.64.0/18 *[Static/5] 2w4d 13:11:14
                > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.164.0/22 *[Direct/0] 2w4d 13:11:14
                > via fxp0.0

```

```

192.168.164.51/32  *[Local/0] 2w4d 13:11:14
                  Local via fxp0.0
207.17.136.192/32 *[Static/5] 2w4d 13:11:14
                  > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
green.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
100.101.0.0/16    *[Direct/0] 1w5d 20:30:28
                  > via fe-0/0/3.0
100.101.2.3/32   *[Local/0] 1w5d 20:30:28
                  Local via fe-0/0/3.0
172.16.233.5/32  *[OSPF/10] 1w5d 20:30:29, metric 1
                  MultiRecv

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route | 1099](#)

---

[show route all | 1120](#)

---

[show route best | 1123](#)

## show route detail

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1131](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1131](#)
- [Description | 1131](#)
- [Options | 1131](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1131](#)
- [Output Fields | 1131](#)
- [Sample Output | 1150](#)

Syntax

```
show route detail
<destination-prefix>
logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route detail
<destination-prefix>
```

Description

Display detailed information about the active entries in the routing tables.

Options

<b>none</b>	Display all active entries in the routing table on all systems.
<b><i>destination-prefix</i></b>	(Optional) Display active entries for the specified address or range of addresses.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

[Table 34 on page 1132](#) describes the output fields for the `show route detail` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

[Table 35 on page 1143](#) describes all possible values for the Next-hop Types output field.

[Table 36 on page 1145](#) 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 37 on page 1149](#) describes the possible values for the Communities output field.

**Table 34: show route detail Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).
<i>number destinations</i>	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
<i>number routes</i>	Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active (routes that are active)</li> <li>• holddown (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive)</li> <li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy)</li> </ul>

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<i>route-destination</i> (entry, announced)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MPLS-label</i> (for example, 80001).</li> <li>• <i>interface-name</i> (for example, ge-1/0/2).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address: control-word-status: encapsulation type: vc-id: source</i> (Layer 2 circuit only; for example, 10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address</i>—Address of the neighbor.</li> <li>• <i>control-word-status</i>—Whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: NoCtrlWord or CtrlWord.</li> <li>• <i>encapsulation type</i>—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.</li> <li>• <i>vc-id</i>—Virtual circuit identifier.</li> <li>• <i>source</i>—Source of the advertisement: Local or Remote.</li> <li>• <i>source</i>—Source of the advertisement: Local or Remote.</li> </ul>
label stacking	<p>( 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
[ <i>protocol,</i> <i>preference</i> ]	<p>Protocol from which the route was learned and the preference value for the route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table.</li> <li>• - —A hyphen indicates the last active route.</li> <li>• *—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.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Preference2 values are signed integers, that is, Preference2 values can be either positive or negative values. However, Junos OS evaluates Preference2 values as unsigned integers that are represented by positive values. Based on the Preference2 values, Junos OS evaluates a preferred route differently in the following scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Signed Preference2 values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Route A = -101</li> <li>• Route B = -156</li> </ul> <p>Where both the Preference2 values are signed, Junos OS evaluates only the unsigned value of Preference2 and Route A, which has a lower Preference2 value is preferred.</p> </li> <li>• Unsigned Preference2 values <p>Now consider both unsigned Preference2 values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Route A = 4294967096</li> <li>• Route B = 200</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
	<p>Here, Junos OS considers the lesser Preference2 value and Route B with a Preference2 value of 200 is preferred because it is less than 4294967096.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combination of signed and unsigned Preference2 values</li> </ul> <p>When Preference2 values of two routes are compared, and for one route the Preference2 is a signed value, and for the other route it is an unsigned value, Junos OS prefers the route with the positive Preference2 value over the negative Preference2 value. For example, consider the following signed and unsigned Preference2 values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Route A = -200</li> <li>Route B = 200</li> </ul> <p>In this case, Route B with a Preference2 value of 200 is preferred although this value is greater than -200, because Junos OS evaluates only the unsigned value of the Preference2 value.</p>
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 <a href="#">Table 35 on page 1143</a> .
Next-hop reference count	Number of references made to the next hop.

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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	<p>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 <i>Selected</i>. This field can also contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weight</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Balance</b>—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.</li> </ul>
Label-switched-path <i>lsp-path-name</i>	Name of the LSP used to reach the next hop.
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.

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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 <a href="#">Table 36 on page 1145</a> .
Local AS	AS number of the local routing device.
Age	How long the route has been known.
AI GP	Accumulated interior gateway protocol (AI GP) BGP attribute.
Metric <i>n</i>	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.  For sample output, see <a href="#">show route table</a> .
Task	Name of the protocol that has added the route.

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Announcement bits	<p>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 KRT for installing the route into the Packet Forwarding Engine, to a resolve tree, a L2 VC, or even a VPN. For example, <i>n-Resolve inet</i> indicates that the specified route is used for route resolution for next hops found in the routing table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>n</i>—An index used by Juniper Networks customer support only.</li></ul>

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
AS path	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IIGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• Recorded—The AS path is recorded by the sample process (sampled).</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul> <p>When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [ ]—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.</li> <li>• [ ]—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.</li> <li>• { }—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.</li> <li>• ( )—Parentheses enclose a confederation.</li> <li>• ( [ ] )—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
validation-state	<p>(BGP-learned routes) Validation status of the route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Invalid</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Unknown</b>—Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database.</li> <li>• <b>Unverified</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Valid</b>—Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.</li> </ul>
ORR Generation-ID	Displays the optimal route reflection (ORR) generation identifier. ISIS and OSPF interior gateway protocol (IGP) updates filed whenever any of the corresponding ORR route has its metric valued changed, or if the ORR route is added or deleted.
FECs bound to route	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, 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, 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.

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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.
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 <a href="#">Table 37 on page 1149</a> 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).

Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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 may be displayed for a route. Neither of these flags are displayed at the same time as the Stale (ordinary GR stale) flag.
Accepted LongLivedStaleImport	<p>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 may be displayed for a route. Neither of these flags are displayed at the same time as the Stale (ordinary GR stale) flag.</p> <p>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</p>
ImportAccepted LongLivedStaleImport DeletePending	<p>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</p> <p>The LongLivedStaleImport flag indicates that the route was marked LLGR-stale when it was received from a peer, or by import policy.</p> <p>The DeletePending flag indicates that a BGP route needs to be processed due to a BGP peer down event.</p>
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.
Primary Routing Table	In a routing table group, the name of the primary routing table in which the route resides.



**Table 34: show route detail Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Secondary Tables	In a routing table group, the name of one or more secondary tables in which the route resides.

**Table 35: Next-hop Types Output Field Values**

Next-Hop Type	Description
Broadcast (bcast)	Broadcast next hop.
Deny	Deny next hop.
Discard	Discard next hop.
Dynamic List	Dynamic list 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.

Table 35: Next-hop Types Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Next-Hop Type	Description
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.
Resolve (rslv)	Resolving next hop.
Routed multicast (mcrt)	Regular multicast next hop.
Router	<p>A specific node or set of nodes to which the routing device forwards packets that match the route prefix.</p> <p>To qualify as next-hop type router, the route must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must not be a direct or local subnet for the routing device.</li> <li>• Must have a next hop that is directly connected to the routing device.</li> </ul>

**Table 35: Next-hop Types Output Field Values** *(Continued)*

Next-Hop Type	Description
Software	Next hop added to the Routing Engine forwarding table for remote IP addresses with prefix /32 for Junos OS Evolved only.
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 36: 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.

Table 36: State Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Value	Description
Delete	Route has been deleted.
Ex	Exterior route.
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.

Table 36: State Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Value	Description
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.
NSR-incapable	Route added by non-NSR supported protocols.
Number of gateways	Path with a greater number of next hops is available.
Origin	Path with a lower origin code is available.
Pending	Route pending because of a hold-down configured on another route.
Programmed	Route installed programatically by on-box or off-box applications using API.
ProtectionCand	Indicates paths requesting protection.

Table 36: State Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Value	Description
ProtectionPath	Indicates the route entry that can be used as a protection path.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The route is damped.</li> <li>• The route is rejected by an import policy.</li> <li>• The route is unresolved.</li> </ul>
Update source	Last tiebreaker is the lowest IP address value.

Table 37: Communities Output Field Values

Value	Description
<i>area-number</i>	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: <i>local AS number:link-bandwidth-number</i>	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.
<i>link-bandwidth-number</i>	Link-bandwidth number: from 0 through 4,294,967,295 (bytes per second).
<i>local AS number</i>	Local AS number: from 1 through 65,535.
<i>options</i>	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.
<i>ospf-route-type</i>	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 <i>area-number:ospf-route-type:options</i> .

Table 37: Communities Output Field Values (Continued)

Value	Description
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 <i>area-number:ospf-route-type:options</i> .
target	Defines which VPN the route participates in; target has the format <i>32-bit IP address:16-bit number</i> . 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 detail

```
user@host> show route detail
```

```
inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
```

```
10.10.0.0/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
```

```
  *Static Preference: 5
```

```
    Next-hop reference count: 29
```

```
    Next hop: 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0, selected
```

```
    State: <Active NoReadvrt Int Ext>
```

```
    Local AS: 69
```

```
    Age: 1:31:43
```

```
    Task: RT
```

```
    Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
```

```
    AS path: I
```

```
10.31.1.0/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
```

```
  *Direct Preference: 0
```

```
    Next hop type: Interface
```



```

        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:    69
        Age: 1:30:17
        Task: IF
        Announcement bits (1): 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I
OSPF  Preference: 10
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
        State: <Int>
        Inactive reason: Route Preference
        Local AS:    69
        Age: 1:30:17   Metric: 1
        ORR Generation-ID: 1
                Area: 0.0.0.0
        Task: OSPF
        AS path: I

10.31.1.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *Local  Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Local
        Next-hop reference count: 7
        Interface: so-0/3/0.0
        State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
        Local AS:    69
        Age: 1:30:20
        Task: IF
        Announcement bits (1): 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I

...

10.31.2.0/30 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *OSPF  Preference: 10
        Next-hop reference count: 9
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0
        Next hop: 10.31.1.6 via ge-3/1/0.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:    69
        Age: 1:29:56   Metric: 2
        Area: 0.0.0.0

```

```

        ORR Generation-ID: 1
            Task: OSPF
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I

...

172.16.233.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *PIM    Preference: 0
            Next-hop reference count: 18
            State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
            Local AS:    69
            Age: 1:31:45
            Task: PIM Recv
            Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
            AS path: I

...

172.16.233.22/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *IGMP   Preference: 0
            Next-hop reference count: 18
            State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
            Local AS:    69
            Age: 1:31:43
            Task: IGMP
            Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
            AS path: I

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

10.255.70.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    State: <FlashAll>
    *RSVP   Preference: 7
            Next-hop reference count: 6
            Next hop: 10.31.1.6 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
            Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
            Label operation: Push 100096
            State: <Active Int>
            Local AS:    69
            Age: 1:25:49   Metric: 2
            Task: RSVP
            Announcement bits (2): 1-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 2

```

```

AS path: I

10.255.71.238/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  State: <FlashAll>
  *RSVP Preference: 7
    Next-hop reference count: 6
    Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
    Label-switched-path green-r1-r2
    State: <Active Int>
    Local AS: 69
    Age: 1:25:49 Metric: 1
    Task: RSVP
    Announcement bits (2): 1-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 2
    AS path: I

private__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5507.1052/152 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  *Direct Preference: 0
    Next hop type: Interface
    Next-hop reference count: 1
    Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
    State: <Active Int>
    Local AS: 69
    Age: 1:31:44
    Task: IF
    AS path: I

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
0 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *MPLS Preference: 0
    Next hop type: Receive
    Next-hop reference count: 6
    State: <Active Int>
    Local AS: 69
    Age: 1:31:45 Metric: 1
    Task: MPLS
    Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
    AS path: I

```

...

