

# Segment Routing (and why you shouldn't be afraid of it)

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# What is Changing?

- More and more Cloud and Service providers are focusing on the need to:
  - Simplify
  - Scale
  - Increased need to control and traffic-engineering (fine grained and macro)
- Increased ECMP in network designs and need to leverage those paths
- More native IPv6 deployments

# What about LDP (Label Distribution Protocol)?

- MPLS + LDP + IGP -> Separate labeling protocol needed
- Only follows IGP shortest path
- Slow responsiveness (Sync IGP <-> LDP table/process)
- Lack of IPv6 support

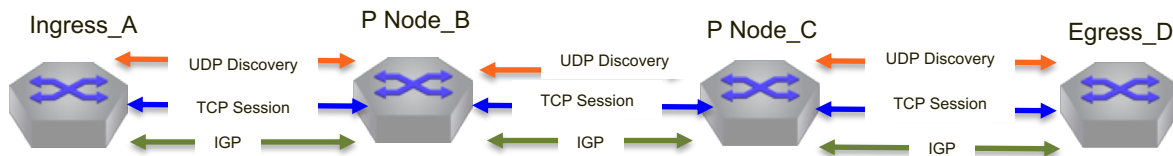
## FEC

IP B = Label 100

IP C = Label 200

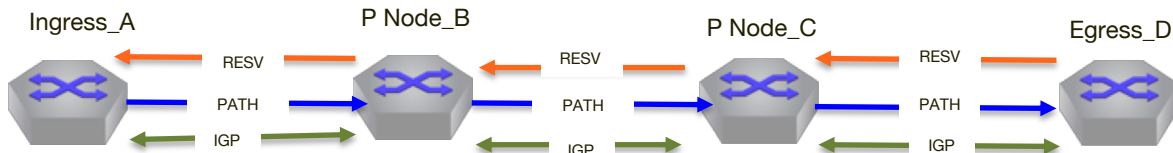
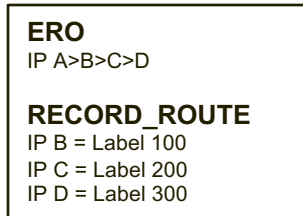
IP D = Label 300

...



# What about RSVP-TE?

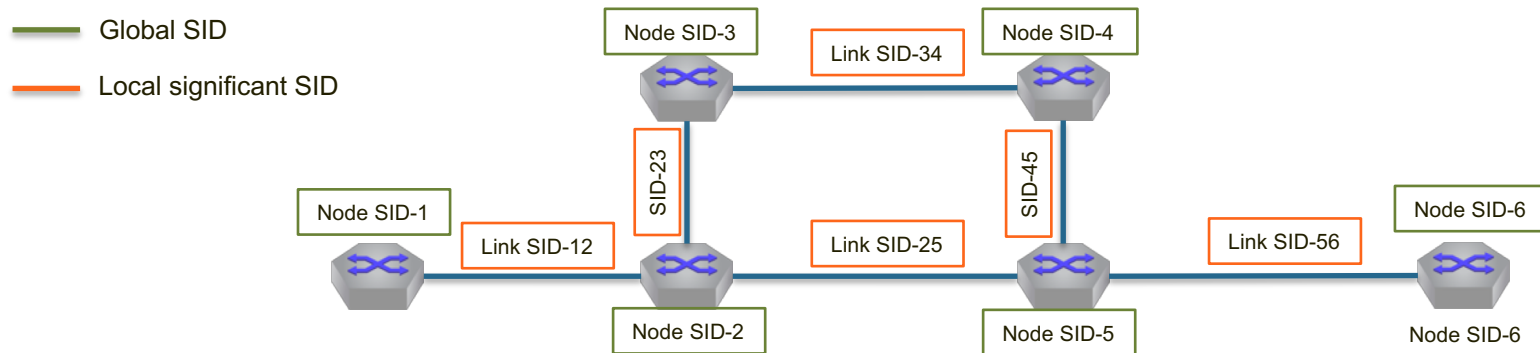
- Complex...
- Control plane scale has always been an issue:
  - Per tunnel persistent state at every network hop
  - Soft state refresh/maintenance increases message overhead
- Lack of ECMP, multiple explicit paths needed
- Difference with constraints and path computational options – vendor specific
- Most implementations have not scaled to level required by large operators





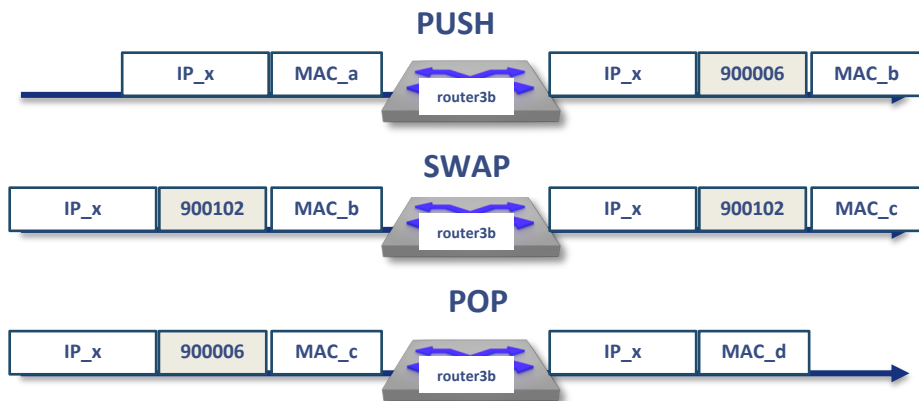
# Segment Routing (SR) – Operation Overview

- SR divides the network into “segments” identified by a Segment ID (SID)
  - Global SIDs identify nodes (loopback IP), prefix or Anycast SID (shared IP)
    - » All nodes in the SR domain use same SID to identify the prefixes, node or Anycast SID – reducing data plane state
  - Local significant SIDs identify the Adjacency links in the network
    - » Only the originating Node understands the advertised Adjacency SID
  - Both local and global SIDs are advertised as TLV extensions to the IGP (ISIS/OSPF)
  - The SID is encoded as an MPLS Label in the forwarding plane



# The MPLS Basics

- **Segment Routing is still MPLS...**
- Same concept regards actions
  - PUSH = Add Label
  - SWAP = Change label
  - POP = Remove label



```
router3b#sh mpls ro
(...)
900006  A[1]
        via M, 1.1.1.30, pop
        EgressAcl: Apply
        directly connected, Ethernet3
        08:00:27:5a:60:e1,

900007  A[1]
        via M, 1.1.1.41, pop
        EgressAcl: Apply
        directly connected, Ethernet4
        08:00:27:9e:bb:97,