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

299840 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel 299840 /52 -> {indirect(1048575)}

```
*RSVP   Preference: 7/2
        Next hop type: Flood
        Address: 0x9174a30
        Next-hop reference count: 4
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 798
        Address: 0x9174c28
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via lt-1/2/0.9 weight 0x1
        Label-switched-path R2-to-R4-2p2mp
        Label operation: Pop
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1048574
        Address: 0x92544f0
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via lt-1/2/0.7 weight 0x1
        Label-switched-path R2-to-R200-p2mp
        Label operation: Pop
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via lt-1/2/0.5 weight 0x8001
        Label operation: Pop
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 1:29      Metric: 1
        Task: RSVP
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I...
```

800010 (1 entry, 1 announced)

```
*VPLS   Preference: 7
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: via vt-3/2/0.32769, selected
        Label operation: Pop
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 1:29:30
        Task: Common L2 VC
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I
```

vt-3/2/0.32769 (1 entry, 1 announced)

```
*VPLS   Preference: 7
```

```

Next-hop reference count: 2
Next hop: 10.31.1.6 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
Label operation: Push 800012, Push 100096(top)
Protocol next hop: 10.255.70.103
Push 800012
Indirect next hop: 87272e4 1048574
State: <Active Int>
Age: 1:29:30    Metric2: 2
Task: Common L2 VC
Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 1-Common L2 VC
AS path: I
Communities: target:11111:1 Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS,
control flags:, mtu: 0

```

```
inet6.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
abcd::10:255:71:52/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
```

```

*Direct Preference: 0
  Next hop type: Interface
  Next-hop reference count: 1
  Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
  State: <Active Int>
  Local AS:    69
  Age: 1:31:44
  Task: IF
  AS path: I

```

```
fe80::280:42ff:fe10:f179/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
```

```

*Direct Preference: 0
  Next hop type: Interface
  Next-hop reference count: 1
  Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
  State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
  Local AS:    69
  Age: 1:31:44
  Task: IF
  AS path: I

```

```
ff02::2/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
```

```

*PIM    Preference: 0
  Next-hop reference count: 18
  State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>

```

```

        Local AS:    69
        Age: 1:31:45
        Task: PIM Recv6
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I

ff02::d/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *PIM    Preference: 0
            Next-hop reference count: 18
            State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
            Local AS:    69
            Age: 1:31:45
            Task: PIM Recv6
            Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
            AS path: I

ff02::16/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *MLD    Preference: 0
            Next-hop reference count: 18
            State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
            Local AS:    69
            Age: 1:31:43
            Task: MLD
            Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
            AS path: I

private.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

fe80::280:42ff:fe10:f179/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    *Direct Preference: 0
            Next hop type: Interface
            Next-hop reference count: 1
            Next hop: via lo0.16385, selected
            State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
            Age: 1:31:44
            Task: IF
            AS path: I

green.l2vpn.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

10.255.70.103:1:3:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
            Route Distinguisher: 10.255.70.103:1

```

```

Next-hop reference count: 7
Source: 10.255.70.103
Protocol next hop: 10.255.70.103
Indirect next hop: 2 no-forward
State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
Local AS:    69 Peer AS:    69
Age: 1:25:49   Metric2: 1
AIGP 210
Task: BGP_69.10.255.70.103+179
Announcement bits (1): 0-green-l2vpn
AS path: I
Communities: target:11111:1 Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS,
control flags:, mtu: 0
Label-base: 800008, range: 8
Localpref: 100
Router ID: 10.255.70.103
Primary Routing Table bgp.l2vpn.0

```

10.255.71.52:1:1:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)

\*L2VPN Preference: 170/-1

```

Next-hop reference count: 5
Protocol next hop: 10.255.71.52
Indirect next hop: 0 -
State: <Active Int Ext>
Age: 1:31:40   Metric2: 1
Task: green-l2vpn
Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
AS path: I
Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:Site-Down,
mtu: 0
Label-base: 800016, range: 8, status-vector: 0x9F

```

10.255.71.52:1:5:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)

\*L2VPN Preference: 170/-101

```

Next-hop reference count: 5
Protocol next hop: 10.255.71.52
Indirect next hop: 0 -
State: <Active Int Ext>
Age: 1:31:40   Metric2: 1
Task: green-l2vpn
Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
AS path: I
Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:, mtu: 0

```

```

Label-base: 800008, range: 8, status-vector: 0x9F

...

l2circuit.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.245.255.63:CtrlWord:4:3:Local/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *L2CKT Preference: 7
        Next hop: via so-1/1/2.0 weight 1, selected
        Label-switched-path my-lsp
        Label operation: Push 100000[0]
        Protocol next hop: 10.245.255.63 Indirect next hop: 86af000 296
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS: 99
        Age: 10:21
        Task: l2 circuit
        Announcement bits (1): 0-LDP
        AS path: I
        VC Label 100000, MTU 1500, VLAN ID 512

inet.0: 45 destinations, 47 routes (44 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
1.1.1.3/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *IS-IS Preference: 18
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 580
        Address: 0x9db6ed0
        Next-hop reference count: 8
        Next hop: 10.1.1.6 via lt-1/0/10.5, selected
        Session Id: 0x18a
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS: 2
        Age: 1:32 Metric: 10
        Validation State: unverified
        ORR Generation-ID: 1
        Task: IS-IS
        Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 5-Resolve tree 4 6-Resolve_IGP_FRR task
        AS path: I

inet.0: 61 destinations, 77 routes (61 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden)
1.1.1.1/32 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    *OSPF Preference: 10
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 673
        Address: 0xc008830
        Next-hop reference count: 3

```



```

Next hop: 10.1.1.1 via ge-0/0/2.0, selected
Session Id: 0x1b7
State: <Active Int>
Local AS:      1
Age: 3:06:59   Metric: 100
Validation State: unverified
ORR Generation-ID: 1
Area: 0.0.0.0
Task: OSPF
Announcement bits (2): 1-KRT 9-Resolve tree 2
AS path: I

```

### show route detail (with BGP Multipath)

```
user@host> show route detail
```

```
10.1.1.8/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
```

```

*BGP   Preference: 170/-101
      Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 262142
      Address: 0x901a010
      Next-hop reference count: 2
      Source: 10.1.1.2
      Next hop: 10.1.1.2 via ge-0/3/0.1, selected
      Next hop: 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/3/0.5
      State: <Active Ext>
      Local AS:      1 Peer AS:      2
      Age: 5:04:43
      Validation State: unverified
      Task: BGP_2.10.1.1.2+59955
      Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
      AS path: 2 I
      Accepted Multipath
      Localpref: 100
      Router ID: 172.16.1.2
BGP   Preference: 170/-101
      Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 678
      Address: 0x8f97520
      Next-hop reference count: 9
      Source: 10.1.1.6
      Next hop: 10.1.1.6 via ge-0/3/0.5, selected
      State: <NotBest Ext>

```

```

Inactive reason: Not Best in its group - Active preferred
Local AS:      1 Peer AS:      2
Age: 5:04:43
    Validation State: unverified
Task: BGP_2.10.1.1.6+58198
AS path: 2 I
Accepted MultipathContrib
Localpref: 100
Router ID: 172.16.1.3

```

### show route detail (with BGP, DeletePending)

```

user@host> show route detail
2:1:10.1.1.12/30 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
            Route Distinguisher: 2:1
            Next hop type: Indirect
            Address: 0x95c4ee8
            Next-hop reference count: 6
            Source: 10.1.1.4
            Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 809
            Next hop: 10.1.1.6 via lt-1/0/10.5, selected
            Label operation: Push 299888, Push 299792(top)
            Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
            Load balance label: Label 299888: None; Label 299792: None;
            Session Id: 0x142
            Protocol next hop: 10.1.1.4
            Label operation: Push 299888
            Label TTL action: prop-ttl
            Load balance label: Label 299888: None;
            Indirect next hop: 0x96f0110 1048574 INH Session ID: 0x14e
            State: <Active Int Ext ProtectionPath ProtectionCand>
            Local AS:      2 Peer AS:      2
            Age: 2w1d 17:42:45      Metric2: 1
            Validation State: unverified
            Task: BGP_10.2.1.1.4+55190
            AS path: I
            Communities: target:2:1
            Import Accepted DeletePending
            VPN Label: 299888
            Localpref: 100

```

```
Router ID: 10.1.1.4
Secondary Tables: red.inet.0
```

### show route label detail (Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs)

```
user@host> show route label 299872 detail
mpls.0: 13 destinations, 13 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
299872 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *LDP    Preference: 9
            Next hop type: Flood
            Next-hop reference count: 3
            Address: 0x9097d90
            Next hop: via vt-0/1/0.1
            Next-hop index: 661
            Label operation: Pop
            Address: 0x9172130
            Next hop: via so-0/0/3.0
            Next-hop index: 654
            Label operation: Swap 299872
            State: **Active Int>
            Local AS: 1001
            Age: 8:20      Metric: 1
            Task: LDP
            Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
            AS path: I
            FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 10.255.72.166, grp 232.1.1.1, src
192.168.142.2
```

### show route label detail (Multipoint LDP with Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

```
user@host> show route label 301568 detail

mpls.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
301568 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *LDP    Preference: 9
            Next hop type: Flood
            Address: 0x2735208
            Next-hop reference count: 3
            Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1397
            Address: 0x2735d2c
```

```

Next-hop reference count: 3
Next hop: 1.3.8.2 via ge-1/2/22.0
Label operation: Pop
Load balance label: None;
Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1395
Address: 0x2736290
Next-hop reference count: 3
Next hop: 1.3.4.2 via ge-1/2/18.0
Label operation: Pop
Load balance label: None;
State: <Active Int AckRequest MulticastRPF>
Local AS: 10
Age: 54:05 Metric: 1
Validation State: unverified
Task: LDP
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I
FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 172.16.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.1, src:
192.168.219.11
Primary Upstream : 172.16.1.3:0--172.16.1.2:0
RPF Nexthops :
    ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, Label: 301568, weight: 0x1
    ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, Label: 301568, weight: 0x1
Backup Upstream : 172.16.1.3:0--172.16.1.6:0
RPF Nexthops :
    ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, Label: 301584, weight: 0xfffe
    ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, Label: 301584, weight: 0xfffe

```

### show route detail (Flexible VXLAN Tunnel Profile)

```

user@host> show route 192.168.0.2 detail
...

CUSTOMER_0001.inet.0: 5618 destinations, 6018 routes (5618 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

192.168.0.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *Static Preference: 5/100
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 74781
    Address: 0x5d9b03cc
    Next-hop reference count: 363
    Next hop: via fti0.6, selected

```

```

Session Id: 0x24c8
State: <Active Int NSR-incapable OpaqueData Programmed>
Age: 1:25:53
Validation State: unverified
      Tag: 10000001   Tag2: 1
Announcement bits (2): 1-KRT 3-Resolve tree 30
AS path: I
Flexible IPv6 VXLAN tunnel profile
  Action: Encapsulate
  Interface: fti0.6 (Index: 10921)
  VNI: 10000001
  Source Prefix: 2001:db8:255::2/128
  Source UDP Port Range: 54614 - 60074
  Source MAC Address: 00:00:5e:00:52:01
  Destination Address: 2001:db8:80:1:1:1:0:1
  Destination UDP Port: 4790
  VXLAN Flags: 0x08

```

...

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Comand introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

DeletePending flag added to the command output in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

## show route exact

### IN THIS SECTION

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- [Description | 1164](#)
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## Syntax

```
show route exact destination-prefix
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route exact destination-prefix
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

## Description

Display only the routes that exactly match the specified address or range of addresses.

## Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to brief.
<b><i>destination-prefix</i></b>	Address or range of addresses.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## 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 exact`

```
user@host> show route exact 207.17.136.0/24

inet.0: 24 destinations, 25 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
207.17.136.0/24    *[Static/5] 2d 03:30:22
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
```

### `show route exact detail`

```
user@host> show route exact 207.17.136.0/24 detail

inet.0: 24 destinations, 25 routes (23 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
207.17.136.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *Static Preference: 5
        Next-hop reference count: 29
        Next hop: 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0, selected
        State: <Active NoReadvrt Int Ext>
        Local AS:    69
        Age: 2d 3:30:26
        Task: RT
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I
```

### `show route exact extensive`

```
user@host> show route exact 207.17.136.0/24 extensive

inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
```

```

207.17.136.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 207.17.136.0/24 -> {192.168.71.254}
  *Static Preference: 5
    Next-hop reference count: 29
    Next hop: 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0, selected
    State: <Active NoReadvrt Int Ext>
    Local AS: 69
    Age: 1:25:18
    Task: RT
    Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
    AS path: I

```

## show route exact terse

```

user@host> show route exact 207.17.136.0/24 terse

inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1  Metric 2  Next hop      AS path
* 207.17.136.0/24  S  5                               >192.168.71.254

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route | 1099](#)

[show route detail | 1130](#)

[show route extensive | 1171](#)

[show route terse | 1271](#)



## show route export

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1167](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1167](#)
- [Description | 1167](#)
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- [Output Fields | 1168](#)
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### Syntax

```
show route export  
<brief | detail>  
<instance <instance-name> | routing-table-name>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route export  
<brief | detail>  
<instance <instance-name> | routing-table-name>
```

### Description

Display policy-based route export information. Policy-based export simplifies the process of exchanging route information between routing instances.

# Options

<b>none</b>	(Same as brief.) Display standard information about policy-based export for all instances and routing tables on all systems.
<b>brief   detail</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>instance</b> < <i>instance-name</i> >	(Optional) Display a particular routing instance for which policy-based export is currently enabled.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b><i>routing-table-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display information about policy-based export for all routing tables whose name begins with this string (for example, inet.0 and inet6.0 are both displayed when you run the <code>show route export inet</code> command).

# Required Privilege Level

view

# Output Fields

Table 38 on page 1168 lists the output fields for the `show route export` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 38: show route export Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Table or <i>table-name</i>	Name of the routing tables that either import or export routes.	All levels
Routes	Number of routes exported from this table into other tables. If a particular route is exported to different tables, the counter will only increment by one.	brief none

Table 38: show route export Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Export	Whether the table is currently exporting routes to other tables: Y or N (Yes or No).	brief none
Import	Tables currently importing routes from the originator table. (Not displayed for tables that are not exporting any routes.)	detail
Flags	<p>(instance keyword only) Flags for this feature on this instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>config auto-policy</code>—The policy was deduced from the configured IGP export policies.</li> <li>• <code>cleanup</code>—Configuration information for this instance is no longer valid.</li> <li>• <code>config</code>—The instance was explicitly configured.</li> </ul>	detail
Options	<p>(instance keyword only) Configured option displays the type of routing tables the feature handles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>unicast</code>—Indicates <i>instance.inet.0</i>.</li> <li>• <code>multicast</code>—Indicates <i>instance.inet.2</i>.</li> <li>• <code>unicast multicast</code>—Indicates <i>instance.inet.0</i> and <i>instance.inet.2</i>.</li> </ul>	detail
Import policy	(instance keyword only) Policy that route export uses to construct the import-export matrix. Not displayed if the instance type is vrf.	detail
Instance	(instance keyword only) Name of the routing instance.	detail
Type	(instance keyword only) Type of routing instance: forwarding, non-forwarding, or vrf.	detail

## Sample Output

### show route export

```
user@host> show route export
```

Table	Export	Routes
inet.0	N	0
black.inet.0	Y	3
red.inet.0	Y	4

### show route export detail

```
user@host> show route export detail
```

inet.0	Routes:	0
black.inet.0	Routes:	3
Import: [ inet.0 ]		
red.inet.0	Routes:	4
Import: [ inet.0 ]		

### show route export instance detail

```
user@host> show route export instance detail
```

```
Instance: master                Type: forwarding
  Flags: <config auto-policy> Options: <unicast multicast>
  Import policy: [ (ospf-master-from-red || isis-master-from-black) ]
Instance: black                  Type: non-forwarding
Instance: red                    Type: non-forwarding
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## show route extensive

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1171](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1171](#)
- [Description | 1171](#)
- [Options | 1171](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1172](#)
- [Output Fields | 1172](#)
- [Sample Output | 1183](#)
- [Release Information | 1193](#)

### Syntax

```
show route extensive  
<destination-prefix>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route extensive  
<destination-prefix>
```

### Description

Display extensive information about the active entries in the routing tables.

### Options

<b>none</b>	Display all active entries in the routing table.
-------------	--

- destination-prefix*

(Optional) Display active entries for the specified address or range of addresses.
- logical-system** (all | *logical-system-name*)

(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

[Table 39 on page 1172](#) describes the output fields for the `show route extensive` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).
<i>number destinations</i>	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
<i>number routes</i>	Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• active (routes that are active).</li><li>• holddown (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive).</li><li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy).</li></ul>

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
<i>route-destination</i> (entry, announced)	<p>Route destination (for example: 10.0.0.1/24). The entry value is the number of route 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MPLS-label</i> (for example, 80001 ).</li> <li>• <i>interface-name</i> (for example, ge-1/0/2).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address: control-word-status: encapsulation type: vc-id: source</i> (Layer 2 circuit only; for example, 10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address</i>—Address of the neighbor.</li> <li>• <i>control-word-status</i>—Whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: NoCtrlWord or CtrlWord.</li> <li>• <i>encapsulation type</i>—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.</li> <li>• <i>vc-id</i>—Virtual circuit identifier.</li> <li>• <i>source</i>—Source of the advertisement: Local or Remote.</li> </ul>
TSI	Protocol header information.
label stacking	<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S=0 route indicates that a packet with an incoming label stack depth of two or more exits this router with one fewer label (the label-popping operation is performed).</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
[ <i>protocol, preference</i> ]	<p>Protocol from which the route was learned and the preference value for the route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table.</li> <li>• - —A hyphen indicates the last active route.</li> <li>• *—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.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
Level	(IS-IS only). In IS-IS, a single autonomous system (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.
Next-hop reference count	Number of references made to the next hop.



Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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	<p>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 <i>Selected</i>. This field can also contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weight</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Balance</b>—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.</li> </ul>
Label-switched-path <i>lsp-path-name</i>	Name of the LSP used to reach the next hop.
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).
Offset	Whether the metric has been increased or decreased by an offset value.
Interface	(Local only) Local interface name.

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Protocol next hop	Network layer address of the remote routing device that advertised the prefix. This address is used to recursively derive a forwarding next hop.
<i>label-operation</i>	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).
Indirect next hops	<p>When present, a list of nodes that are used to resolve the path to the next-hop destination, in the order that they are resolved.</p> <p>When BGP PIC Edge is enabled, the output lines that contain Indirect next hop: weight follow next hops that the software can use to repair paths where a link failure occurs. The next-hop weight has one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0x1 indicates active next hops.</li> <li>• 0x4000 indicates passive next hops.</li> </ul>
State	State of the route (a route can be in more than one state).
Session ID	The BFD session ID number that represents the protection using MPLS fast reroute (FRR) and loop-free alternate (LFA).
Weight	Weight for the backup path. If the weight of an indirect next hop is larger than zero, the weight value is shown.

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Inactive reason	<p>If the route is inactive, the reason for its current state is indicated. Typical reasons include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active preferred—Currently active route was selected over this route.</li> <li>• Always compare MED—Path with a lower multiple exit discriminator (MED) is available.</li> <li>• AS path—Shorter AS path is available.</li> <li>• Cisco Non-deterministic MED selection—Cisco nondeterministic MED is enabled and a path with a lower MED is available.</li> <li>• Cluster list length—Path with a shorter cluster list length is available.</li> <li>• Forwarding use only—Path is only available for forwarding purposes.</li> <li>• IGP metric—Path through the next hop with a lower IGP metric is available.</li> <li>• IGP metric type—Path with a lower OSPF link-state advertisement type is available.</li> <li>• Interior &gt; Exterior &gt; Exterior via Interior—Direct, static, IGP, or EBGp path is available.</li> <li>• Local preference—Path with a higher local preference value is available.</li> <li>• Next hop address—Path with a lower metric next hop is available.</li> <li>• No difference—Path from a neighbor with a lower IP address is available.</li> <li>• Not Best in its group—Occurs when multiple peers of the same external AS advertise the same prefix and are grouped together in the selection process. When this reason is displayed, an additional reason is provided (typically one of the other reasons listed).</li> <li>• Number of gateways—Path with a higher number of next hops is available.</li> <li>• Origin—Path with a lower origin code is available.</li> <li>• OSPF version—Path does not support the indicated OSPF version.</li> </ul>

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RIB preference—Route from a higher-numbered routing table is available.</li> <li>• Route distinguisher—64-bit prefix added to IP subnets to make them unique.</li> <li>• Route metric or MED comparison—Route with a lower metric or MED is available.</li> <li>• Route preference—Route with a lower preference value is available.</li> <li>• Router ID—Path through a neighbor with a lower ID is available.</li> <li>• 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, or the route is unresolved.</li> <li>• Update source—Last tiebreaker is the lowest IP address value.</li> </ul>
Local AS	Autonomous system (AS) number of the local routing device.
Age	How long the route has been known.
AIGP	Accumulated interior gateway protocol (AIGP) BGP attribute.
Metric	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.

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Announcement bits	<p>List of protocols that are consumers of the route. Using the following output as an example, Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 5-Resolve tree 2 8-BGP RT Background there are (3) announcement bits to reflect the three clients (protocols) that have state for this route: Kernel (0-KRT), 5 (resolution tree process 2), and 8 (BGP).</p> <p>The notation <i>n</i>-Resolve inet indicates that the route is used for route resolution for next hops found in the routing table. <i>n</i> is an index used by Juniper Networks customer support only.</p>
AS path	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• Recorded—The AS path is recorded by the sample process (sampled).</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul> <p>When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [ ]—Brackets enclose the local AS number associated with the AS path if more than one AS number is configured on the routing device, or if AS path prepending is configured.</li> <li>• { }—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.</li> <li>• ( )—Parentheses enclose a confederation.</li> <li>• ( [ ] )—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>

Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
validation-state	<p>(BGP-learned routes) Validation status of the route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Unknown—Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database.</li> <li>Unverified—Indicates that origin validation is not enabled for the BGP peers.</li> <li>Valid—Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.</li> </ul>
FECs bound to route	Point-to-multipoint root address, multicast source address, and multicast group address when multipoint LDP (M-LDP) inband signaling is configured.
AS path: I <Originator>	(For route reflected output only) Originator ID attribute set by the route reflector.
route status	<p>Indicates the status of a BGP route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accepted—The specified BGP route is imported by the default BGP policy.</li> <li>Import—The route is imported into a Layer 3 VPN routing instance.</li> <li>Import-Protect—A remote instance egress that is protected.</li> <li>Multipath—A BGP multipath active route.</li> <li>MultipathContrib—The route is not active but contributes to the BGP multipath.</li> <li>Protect—An egress route that is protected.</li> <li>Stale—A route that is marked stale due to graceful restart.</li> </ul>

**Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Primary Upstream	When multipoint LDP with multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) is configured, 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, 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.
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.
Cluster list	(For route reflected output only) Cluster ID sent by the route reflector.
Originator ID	(For route reflected output only) Address of router that originally sent the route to the route reflector.
Prefixes bound to route	Forwarding Equivalent Class (FEC) bound to this route. Applicable only to routes installed by LDP.

**Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Communities	Community path attribute for the route.
DeletePending	The DeletePending flag indicates that a BGP route needs to be processed due to a BGP peer down event.
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).
Localpref	Local preference value included in the route.
Router ID	BGP router ID as advertised by the neighbor in the open message.
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.
Originating RIB	Name of the routing table whose active route was used to determine the forwarding next-hop entry in the resolution database. For example, in the case of inet.0 resolving through inet.0 and inet.3, this field indicates which routing table, inet.0 or inet.3, provided the best path for a particular prefix.



**Table 39: show route extensive Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description
Node path count	Number of nodes in the path.
Forwarding nexthops	Number of forwarding next hops. The forwarding next hop is the network layer address of the directly reachable neighboring system (if applicable) and the interface used to reach it.

## Sample Output

### show route extensive

```

user@host> show route extensive
inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
203.0.113.10/16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 203.0.113.10/16 -> {192.168.71.254}
    *Static Preference: 5
        Next-hop reference count: 29
        Next hop: 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0, selected
        State: <Active NoReadvrt Int Ext>
        Local AS:      64496
        Age: 1:34:06
        Task: RT
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I

203.0.113.30/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    *Direct Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Interface
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:      64496
        Age: 1:32:40
        Task: IF
        Announcement bits (1): 3-Resolve tree 2

```

```

        AS path: I
    OSPF Preference: 10
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
        State: <Int>
        Inactive reason: Route Preference
        Local AS: 64496
        Age: 1:32:40 Metric: 1
        Area: 0.0.0.0
        Task: OSPF
        AS path: I

```

203.0.113.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)

```

    *Local Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Local
        Next-hop reference count: 7
        Interface: so-0/3/0.0
        State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
        Local AS: 644969
        Age: 1:32:43
        Task: IF
        Announcement bits (1): 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I

```

...

203.0.113.203/30 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel 203.0.113.203/30 -> {203.0.113.216}

```

    *OSPF Preference: 10
        Next-hop reference count: 9
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0
        Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS: 64496
        Age: 1:32:19 Metric: 2
        Area: 0.0.0.0
        Task: OSPF
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I

```

...

198.51.100.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel 198.51.100.2/32 -> {}

```
*PIM   Preference: 0
        Next-hop reference count: 18
        State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
        Local AS:    64496
        Age: 1:34:08
        Task: PIM Recv
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I
```

...

198.51.100.22/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel 198.51.100.22/32 -> {}

```
*IGMP   Preference: 0
        Next-hop reference count: 18
        State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
        Local AS:    64496
        Age: 1:34:06
        Task: IGMP
        Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I
```

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

203.0.113.103/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)

State: <FlashAll>

```
*RSVP   Preference: 7
        Next-hop reference count: 6
        Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
        Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
        Label operation: Push 100096
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:    64496
        Age: 1:28:12   Metric: 2
        Task: RSVP
        Announcement bits (2): 1-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I
```

203.0.113.238/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)

```

State: <FlashAll>
*RSVP   Preference: 7
        Next-hop reference count: 6
        Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
        Label-switched-path green-r1-r2
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:      64496
        Age: 1:28:12    Metric: 1
        Task: RSVP
        Announcement bits (2): 1-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 2
        AS path: I

private1___.inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

...

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5507.1052/152 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    *Direct Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Interface
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:      64496
        Age: 1:34:07
        Task: IF
        AS path: I

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

0 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 0 /36 -> {}
    *MPLS   Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Receive
        Next-hop reference count: 6
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:      64496
        Age: 1:34:08    Metric: 1
        Task: MPLS
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I

```

...

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

299840 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel 299840 /52 -> {indirect(1048575)}

```
*RSVP   Preference: 7/2
        Next hop type: Flood
        Address: 0x9174a30
        Next-hop reference count: 4
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 798
        Address: 0x9174c28
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 198.51.100.2 via lt-1/2/0.9 weight 0x1
        Label-switched-path R2-to-R4-2p2mp
        Label operation: Pop
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1048574
        Address: 0x92544f0
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 198.51.100.2 via lt-1/2/0.7 weight 0x1
        Label-switched-path R2-to-R200-p2mp
        Label operation: Pop
        Next hop: 198.51.100.2 via lt-1/2/0.5 weight 0x8001
        Label operation: Pop
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 1:29      Metric: 1
        Task: RSVP
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I...
```

800010 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel 800010 /36 -> {vt-3/2/0.32769}

```
*VPLS   Preference: 7
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: via vt-3/2/0.32769, selected
        Label operation: Pop
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 1:31:53
        Task: Common L2 VC
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
```

```

AS path: I

vt-3/2/0.32769 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel vt-3/2/0.32769.0      /16 -> {indirect(1048574)}
    *VPLS   Preference: 7
            Next-hop reference count: 2
            Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
            Label-switched-path green-r1-r3
            Label operation: Push 800012, Push 100096(top)
            Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.103
            Push 800012
            Indirect next hop: 87272e4 1048574
            State: <Active Int>
            Age: 1:31:53    Metric2: 2
            Task: Common L2 VC
            Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 1-Common L2 VC
            AS path: I
            Communities: target:11111:1 Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS,
            control flags:, mtu: 0
            Indirect next hops: 1
                Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.103 Metric: 2
                Push 800012
                Indirect next hop: 87272e4 1048574
                Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                    Next hop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0 weight 0x1
                203.0.113.103/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
                    Metric: 2                      Node path count: 1
                    Forwarding nexthops: 1
                        Nexthop: 203.0.113.216 via ge-3/1/0.0

inet6.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

2001:db8::10:255:71:52/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    *Direct Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Interface
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:    64496
        Age: 1:34:07
        Task: IF
        AS path: I

```

fe80::280:42ff:fe10:f179/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)

\*Direct Preference: 0

Next hop type: Interface  
 Next-hop reference count: 1  
 Next hop: via lo0.0, selected  
 State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>  
 Local AS: 64496  
 Age: 1:34:07  
 Task: IF  
 AS path: I

ff02::2/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel ff02::2/128 -> {}

\*PIM Preference: 0

Next-hop reference count: 18  
 State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>  
 Local AS: 64496  
 Age: 1:34:08  
 Task: PIM Recv6  
 Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT  
 AS path: I

ff02::d/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel ff02::d/128 -> {}

\*PIM Preference: 0

Next-hop reference count: 18  
 State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>  
 Local AS: 64496  
 Age: 1:34:08  
 Task: PIM Recv6  
 Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT  
 AS path: I

ff02::16/128 (1 entry, 1 announced)

TSI:

KRT in-kernel ff02::16/128 -> {}

\*MLD Preference: 0

Next-hop reference count: 18  
 State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>  
 Local AS: 64496

```

Age: 1:34:06
Task: MLD
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I

```

```
private.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
fe80::280:42ff:fe10:f179/128 (1 entry, 0 announced)
```

```

*Direct Preference: 0
  Next hop type: Interface
  Next-hop reference count: 1
  Next hop: via lo0.16385, selected
  State: <Active NoReadvrt Int>
  Age: 1:34:07
  Task: IF
  AS path: I

```

```
green.l2vpn.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
203.0.113.103:1:3:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
```

```

*BGP   Preference: 170/-101
      Route Distinguisher: 203.0.113.103:1
      Next-hop reference count: 7
      Source: 203.0.113.103
      Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.103
      Indirect next hop: 2 no-forward
      State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
      Local AS:   64496 Peer AS:   64496
      Age: 1:28:12   Metric2: 1
      Task: BGP_69.203.0.113.103+179
      Announcement bits (1): 0-green-l2vpn
      AS path: I
      Communities: target:11111:1 Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS,
      control flags:, mtu: 0
      Label-base: 800008, range: 8
      Localpref: 100
      Router ID: 203.0.113.103
      Primary Routing Table bgp.l2vpn.0

```

```
203.0.113.152:1:1:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
```

```
TSI:
```

```
Page 0 idx 0 Type 1 val 8699540
```

```
*L2VPN Preference: 170/-1
```



```

        Next-hop reference count: 5
        Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.152
        Indirect next hop: 0 -
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Age: 1:34:03    Metric2: 1
        Task: green-l2vpn
        Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
        AS path: I
        Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:Site-Down,
mtu: 0
        Label-base: 800016, range: 8, status-vector: 0x9F

203.0.113.152:1:5:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0 Type 1 val 8699528
    *L2VPN Preference: 170/-101
        Next-hop reference count: 5
        Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.152
        Indirect next hop: 0 -
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Age: 1:34:03    Metric2: 1
        Task: green-l2vpn
        Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
        AS path: I
        Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:, mtu: 0
        Label-base: 800008, range: 8, status-vector: 0x9F

...

l2circuit.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

TSI:

203.0.113.163:CtrlWord:4:3:Local/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *L2CKT Preference: 7
        Next hop: via so-1/1/2.0 weight 1, selected
        Label-switched-path my-lsp
        Label operation: Push 100000[0]
        Protocol next hop: 203.0.113.163 Indirect next hop: 86af000 296
        State: <Active Int>
        Local AS:    64499
        Age: 10:21
        Task: l2 circuit

```

```

Announcement bits (1): 0-LDP
AS path: I
VC Label 100000, MTU 1500, VLAN ID 512

203.0.113.55/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT queued (pending) add
  198.51.100.0/24 -> {Push 300112}
    *BGP   Preference: 170/-101
           Next hop type: Router
           Address: 0x925c208
           Next-hop reference count: 2
           Source: 203.0.113.9
           Next hop: 203.0.113.9 via ge-1/2/0.15, selected
           Label operation: Push 300112
           Label TTL action: prop-ttl
           State: <Active Ext>
           Local AS: 64509 Peer AS: 65539
           Age: 1w0d 23:06:56
           AIGP: 25
           Task: BGP_65539.203.0.113.9+56732
           Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
           AS path: 65539 64508 I
           Accepted
           Route Label: 300112
           Localpref: 100
           Router ID: 213.0.113.99

```

### show route extensive (BGP-SRTE routes)

```

user@host> show route extensive
inet.0: 22 destinations, 23 routes (21 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
9.9.9.9-1 <c>/64 (1 entry, 0 announced):
  **SPRING-TE Preference: 8
           Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
           Address: 0xdc33080
           Next-hop reference count: 1
           Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
           Next hop: 1.2.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, selected
           Label element ptr: 0xdf671d0

```

```

Label parent element ptr: 0x0
Label element references: 11
Label element child references: 0
Label element lsp id: 0
Session Id: 0x0
Protocol next hop: 299920
Label operation: Push 800040
Label TTL action: prop-ttl
Load balance label: Label 800040: None;
Composite next hop: 0xcd4f950 - INH Session ID: 0x0
Indirect next hop: 0xdc99a84 - INH Session ID: 0x0 Weight 0x1
State: <Active Int>
Local AS: 100
Age: 5d 17:37:19 Metric: 1 Metric2: 16777215
Validation State: unverified
Task: SPRING-TE
AS path:
SRTE Policy State:
SR Preference/Override: 200/100
Tunnel Source: Static configuration
Composite next hops: 1
    Protocol next hop: 299920 Metric: 0
    Label operation: Push 800040
    Label TTL action: prop-ttl
    Load balance label: Label 800040: None;
    Composite next hop: 0xcd4f950 - INH Session ID: 0x0
    Indirect next hop: 0xdc99a84 - INH Session ID: 0x0 Weight 0x1
    Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
        Next hop type: Router
        Next hop: 1.2.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
        Session Id: 0x0
        299920 /52 Originating RIB: mpls.0
        Metric: 0 Node path count: 1
        Forwarding nexthops: 1
            Next hop type: Router
            Next hop: 1.2.2.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
            Session Id: 0x141

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

DeletePending flag added to the command output in Junos OS Release 19.4R1.

## show route forwarding-table

### IN THIS SECTION

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## 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 vprn>
```

## 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 vprn>
```

## 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

<b>none</b>	Display the routes in the forwarding tables. By default, the <code>show route forwarding-table</code> command does not display information about private, or internal, forwarding tables.
<b>detail   extensive   summary</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Display routing table entries for all forwarding tables, including private, or internal, tables.
<b>bridge-domain (all   bridge-domain-name)</b>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display route entries for all bridge domains or the specified bridge domain.
<b>ccc interface-name</b>	(Optional) Display route entries for the specified circuit cross-connect interface.
<b>destination destination-prefix</b>	(Optional) Destination prefix.
<b>family family</b>	(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.
<b>interface-name interface-name</b>	(Optional) Display routing table entries for the specified interface.
<b>label name</b>	(Optional) Display route entries for the specified label.
<b>lcc number</b>	(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.

<b>learning-vlan-id</b> <i>learning-vlan-id</i>	(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display learned information for all VLANs or for the specified VLAN.
<b>matching</b> <i>matching</i>	(Optional) Display routing table entries matching the specified prefix or prefix length.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Display routing table entries for multicast routes.
<b>table</b>	(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 <code>show route instance</code> command.
<b>vlan</b> (all   <i>vlan-name</i> )	(Optional) Display information for all VLANs or for the specified VLAN.
<b>vpn</b> <i>vpn</i>	(Optional) Display routing table entries for a specified VPN.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

Table 40 on page 1198 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 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Logical system	Name of the logical system. This field is displayed if you specify the table <i>logical-system-name/routing-instance-name</i> option on a device that is configured for and supports logical systems.	All levels
Routing table	Name of the routing table (for example, inet, inet6, mpls).	All levels



Table 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Enabled protocols	<p>The features and protocols that have been enabled for a given routing table. This field can contain the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BUM hashing—BUM hashing is enabled.</li> <li>• MAC Stats—Mac Statistics is enabled.</li> <li>• Bridging—Routing instance is a normal layer 2 bridge.</li> <li>• No VLAN—No VLANs are associated with the bridge domain.</li> <li>• All VLANs—The <code>vlan-id all</code> statement has been enabled for this bridge domain.</li> <li>• Single VLAN—Single VLAN ID is associated with the bridge domain.</li> <li>• MAC action drop—New MACs will be dropped when the MAC address limit is reached.</li> <li>• Dual VLAN—Dual VLAN tags are associated with the bridge domain</li> <li>• No local switching—No local switching is enabled for this routing instance..</li> <li>• Learning disabled—Layer 2 learning is disabled for this routing instance.</li> <li>• MAC limit reached—The maximum number of MAC addresses that was configured for this routing instance has been reached.</li> <li>• VPLS—The VPLS protocol is enabled.</li> <li>• No IRB I2-copy—The <code>no-irb-layer-2-copy</code> feature is enabled for this routing instance.</li> <li>• ACKed by all peers—All peers have acknowledged this routing instance.</li> </ul>	All levels

Table 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BUM Pruning—BUM pruning is enabled on the VPLS instance.</li> <li>• Def BD VXLAN—VXLAN is enabled for the default bridge domain.</li> <li>• EVPN—EVPN protocol is enabled for this routing instance.</li> <li>• Def BD OVSDb—Open vSwitch Database (OVSDb) is enabled on the default bridge domain.</li> <li>• Def BD Ingress replication—VXLAN ingress node replication is enabled on the default bridge domain.</li> <li>• L2 backhaul—Layer 2 backhaul is enabled.</li> <li>• FRR optimize—Fast reroute optimization</li> <li>• MAC pinning—MAC pinning is enabled for this bridge domain.</li> <li>• MAC Aging Timer—The MAC table aging time is set per routing instance.</li> <li>• EVPN VXLAN—This routing instance supports EVPN with VXLAN encapsulation.</li> <li>• PBBN—This routing instance is configured as a provider backbone bridged network.</li> <li>• PBN—This routing instance is configured as a provider bridge network.</li> <li>• ETREE—The ETREE protocol is enabled on this EVPN routing instance.</li> <li>• ARP/NDP suppression—EVPN ARP NDP suppression is enabled in this routing instance.</li> <li>• Def BD EVPN VXLAN—EVPN VXLAN is enabled for the default bridge domain.</li> </ul>	

Table 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPLS control word—Control word is enabled for this MPLS routing instance.</li> </ul>	
Address family	Address family (for example, IP, IPv6, ISO, MPLS, and VPLS).	All levels
Destination	Destination of the route.	detail extensive
Route Type (Type)	<p>How the route was placed into the forwarding table. When the detail keyword is used, the route type might be abbreviated (as shown in parentheses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cloned (clon)—(TCP or multicast only) Cloned route.</li> <li>destination (dest)—Remote addresses directly reachable through an interface.</li> <li>destination down (iddn)—Destination route for which the interface is unreachable.</li> <li>interface cloned (ifcl)—Cloned route for which the interface is unreachable.</li> <li>route down (ifdn)—Interface route for which the interface is unreachable.</li> <li>ignore (ignr)—Ignore this route.</li> <li>interface (intf)—Installed as a result of configuring an interface.</li> <li>permanent (perm)—Routes installed by the kernel when the routing table is initialized.</li> <li>user—Routes installed by the routing protocol process or as a result of the configuration.</li> </ul>	All levels

Table 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Route Reference (RtRef)	Number of routes to reference.	detail extensive
Flags	Route type flags: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none—No flags are enabled.</li> <li>• accounting—Route has accounting enabled.</li> <li>• cached—Cache route.</li> <li>• incoming-iface <i>interface-number</i>—Check against incoming interface.</li> <li>• prefix load balance—Load balancing is enabled for this prefix.</li> <li>• rt nh decoupled—Route has been decoupled from the next hop to the destination.</li> <li>• sent to PFE—Route has been sent to the Packet Forwarding Engine.</li> <li>• static—Static route.</li> </ul>	extensive
Next hop	IP address of the next hop to the destination.  <b>NOTE:</b> For static routes that use point-to-point (P2P) outgoing interfaces, the next-hop address is not displayed in the output.	detail extensive

Table 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields *(Continued)*

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Next hop Type (Type)	<p>Next-hop type. When the detail keyword is used, the next-hop type might be abbreviated (as indicated in parentheses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• broadcast (bcst)—Broadcast.</li> <li>• deny—Deny.</li> <li>• discard (dscd) —Discard.</li> <li>• hold—Next hop is waiting to be resolved into a unicast or multicast type.</li> <li>• indexed (idxd)—Indexed next hop.</li> <li>• indirect (indr)—Indirect next hop.</li> <li>• local (locl)—Local address on an interface.</li> <li>• routed multicast (mcrt)—Regular multicast next hop.</li> <li>• multicast (mcst)—Wire multicast next hop (limited to the LAN).</li> <li>• multicast discard (mdsc)—Multicast discard.</li> <li>• multicast group (mgrp)—Multicast group member.</li> <li>• receive (recv)—Receive.</li> <li>• reject (rjct)—Discard. An ICMP unreachable message was sent.</li> <li>• resolve (rslv)—Resolving the next hop.</li> <li>• unicast (ucst)—Unicast.</li> <li>• unilist (ulst)—List of unicast next hops. A packet sent to this next hop goes to any next hop in the list.</li> <li>• VxLAN Local—EVPN Type 5 route in kernel.</li> </ul>	detail extensive

Table 40: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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	loc1	607	2	
172.16.1.1/32	iddn	0	172.16.1.1	loc1	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	loc1	615	2	
10.0.0.1/32	dest	0	10.0.0.1	loc1	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	loc1	611	2	
10.1.1.1/32	iddn	0	10.1.1.1	loc1	611	2	
10.1.1.255/32	iddn	0	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	bcst	609	1	ge-2/0/1.0
10.209.0.0/16	user	0	10.209.63.254	ucst	419	20	fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/16	user	1	0:12:1e:ca:98:0	ucst	419	20	fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/18	intf	0		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	loc1	417	2	
10.209.2.131/32	dest	0	10.209.2.131	loc1	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 (EVPN Type 5 route with Type 2 and Type 5 route coexistence)

```
user@device> show route forwarding-table destination 10.1.1.20 table vrf1 extensive
```

Routing table: vrf1.inet [Index 9]

Internet:

Destination: 10.1.1.20/32

Route type: user

Route reference: 0

Route interface-index: 0

Multicast RPF nh index: 0

P2mpidx: 0

Flags: sent to PFE, VxLAN Local

```

Next-hop:
Next-hop type: composite          Index: 2694    Reference: 7
Next-hop type: indirect          Index: 524326 Reference: 2
Next-hop type: unilist           Index: 524288 Reference: 5
Next-hop: 10.1.1.1
Next-hop type: unicast           Index: 1724    Reference: 15
Next-hop interface: xe-0/0/1.0   Weight: 0x0
Next-hop: 10.1.1.4 Next-hop type: unicast          Index: 1725    Reference: 15
Next-hop interface: xe-0/0/4.0   Weight: 0x0

```

### 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;
    }
  }
}

```

### 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.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [show route instance](#) | **1218**

## show route hidden

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1209](#)
- [Description | 1209](#)
- [Options | 1209](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1209](#)
- [Output Fields | 1210](#)
- [Sample Output | 1210](#)
- [Release Information | 1213](#)

### Syntax

```
show route hidden
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Description

Display only hidden route information. A hidden route is unusable, even if it is the best path.

### Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to <i>brief</i> .
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

### Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

For information about output fields, see the output field table 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 hidden`

```
user@host> show route hidden
inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
127.0.0.1/32      [Direct/0] 04:26:38
                  > via lo0.0

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.5.5.5/32      [BGP/170] 03:44:10, localpref 100, from 10.4.4.4
                  AS path: 100 I
                  Unusable
10.12.1.0/24     [BGP/170] 03:44:10, localpref 100, from 10.4.4.4
                  AS path: 100 I
                  Unusable
10.12.80.4/30    [BGP/170] 03:44:10, localpref 100, from 10.4.4.4
                  AS path: I
                  Unusable
...
```

### `show route hidden detail`

```
user@host> show route hidden detail

inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
127.0.0.1/32 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    Direct Preference: 0
```

```

Next hop type: Interface
Next-hop reference count: 1
Next hop: via lo0.0, selected
State: <Hidden Martian Int>
Local AS:      1
Age: 4:27:37
Task: IF
AS path: I

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
Restart Complete

10.5.5.5/32 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    BGP   Preference: 170/-101
          Route Distinguisher: 10.4.4.4:4
          Next hop type: Unusable
          Next-hop reference count: 6
          State: <Secondary Hidden Int Ext>
          Local AS:      1 Peer AS:      1
          Age: 3:45:09
          Task: BGP_1.10.4.4.4+2493
          AS path: 100 I
          Communities: target:1:999
          VPN Label: 100064
          Localpref: 100
          Router ID: 10.4.4.4
          Primary Routing Table bgp.l3vpn.0

...

```

### show route hidden extensive

The output for the `show route hidden extensive` command is identical to that of the `show route hidden detail` command. For sample output, see ["show route hidden detail" on page 1210](#).

### show route hidden terse

```
user@host> show route hidden terse
```

inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)

Restart Complete

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

A Destination	P Prf	Metric 1	Metric 2	Next hop	AS path
127.0.0.1/32	D 0			>100.0	

private1\_\_inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)

Restart Complete

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

A Destination	P Prf	Metric 1	Metric 2	Next hop	AS path
10.5.5.5/32	B 170	100		Unusable	100 I
10.12.1.0/24	B 170	100		Unusable	100 I
10.12.80.4/30	B 170	100		Unusable	I

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

Restart Complete

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

Restart Complete

bgp.l3vpn.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (0 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)

Restart Complete

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, \* = Both

A Destination	P Prf	Metric 1	Metric 2	Next hop	AS path
10.4.4.4:4:10.5.5.5/32					
	B 170	100		Unusable	100 I
10.4.4.4:4:10.12.1.0/24					
	B 170	100		Unusable	100 I
10.4.4.4:4:10.12.80.4/30					
	B 170	100		Unusable	I

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

Restart Complete

private1\_\_inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">show route   1099</a>
<a href="#">show route detail   1130</a>
<a href="#">show route extensive   1171</a>
<a href="#">show route terse   1271</a>
<a href="#">Understanding Hidden Routes</a>

## show route inactive-path

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1213](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1214](#)
- [Description | 1214](#)
- [Options | 1214](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1214](#)
- [Output Fields | 1214](#)
- [Sample Output | 1214](#)
- [Release Information | 1218](#)

## Syntax

```
show route inactive-path  
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route inactive-path
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

### Description

Display routes for destinations that have no active route. An inactive route is a route that was not selected as the best path.

### Options

<b>none</b>	Display all inactive routes.
<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to brief.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

### Required Privilege Level

view

### 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 inactive-path`

```
user@host> show route inactive-path

inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```



```

10.12.100.12/30      [OSPF/10] 03:57:28, metric 1
                    > via so-0/3/0.0

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.0/8          [Direct/0] 04:39:56
                    > via fxp1.0

red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.12.80.0/30       [BGP/170] 04:38:17, localpref 100
                    AS path: 100 I
                    > to 10.12.80.1 via ge-6/3/2.0

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

bgp.l3vpn.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (0 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
Restart Complete

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

private1__inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

### show route inactive-path detail

```

user@host> show route inactive-path detail

inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete

10.12.100.12/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
      OSPF      Preference: 10

```

```

Next-hop reference count: 1
Next hop: via so-0/3/0.0, selected
State: <Int>
Inactive reason: Route Preference
Local AS:      1
Age: 3:58:24   Metric: 1
Area: 0.0.0.0
Task: OSPF
AS path: I

```

```
private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
10.0.0.0/8 (2 entries, 0 announced)
```

```

Direct Preference: 0
Next hop type: Interface
Next-hop reference count: 1
Next hop: via fxp1.0, selected
State: <NotBest Int>
Inactive reason: No difference
Age: 4:40:52
Task: IF
AS path: I

```

```
red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
10.12.80.0/30 (2 entries, 1 announced)
```

```

BGP Preference: 170/-101
Next-hop reference count: 6
Source: 10.12.80.1
Next hop: 10.12.80.1 via ge-6/3/2.0, selected
State: <Ext>
Inactive reason: Route Preference
Peer AS: 100
Age: 4:39:13
Task: BGP_100.10.12.80.1+179
AS path: 100 I
Localpref: 100
Router ID: 10.0.0.0

```

## show route inactive-path extensive

The output for the `show route inactive-path extensive` command is identical to that of the `show route inactive-path detail` command.

## show route inactive-path terse

```
user@host> show route inactive-path terse
```

```
inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

A Destination	P Prf	Metric 1	Metric 2	Next hop	AS path
10.12.100.12/30	0 10	1		>so-0/3/0.0	

```
private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

A Destination	P Prf	Metric 1	Metric 2	Next hop	AS path
10.0.0.0/8	D 0			>fxp1.0	

```
red.inet.0: 6 destinations, 8 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

A Destination	P Prf	Metric 1	Metric 2	Next hop	AS path
10.12.80.0/30	B 170	100		>10.12.80.1	100 I

```
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
bgp.l3vpn.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (0 active, 0 holddown, 3 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
Restart Complete
```

```
private1___.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route | 1099](#)

*show route active-path*

[show route detail | 1130](#)

[show route extensive | 1171](#)

[show route terse | 1271](#)

## show route instance

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1219](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches and QFX Series\) | 1219](#)
- [Description | 1219](#)
- [Options | 1219](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1219](#)
- [Output Fields | 1220](#)
- [Sample Output | 1222](#)
- [Release Information | 1224](#)

## Syntax

```
show route instance
<brief | detail | summary>
<instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<operational>
```

## Syntax (EX Series Switches and QFX Series)

```
show route instance
<brief | detail | summary>
<instance-name>
<operational>
```

## Description

Display routing instance information.

## Options

<b>none</b>	(Same as brief) Display standard information about all routing instances.
<b>brief   detail   summary</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to brief. (These options are not available with the operational keyword.)
<b><i>instance-name</i></b>	(Optional) Display information for all routing instances whose name begins with this string (for example, cust1, cust11, and cust111 are all displayed when you run the show route instance cust1 command).
<b>logical-system (all   logical-system-name)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b>operational</b>	(Optional) Display operational routing instances.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## Output Fields

Table 41 on page 1220 lists the output fields for the `show route instance` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 41: show route instance Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Instance or <i>instance-name</i>	Name of the routing instance.	All levels
Operational Routing Instances	(operational keyword only) Names of all operational routing instances.	—
Type	Type of routing instance: forwarding, l2vpn, no-forwarding, vpls, virtual-router, or vrf.	All levels
State	State of the routing instance: active or inactive.	brief detail none
Interfaces	Name of interfaces belonging to this routing instance.	brief detail none
Restart State	Status of graceful restart for this instance: Pending or Complete.	detail
Path selection timeout	Maximum amount of time, in seconds, remaining until graceful restart is declared complete. The default is 300.	detail
Tables	Tables (and number of routes) associated with this routing instance.	brief detail none
Route-distinguisher	Unique route distinguisher associated with this routing instance.	detail

Table 41: show route instance Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Vrf-import	VPN routing and forwarding instance import policy name.	detail
Vrf-export	VPN routing and forwarding instance export policy name.	detail
Vrf-import-target	VPN routing and forwarding instance import target community name.	detail
Vrf-export-target	VPN routing and forwarding instance export target community name.	detail
Vrf-edge-protection-id	Context identifier configured for edge-protection.	detail
Fast-reroute-priority	Fast reroute priority setting for a VPLS routing instance: high, medium, or low. The default is low.	detail
Restart State	Restart state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pending:<i>protocol-name</i>—List of protocols that have not yet completed graceful restart for this routing table.</li> <li>• Complete—All protocols have restarted for this routing table.</li> </ul>	detail
Primary rib	Primary table for this routing instance.	brief none summary
Active/holddown/ hidden	Number of active, hold-down, and hidden routes.	All levels

## Sample Output

### show route instance

```

user@host> show route instance
Instance          Type
Primary RIB
Active/holddown/hidden
master            forwarding
inet.0            16/0/1
iso.0             1/0/0
mpls.0            0/0/0
inet6.0           2/0/0
l2circuit.0       0/0/0
__juniper_private1__ forwarding
__juniper_private1__inet.0 12/0/0
__juniper_private1__inet6.0 1/0/0

```

### show route instance detail (VPLS Routing Instance)

```

user@host> show route instance detail test-vpls
test-vpls:
Router ID: 0.0.0.0
Type: vpls          State: Active
Interfaces:
lsi.1048833
lsi.1048832
fe-0/1/0.513
Route-distinguisher: 10.255.37.65:1
Vrf-import: [ __vrf-import-test-vpls-internal__ ]
Vrf-export: [ __vrf-export-test-vpls-internal__ ]
Vrf-import-target: [ target:300:1 ]
Vrf-export-target: [ target:300:1 ]
Vrf-edge-protection-id: 166.1.3.1 Fast-reroute-priority: high
Tables:
test-vpls.l2vpn.0      : 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```



**show route instance operational**

```
user@host> show route instance operational
```

```
Operational Routing Instances:
```

```
master
default
```

**show route instance summary**

```
user@host> show route instance summary
```

Instance	Type	Primary rib	Active/holddown/hidden
master	forwarding		
		inet.0	15/0/1
		iso.0	1/0/0
		mpls.0	35/0/0
		l3vpn.0	0/0/0
		inet6.0	2/0/0
		l2vpn.0	0/0/0
		l2circuit.0	0/0/0
BGP-INET	vrf		
		BGP-INET.inet.0	5/0/0
		BGP-INET.iso.0	0/0/0
		BGP-INET.inet6.0	0/0/0
BGP-L	vrf		
		BGP-L.inet.0	5/0/0
		BGP-L.iso.0	0/0/0
		BGP-L.mpls.0	4/0/0
		BGP-L.inet6.0	0/0/0
L2VPN	l2vpn		
		L2VPN.inet.0	0/0/0
		L2VPN.iso.0	0/0/0
		L2VPN.inet6.0	0/0/0
		L2VPN.l2vpn.0	2/0/0
LDP	vrf		
		LDP.inet.0	4/0/0
		LDP.iso.0	0/0/0
		LDP.mpls.0	0/0/0
		LDP.inet6.0	0/0/0
		LDP.l2circuit.0	0/0/0

OSPF	vrf	OSPF.inet.0	7/0/0
		OSPF.iso.0	0/0/0
		OSPF.inet6.0	0/0/0
RIP	vrf	RIP.inet.0	6/0/0
		RIP.iso.0	0/0/0
		RIP.inet6.0	0/0/0
STATIC	vrf	STATIC.inet.0	4/0/0
		STATIC.iso.0	0/0/0
		STATIC.inet6.0	0/0/0

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [Example: Transporting IPv6 Traffic Across IPv4 Using Filter-Based Tunneling](#)
- Example: Configuring the Helper Capability Mode for OSPFv3 Graceful Restart*

show route next-hop

IN THIS SECTION

- Syntax | 1225
- Syntax (EX Series Switches) | 1225
- Description | 1225
- Options | 1225
- Required Privilege Level | 1225
- Output Fields | 1225
- Sample Output | 1226
- Release Information | 1227

Syntax

```
show route next-hop next-hop
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route next-hop next-hop
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

Description

Display the entries in the routing table that are being sent to the specified next-hop address.

Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b><i>next-hop</i></b>	Next-hop address.

Required Privilege Level

view

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 next-hop

```

user@host> show route next-hop 192.168.71.254

inet.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
172.16.0.0/12    *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.0.0/16   *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.102.0/23 *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
207.17.136.0/24  *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0
207.17.136.192/32 *[Static/5] 06:26:25
                  > to 192.168.71.254 via fxp0.0

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

red.inet.0: 4 destinations, 5 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

private1__inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

show route next-hop terse

```
user@host> show route next-hop 192.168.71.254 terse

inet.0: 25 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Restart Complete
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1  Metric 2  Next hop      AS path
* 10.10.0.0/16      S   5                >192.168.71.254
* 10.209.0.0/16     S   5                >192.168.71.254
* 172.16.0.0/12     S   5                >192.168.71.254
* 192.168.0.0/16    S   5                >192.168.71.254
* 192.168.102.0/23  S   5                >192.168.71.254
* 207.17.136.0/24   S   5                >192.168.71.254
* 207.17.136.192/32 S   5                >192.168.71.254

private1___.inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

red.inet.0: 4 destinations, 5 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete
private1___.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">show route   1099</a>
<a href="#">show route detail   1130</a>

[show route extensive | 1171](#)

[show route terse | 1271](#)

## show route output

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1228](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1228](#)
- [Description | 1228](#)
- [Options | 1229](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1229](#)
- [Output Fields | 1229](#)
- [Sample Output | 1229](#)
- [Release Information | 1231](#)

### Syntax

```
show route output (address ip-address | interface interface-name)
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route output (address ip-address | interface interface-name)
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

### Description

Display the entries in the routing table learned through static routes and interior gateway protocols that are to be sent out the interface with either the specified IP address or specified name.

To view routes advertised to a neighbor or received from a neighbor for the BGP protocol, use the `show route advertising-protocol bgp` and `show route receive-protocol bgp` commands instead.

## Options

<b>address</b> <i>ip-address</i>	Display entries in the routing table that are to be sent out the interface with the specified IP address.
<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to brief.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-name</i>	Display entries in the routing table that are to be sent out the interface with the specified name.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## 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 output address

```
user@host> show route output address 172.16.36.1/24

inet.0: 28 destinations, 30 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.16.36.0/24      *[Direct/0] 00:19:56
                   > via so-0/1/2.0
                   [OSPF/10] 00:19:55, metric 1
                   > via so-0/1/2.0
```

```

private1___.inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

private1___.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

### show route output address detail

```

user@host> show route output address 172.16.36.1 detail

inet.0: 28 destinations, 30 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
172.16.36.0/24 (2 entries, 0 announced)
    *Direct Preference: 0
        Next hop type: Interface
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via so-0/1/2.0, selected
        State: <Active Int>
        Age: 23:00
        Task: IF
        AS path: I
    OSPF Preference: 10
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: via so-0/1/2.0, selected
        State: <Int>
        Inactive reason: Route Preference
        Age: 22:59      Metric: 1
        Area: 0.0.0.0
        Task: OSPF
        AS path: I

private1___.inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```



```
private1___.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

## show route output address extensive

The output for the `show route output address extensive` command is identical to that of the `show route output address detail` command. For sample output, see ["show route output address detail" on page 1230](#).

## show route output address terse

```
user@host> show route output address 172.16.36.1 terse

inet.0: 28 destinations, 30 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1   Metric 2   Next hop      AS path
* 172.16.36.0/24    D   0                >so-0/1/2.0
                   0 10         1                >so-0/1/2.0

private1___.inet.0: 2 destinations, 3 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

private1___.inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route | 1099](#)

[show route detail | 1130](#)

[show route extensive | 1171](#)

[show route terse | 1271](#)

## show route protocol

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Syntax | 1232](#)
- [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) | 1232](#)
- [Description | 1232](#)
- [Options | 1233](#)
- [Required Privilege Level | 1234](#)
- [Output Fields | 1234](#)
- [Sample Output | 1234](#)
- [Release Information | 1239](#)

### Syntax

```
show route protocol protocol  
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>  
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route protocol protocol  
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

### Description

Display the route entries in the routing table that were learned from a particular protocol.

## Options

**brief | detail |  
extensive | terse**

(Optional) Display the specified level of output. If you do not specify a level of output, the system defaults to brief.

**logical-system  
(all | *logical-  
system-name*)  
*protocol***

(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Protocol from which the route was learned:

- access—Access route for use by DHCP application
- access-internal—Access-internal route for use by DHCP application
- aggregate—Locally generated aggregate route
- arp—Route learned through the Address Resolution Protocol
- atmvpn—Asynchronous Transfer Mode virtual private network
- bgp—Border Gateway Protocol
- ccc—Circuit cross-connect
- direct—Directly connected route
- dvmrp—Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol
- esis—End System-to-Intermediate System
- flow—Locally defined flow-specification route
- frr—Precomputed protection route or backup route used when a link goes down
- isis—Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System
- ldp—Label Distribution Protocol
- l2circuit—Layer 2 circuit
- l2vpn—Layer 2 virtual private network
- local—Local address
- mpls—Multiprotocol Label Switching
- msdp—Multicast Source Discovery Protocol

- ospf—Open Shortest Path First versions 2 and 3
- ospf2—Open Shortest Path First versions 2 only
- ospf3—Open Shortest Path First version 3 only
- pim—Protocol Independent Multicast
- rip—Routing Information Protocol
- ripng—Routing Information Protocol next generation
- rsvp—Resource Reservation Protocol
- rtarget—Local route target virtual private network
- static—Statically defined route
- tunnel—Dynamic tunnel
- vpn—Virtual private network

**NOTE:** EX Series switches run a subset of these protocols. See the switch CLI for details.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## 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 protocol access

```
user@host> show route protocol access
inet.0: 30380 destinations, 30382 routes (30379 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```

13.160.0.3/32      *[Access/13] 00:00:09
                   > to 13.160.0.2 via fe-0/0/0.0
13.160.0.4/32      *[Access/13] 00:00:09
                   > to 13.160.0.2 via fe-0/0/0.0
13.160.0.5/32      *[Access/13] 00:00:09
                   > to 13.160.0.2 via fe-0/0/0.0

```

## show route protocol arp

```

user@host> show route protocol arp
inet.0: 43 destinations, 43 routes (42 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)

inet.3: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

cust1.inet.0: 1033 destinations, 2043 routes (1033 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

20.20.1.3/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:35, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.4/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:35, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.5/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:32, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.6/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:34, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.7/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:35, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.8/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:35, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.9/32      [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:35, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.10/32     [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:35, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.11/32     [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:33, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.12/32     [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:33, from 20.20.1.1
                   Unusable
20.20.1.13/32     [ARP/4294967293] 00:04:33, from 20.20.1.1

```

Unusable

...

## show route protocol bgp

```
user@host> show route protocol bgp 192.168.64.0/21
inet.0: 335832 destinations, 335833 routes (335383 active, 0 holddown, 450 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.64.0/21      *[BGP/170] 6d 10:41:16, localpref 100, from 192.168.69.71
                    AS path: 10458 14203 2914 4788 4788 I
                    > to 192.168.167.254 via fxp0.0
```

## show route protocol direct

```
user@host> show route protocol direct

inet.0: 335843 destinations, 335844 routes (335394 active, 0 holddown, 450 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

172.16.8.0/24       *[Direct/0] 17w0d 10:31:49
                    > via fe-1/3/1.0
10.255.165.1/32    *[Direct/0] 25w4d 04:13:18
                    > via lo0.0
172.16.30.0/24     *[Direct/0] 17w0d 23:06:26
                    > via fe-1/3/2.0
192.168.164.0/22   *[Direct/0] 25w4d 04:13:20
                    > via fxp0.0

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.5001/152
                    *[Direct/0] 25w4d 04:13:21
                    > via lo0.0

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2001:db8::10:255:165:1/128
```

```

*[Direct/0] 25w4d 04:13:21
  > via lo0.0
fe80::2a0:a5ff:fe12:ad7/128
*[Direct/0] 25w4d 04:13:21
  > via lo0.0

```

## show route protocol frr

```

user@host> show route protocol frr
inet.0: 43 destinations, 43 routes (42 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)

inet.3: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

cust1.inet.0: 1033 destinations, 2043 routes (1033 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

20.20.1.3/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:38, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.3 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.4/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:38, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.4 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.5/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:35, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.5 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.6/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:37, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.6 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.7/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:38, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.7 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.8/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:38, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.8 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.9/32      *[FRR/200] 00:05:38, from 20.20.1.1
                  > to 20.20.1.9 via ge-4/1/0.0
                  to 10.10.15.1 via ge-0/2/4.0, Push 16, Push 299792(top)
20.20.1.10/32     *[FRR/200] 00:05:38, from 20.20.1.1
...

```

**show route protocol ldp**

```

user@host> show route protocol ldp
inet.0: 12 destinations, 13 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.16.1/32    *[LDP/9] 1d 23:03:35, metric 1
                  > via t1-4/0/0.0, Push 100000
192.168.17.1/32    *[LDP/9] 1d 23:03:35, metric 1
                  > via t1-4/0/0.0

private1__inet.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

100064            *[LDP/9] 1d 23:03:35, metric 1
                  > via t1-4/0/0.0, Pop
100064(S=0)       *[LDP/9] 1d 23:03:35, metric 1
                  > via t1-4/0/0.0, Pop
100080            *[LDP/9] 1d 23:03:35, metric 1
                  > via t1-4/0/0.0, Swap 100000

```

**show route protocol ospf (Layer 3 VPN)**

```

user@host> show route protocol ospf
inet.0: 40 destinations, 40 routes (39 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.39.1.4/30      *[OSPF/10] 00:05:18, metric 4
                  > via t3-3/2/0.0
10.39.1.8/30      [OSPF/10] 00:05:18, metric 2
                  > via t3-3/2/0.0
10.255.14.171/32  *[OSPF/10] 00:05:18, metric 4
                  > via t3-3/2/0.0
10.255.14.179/32  *[OSPF/10] 00:05:18, metric 2
                  > via t3-3/2/0.0
172.16.233.5/32   *[OSPF/10] 20:25:55, metric 1

```



```

VPN-AB.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.39.1.16/30      [OSPF/10] 00:05:43, metric 1
                  > via so-0/2/2.0
10.255.14.173/32  *[OSPF/10] 00:05:43, metric 1
                  > via so-0/2/2.0
172.16.233.5/32   *[OSPF/10] 20:26:20, metric 1

```

## show route protocol rip

```

user@host> show route protocol rip
inet.0: 26 destinations, 27 routes (25 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

VPN-AB.inet.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.255.14.177/32  *[RIP/100] 20:24:34, metric 2
                  > to 10.39.1.22 via t3-0/2/2.0
172.16.233.9/32   *[RIP/100] 00:03:59, metric 1

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

ospf2 and ospf3 options introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.

ospf2 and ospf3 options introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series switches.

flood option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.

flood option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0 for EX Series switches.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route | 1099](#)

[show route detail | 1130](#)

[show route extensive | 1171](#)

[show route terse | 1271](#)

## show route receive-protocol

### IN THIS SECTION

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### Syntax

```
show route receive-protocol protocol neighbor-address  
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>  
  <logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

### Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route receive-protocol protocol neighbor-address  
  <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

### Description

Display the routing information as it was received through a particular neighbor using a particular dynamic routing protocol.

### Options

<b>brief   detail   extensive   terse</b>	(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
<b>logical-system</b> (all   <i>logical-system-name</i> )	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
<b><i>protocol neighbor-address</i></b>	Protocol transmitting the route (bgp, dvmrp, msdp, pim, rip, or ripng) and address of the neighboring router from which the route entry was received.

### Additional Information

The output displays the selected routes and the attributes with which they were received, but does not show the effects of import policy on the routing attributes.

### Required Privilege Level

view

### Output Fields

[Table 42 on page 1241](#) describes the output fields for the `show route receive-protocol` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 42: show route receive-protocol Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table—for example, inet.0.	All levels
<i>number destinations</i>	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.	All levels

Table 42: show route receive-protocol Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
<i>number</i> routes	<p>Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active</li> <li>• holddown (routes that are in pending state before being declared inactive)</li> <li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy)</li> </ul>	All levels
Prefix	Destination prefix.	none brief
MED	Multiple exit discriminator value included in the route.	none brief
<i>destination-prefix</i> (entry, announced)	Destination prefix. 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.	detail extensive
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 may be displayed for a route. Neither of these flags are displayed at the same time as the Stale (ordinary GR stale) flag.	detail extensive
Accepted LongLivedStaleImport	<p>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 may be displayed for a route. Neither of these flags are displayed at the same time as the Stale (ordinary GR stale) flag.</p> <p>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</p>	detail extensive

Table 42: show route receive-protocol Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
ImportAccepted LongLivedStaleImport	<p>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</p> <p>The LongLivedStaleImport flag indicates that the route was marked LLGR-stale when it was received from a peer, or by import policy.</p>	detail extensive
Route Distinguisher	64-bit prefix added to IP subnets to make them unique.	detail extensive
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.	detail extensive
VPN Label	Virtual private network (VPN) label. Packets are sent between CE and PE routing devices by advertising VPN labels. VPN labels transit over either an RSVP or an LDP label-switched path (LSP) tunnel.	detail extensive
Next hop	Next hop to the destination. An angle bracket (>) indicates that the route is the selected route.	All levels
Localpref or Lclpref	Local preference value included in the route.	All levels

Table 42: show route receive-protocol Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
AS path	<p>Autonomous system (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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul> <p>When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [ ]—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 the AS-path merge process, as defined in RFC 4893.</li> <li>• [ ]—If more than one AS number is configured on the router, or if AS path prepending is configured, brackets enclose the local AS number associated with the AS path.</li> <li>• { }—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.</li> <li>• ( )—Parentheses enclose a confederation.</li> <li>• ( [ ] )—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>	All levels
Route Labels	Stack of labels carried in the BGP route update.	detail extensive

**Table 42: show route receive-protocol Output Fields (Continued)**

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Cluster list	(For route reflected output only) Cluster ID sent by the route reflector.	detail extensive
Originator ID	(For route reflected output only) Address of routing device that originally sent the route to the route reflector.	detail extensive
Communities	Community path attribute for the route.	detail extensive
AIGP	Accumulated interior gateway protocol (AIGP) BGP attribute.	detail extensive
Attrset AS	Number, local preference, and path of the AS that originated the route. These values are stored in the Attrset attribute at the originating routing device.	detail extensive
Layer2-info: encaps	Layer 2 encapsulation (for example, VPLS).	detail extensive
control flags	Control flags: none or Site Down.	detail extensive
mtu	Maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the Layer 2 circuit.	detail extensive

## Sample Output

### show route receive-protocol bgp

```

user@host> show route receive-protocol bgp 10.255.245.215

inet.0: 28 destinations, 33 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
Prefix          Next hop          MED      Lclpref    AS path
10.22.1.0/24    10.255.245.215   0        100        I
10.22.2.0/24    10.255.245.215   0        100        I

```

## Show route receive protocol (Segment Routing Traffic Engineering)

```

show route receive protocol bgp 10.1.1.4
bgp.inetcolor.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

* 50-4.4.4.4-1234<sr6>/96 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  Import Accepted
  Distinguisher: 50
  Color: 1234
  Nexthop: 10.1.1.4
  Localpref: 100
  AS path: 3 I
  Communities: target:1.1.1.1:1

inetcolor.0: 6 destinations, 7 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 4.4.4.4-1234<c6>/64 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  Import Accepted
  Color: 1234
  Nexthop: 10.1.1.4
  Localpref: 100
  AS path: 3 I
  Communities: target:1.1.1.1:1

user@host# run show route receive-protocol bgp 5001:1::4
bgp.inet6color.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

* 50-2001:1::4-1234<sr6>/192 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  Import Accepted
  Distinguisher: 50
  Color: 1234
  Nexthop: ::ffff:1.1.1.4
  Localpref: 100
  AS path: 3 I
  Communities: target:1.1.1.1:1

inet6color.0: 6 destinations, 7 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 2001::5-1234<c6>/160 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  Import Accepted
  Color: 1234

```



```
Nexthop: ::ffff:1.1.1.5  
Localpref: 100  
AS path: 3 I  
Communities: target:2:1
```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## show route table

### IN THIS SECTION

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## 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>
```

### 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. This option is only supported on Junos OS.
- 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

### Output Fields

[Table 43 on page 1248](#) describes the output fields for the `show route table` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 43: show route table Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Restart complete	<p>All protocols have restarted for this routing table.</p> <p>Restart state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pending:<i>protocol-name</i>—List of protocols that have not yet completed graceful restart for this routing table.</li> <li>• Complete—All protocols have restarted for this routing table.</li> </ul> <p>For example, if the output shows-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP.inet.0 : 5 routes (4 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden) Restart Pending: OSPF LDP VPN</li> </ul> <p>This indicates that OSPF, LDP, and VPN protocols did not restart for the LDP.inet.0 routing table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vpls_1.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden) Restart Complete</li> </ul> <p>This indicates that all protocols have restarted for the vpls_1.l2vpn.0 routing table.</p>
<i>number</i> destinations	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
<i>number</i> routes	<p>Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active (routes that are active)</li> <li>• holddown (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive)</li> <li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy)</li> </ul>

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
<i>route-destination</i> (entry, announced)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MPLS-label</i>(for example, 80001).</li> <li>• <i>interface-name</i> (for example, ge-1/0/2).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address.control-word-status.encapsulation type.vc-id.source</i> (Layer 2 circuit only; for example, 10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96).</li> <li>• <i>neighbor-address</i>—Address of the neighbor.</li> <li>• <i>control-word-status</i>—Whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: NoCtrlWord or CtrlWord.</li> <li>• <i>encapsulation type</i>—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.</li> <li>• <i>vc-id</i>—Virtual circuit identifier.</li> <li>• <i>source</i>—Source of the advertisement: Local or Remote.</li> <li>• <i>inclusive multicast Ethernet tag route</i>—Type of route destination represented by (for example, 3:100.100.100.10:100::0::10::100.100.100.10/384): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>route distinguisher</i>—(8 octets) Route distinguisher (RD) must be the RD of the EVPN instance (EVI) that is advertising the NLRI.</li> <li>• <i>Ethernet tag ID</i>—(4 octets) Identifier of the Ethernet tag. Can set to 0 or to a valid Ethernet tag value.</li> <li>• <i>IP address length</i>—(1 octet) Length of IP address in bits.</li> <li>• <i>originating router's IP address</i>—(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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
label stacking	<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
[ <i>protocol, preference</i> ]	<p>Protocol from which the route was learned and the preference value for the route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table.</li> <li>• --A hyphen indicates the last active route.</li> <li>• *—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.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
Level	<p>(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.</p>

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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 <a href="#">Table 44 on page 1259</a> .
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	<p>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 <code>Selected</code>. This field can also contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weight</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Balance</b>—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.</li> </ul>

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Label-switched-path <i>lsp-path-name</i>	Name of the LSP used to reach the next hop.
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 <a href="#">Table 45 on page 1261</a> .
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.

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
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	<p>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, <i>n-Resolve inet</i> indicates that the specified route is used for route resolution for next hops found in the routing table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>n</i>—An index used by Juniper Networks customer support only.</li> </ul>



Table 43: show route table Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
AS path	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IIGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• Recorded—The AS path is recorded by the sample process (sampled).</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul> <p>When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [ ]—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.</li> <li>• [ ]—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.</li> <li>• { }—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.</li> <li>• ( )—Parentheses enclose a confederation.</li> <li>• ( [ ] )—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
validation-state	<p>(BGP-learned routes) Validation status of the route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Invalid</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Unknown</b>—Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database.</li> <li>• <b>Unverified</b>—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.</li> <li>• <b>Valid</b>—Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.</li> </ul>
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 43: 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 <a href="#">Table 46 on page 1264</a> 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.

Table 43: show route table Output Fields (Continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
ImportAccepted LongLivedStaleImport	<p>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</p> <p>The LongLivedStaleImport flag indicates that the route was marked LLGR-stale when it was received from a peer, or by import policy.</p>
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.
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 44 on page 1259 describes all possible values for the Next-hop Types output field.

**Table 44: 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).

Table 44: Next-hop Types Output Field Values (*Continued*)

Next-Hop Type	Description
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 next hop.
Routed multicast (mcrt)	Regular multicast next hop.
Router	<p>A specific node or set of nodes to which the routing device forwards packets that match the route prefix.</p> <p>To qualify as a next-hop type router, the route must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must not be a direct or local subnet for the routing device.</li> <li>• Must have a next hop that is directly connected to the routing device.</li> </ul>
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 45 on page 1261 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 45: 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.
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.

Table 45: State Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Value	Description
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).



Table 45: State Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Value	Description
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.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The route is damped.</li> <li>• The route is rejected by an import policy.</li> <li>• The route is unresolved.</li> </ul>

Table 45: State Output Field Values *(Continued)*

Value	Description
Update source	Last tiebreaker is the lowest IP address value.
VxlanLocalRT	Route is an EVPN Type 5 route (IP prefix route).

Table 46 on page 1264 describes the possible values for the Communities output field.

Table 46: Communities Output Field Values

Value	Description
<i>area-number</i>	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: <i>local AS number:link-bandwidth-number</i>	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.
<i>link-bandwidth-number</i>	Link-bandwidth number: from 0 through 4,294,967,295 (bytes per second).
<i>local AS number</i>	Local AS number: from 1 through 65,535.
<i>options</i>	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.

Table 46: Communities Output Field Values (Continued)

Value	Description
origin	(Used with VPNs) Identifies where the route came from.
<i>ospf-route-type</i>	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 <i>area-number:ospf-route-type:options</i> .
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 <i>area-number:ospf-route-type:options</i> .
target	Defines which VPN the route participates in; target has the format <i>32-bit IP address:16-bit number</i> . 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.
evpn-mcast-flags	Identifies the value in the multicast flags extended community and whether snooping is enabled. A value of 0x1 indicates that the route supports IGMP proxy.
evpn-l2-info	Identifies whether Multihomed Proxy MAC and IP Address Route Advertisement is enabled. A value of 0x20 indicates that the proxy bit is set. .  Use the <code>show bridge mac-ip-table extensive</code> statement to determine whether the MAC and IP address route was learned locally or from a PE device.

## Sample Output

### show route table bgp.l2vpn.0

```

user@host> show route table bgp.l2vpn.0
bgp.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.24.1:1:4:1/96
    *[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 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 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 lsdist.0

```

user@host> show route table lsdist.0
lsdist.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

LINK { Local { AS:4 BGP-LS ID:100 IPv4:4.4.4.4 }.{ IPv4:4.4.4.4 } Remote { AS:4 BGP-LS ID:100
IPv4:7.7.7.7 }.{ IPv4:7.7.7.7 } Undefined:0 }/1152
          *[BGP-LS-EPE/170] 00:20:56
          Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:4 BGP-LS ID:100 IPv4:4.4.4.4 }.{ IPv4:4.4.4.4 IfIndex:339 } Remote { AS:4 BGP-
LS ID:100 IPv4:7.7.7.7 }.{ IPv4:7.7.7.7 } Undefined:0 }/1152
          *[BGP-LS-EPE/170] 00:20:56
          Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:4 BGP-LS ID:100 IPv4:4.4.4.4 }.{ IPv4:50.1.1.1 } Remote { AS:4 BGP-LS ID:100
IPv4:5.5.5.5 }.{ IPv4:50.1.1.2 } Undefined:0 }/1152
          *[BGP-LS-EPE/170] 00:20:56
          Fictitious

```

### 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.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 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

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Show route table evpn statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30 for QFX Series switches.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[show route summary](#)

## show route terse

### IN THIS SECTION

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Syntax

```
show route terse
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show route terse
```

Description

Display a high-level summary of the routes in the routing table.

**NOTE:** For BGP routes, the `show route terse` command displays the local preference attribute and MED instead of the metric1 and metric2 values. This is mostly due to historical reasons.

To display the metric1 and metric2 value of a BGP route, use the `show route extensive` command.

Options

<b>none</b>	Display a high-level summary of the routes in the routing table.
<b>logical-system (all   <i>logical-system-name</i>)</b>	(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level

view

Output Fields

[Table 47 on page 1273](#) describes the output fields for the `show route terse` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 47: show route terse Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
<i>routing-table-name</i>	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).
<i>number destinations</i>	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
<i>number routes</i>	Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active (routes that are active)</li> <li>• holddown (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive)</li> <li>• hidden (routes that are not used because of a routing policy)</li> </ul>
<i>route key</i>	Key for the state of the route: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• +—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table.</li> <li>• - —A hyphen indicates the last active route.</li> <li>• *—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.</li> </ul>
A	Active route. An asterisk (*) indicates this is the active route.

Table 47: show route terse Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
v	<p>Validation status of the route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?—Not evaluated. Indicates that the route was not learned through BGP.</li> <li>• I—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.</li> <li>• N—Unknown. Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database.</li> <li>• V—Valid. Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.</li> </ul>
Destination	Destination of the route.

Table 47: show route terse Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
P	<p>Protocol through which the route was learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A—Aggregate</li> <li>• B—BGP</li> <li>• C—CCC</li> <li>• D—Direct</li> <li>• G—GMPLS</li> <li>• I—IS-IS</li> <li>• L—L2CKT, L2VPN, LDP, Local</li> <li>• K—Kernel</li> <li>• M—MPLS, MSDP</li> <li>• 0—OSPF</li> <li>• P—PIM</li> <li>• R—RIP, RIPng</li> <li>• S—Static</li> <li>• T—Tunnel</li> </ul>
Prf	<p>Preference value of 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.</p>
Metric 1	<p>First metric value in the route. For routes learned from BGP, this is the MED metric.</p>

Table 47: show route terse Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Metric 2	Second metric value in the route. For routes learned from BGP, this is the IGP metric.
Next hop	Next hop to the destination. An angle bracket (>) indicates that the route is the selected route.
AS path	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I—IGP.</li> <li>• E—EGP.</li> <li>• ?—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated.</li> </ul>

## Sample Output

### show route terse

```

user@host> show route terse
inet.0: 10 destinations, 12 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

A V Destination      P Prf  Metric 1  Metric 2  Next hop      AS path
* ? 172.16.1.1/32    0 10      1          >10.0.0.2
?                    B 170      100
unverified          >10.0.0.2
* ? 172.16.1.1/32    D 0
>10.0.0.2
* V 2.2.0.2/32       B 170      110          200 I
valid              >10.0.0.2
* ? 10.0.0.0/30      D 0
>1t-1/2/0.1
?                    B 170      100          I
unverified          >10.0.0.2
* ? 10.0.0.1/32     L 0
Local

```

* ? 10.0.0.4/30	B 170	100		I
unverified			>10.0.0.2	
* ? 10.0.0.8/30	B 170	100		I
unverified			>10.0.0.2	
* I 172.16.1.1/32	B 170	90		200 I
invalid			>10.0.0.2	
* N 192.168.2.3/32	B 170	100		200 I
unknown			>10.0.0.2	
* ? 172.16.233.5/32	0 10	1	MultiRecv	

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

show security keychain

IN THIS SECTION

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Syntax

```
show security keychain
<brief | detail>
```

## 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

## Output Fields

[Table 48 on page 1278](#) describes the output fields for the `show security keychain` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 48: 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



Table 48: show security keychain Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Next-ID Receive	Number of routing protocols packets received with the next key.	All levels
Transition	Amount of time until the current key will be replaced with the next key in the keychain.	All levels
Tolerance	Configured clock-skew tolerance, in seconds, for accepting keys for a key chain.	All levels
Id	Identification number configured for the current key.	detail
Algorithm	Authentication algorithm configured for the current key.	detail
State	<p>State of the current key.</p> <p>The value can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• receive</li> <li>• send</li> <li>• send-receive</li> </ul> <p>For the active key, the State can be send-receive, send, or receive. For keys that have a future start time, the State is inactive. Compare the State field to the Mode field.</p>	detail

Table 48: show security keychain Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Option	<p>For IS-IS only, the option determines how Junos OS encodes the message authentication code in routing protocol packets.</p> <p>The values can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic—Based on RFC 5304.</li> <li>• isis-enhanced—Based on RFC 5310.</li> </ul> <p>The default value is basic. When you configure the isis-enhanced option, Junos OS sends RFC 5310-encoded routing protocol packets and accepts both RFC 5304-encoded and RFC 5310-encoded routing protocol packets that are received from other devices.</p> <p>When you configure basic (or do not include the options statement in the key configuration) Junos OS sends and receives RFC 5304-encoded routing protocols packets, and drops 5310-encoded routing protocol packets that are received from other devices.</p> <p>Because this setting is for IS-IS only, the TCP and the BFD protocol ignore the encoding option configured in the key.</p>	detail
Start-time	Time that the current key became active.	detail

Table 48: show security keychain Output Fields (*Continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Mode	<p>Mode of each key (Informational only.)</p> <p>The value can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• receive</li> <li>• send</li> <li>• send-receive</li> </ul> <p>The mode of the key is based on the configuration. Suppose you configure two keys, one with a start-time of today and the other with a start-time of next week. For both keys, the Mode can be send-receive, send, or receive, regardless of the configured start-time. Compare the Mode field to the State field.</p>	detail

## Sample Output

### show security keychain brief

```

user@host> show security keychain brief
keychain          Active-ID      Next-ID      Transition  Tolerance
                  Send Receive   Send Receive
hakr               3    3          1    1        1d 23:58    3600

```

### show security keychain detail

```

user@host> show security keychain detail
keychain          Active-ID      Next-ID      Transition  Tolerance
                  Send Receive   Send Receive
hakr               3    3          1    1        1d 23:58    3600
  Id 3, Algorithm hmac-md5, State send-receive, Option basic
  Start-time Wed Aug 11 16:28:00 2010, Mode send-receive

```

```
Id 1, Algorithm hmac-md5, State inactive, Option basic  
Start-time Fri Aug 20 11:30:57 2010, Mode send-receive
```

## Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

## test policy

### IN THIS SECTION

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## Syntax

```
test policy policy-name prefix
```

## Description

Test a policy configuration to determine which prefixes match routes in the routing table.

**NOTE:** If you are using the `test policy` command on a logical system, you must first set the CLI to the logical system context. For example, if you want to test a routing policy that is configured on logical system R2, first run the `set cli logical-system R2` command.

## Options

<i>policy-name</i>	Name of a policy.
<i>prefix</i>	Destination prefix to match.

## Additional Information

All prefixes in the default unicast routing table (inet.0) that match prefixes that are the same as or longer than the specific prefix are processed by the `from` clause in the specified policy. All prefixes accepted by the policy are displayed. The `test policy` command evaluates a policy differently from the BGP import process. When testing a policy that contains an interface match condition in the `from` clause, the `test policy` command uses the match condition. In contrast, BGP does not use the interface match condition when evaluating the policy against routes learned from internal BGP (IBGP) or external BGP (EGBP) multihop peers.

When testing a policy, you can see the length of time (in microseconds) required to evaluate the policy and the number of times it has been executed by running the `show policy policy-name statistics` command.

## Required Privilege Level

view

## 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

### test policy

```

user@host> test policy test-statics 172.16.0.1/8
inet.0: 44 destinations, 44 routes (44 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Prefixes passing policy:

172.16.3.0/8      *[BGP/170] 16:22:46, localpref 100, from 10.255.255.41
                  AS Path: 50888 I
                  > to 10.11.4.32 via en0.2, label-switched-path l2
172.16.3.1/32    *[IS-IS/18] 2d 00:21:46, metric 0, tag 2
                  > to 10.0.4.7 via fxp0.0
172.16.3.2/32    *[IS-IS/18] 2d 00:21:46, metric 0, tag 2
                  > to 10.0.4.7 via fxp0.0
172.16.3.3/32    *[IS-IS/18] 2d 00:21:46, metric 0, tag 2
                  > to 10.0.4.7 via fxp0.0
172.16.3.4/32    *[IS-IS/18] 2d 00:21:46, metric 0, tag 2
                  > to 10.0.4.7 via fxp0.0
Policy test-statics: 5 prefixes accepted, 0 prefixes rejected

```

## Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Understanding Routing Policy Tests](#)

[show policy](#) | [1092](#)

[show route](#) | [1099](#)

[show route detail](#) | [1130](#)

[show route extensive](#) | [1171](#)

[show route terse](#) | [1271](#)

## traceroute clns

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### Syntax

```
traceroute clns <host>  
routing-instance <name>  
source <source-address>  
ttl <value>  
wait <seconds>
```

### Description

Trace the route belonging to Connectionless Network Service (CLNS).

### Options

<i>host</i>	IP address or name of remote host.
<b>routing-instance</b> <i>name</i>	Name of the routing instance for a traceroute attempt.
<b>source</b> <i>source</i> <i>address</i>	Source address to be used in outgoing packets.
<b>ttl</b> <i>value</i>	CLNP maximum time-to-live value. The range of values is 1 through 255.

**wait** *seconds*                      Number of seconds to wait for a response. The range of values is 1 second through 1 day.

**Required Privilege Level**

network

**Output Fields**

[Table 49 on page 1286](#) describes the output fields for the `traceroute clns` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

**Table 49: Traceroute clns Output Fields**

Field Name	Field Description
source	Source address used in outgoing packets.
traceroute to	IP address of the receiver.
hops max	Maximum number of hops allowed.
byte packets	Size of packets being sent.

**Sample Output**

**traceroute clns**

```
user@host>traceroute clns <ISO address of the destination> source <ISO address of the source>
traceroute clns 49.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5522.4145.00 source
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5522.4143.00
clnstraceroute to 49.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5522.4145.00 from
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5522.4143.00, 30 hops max, 17 byte packets
 1 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0010.0010.0010.00 7.080 ms 5.579 ms 5.882 ms
 2 * * *
 3 * * *
```



```
4 * * *
5 49.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5522.4145.00 11.325 ms 7.704 ms 5.261 ms
```

**Release Information**

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0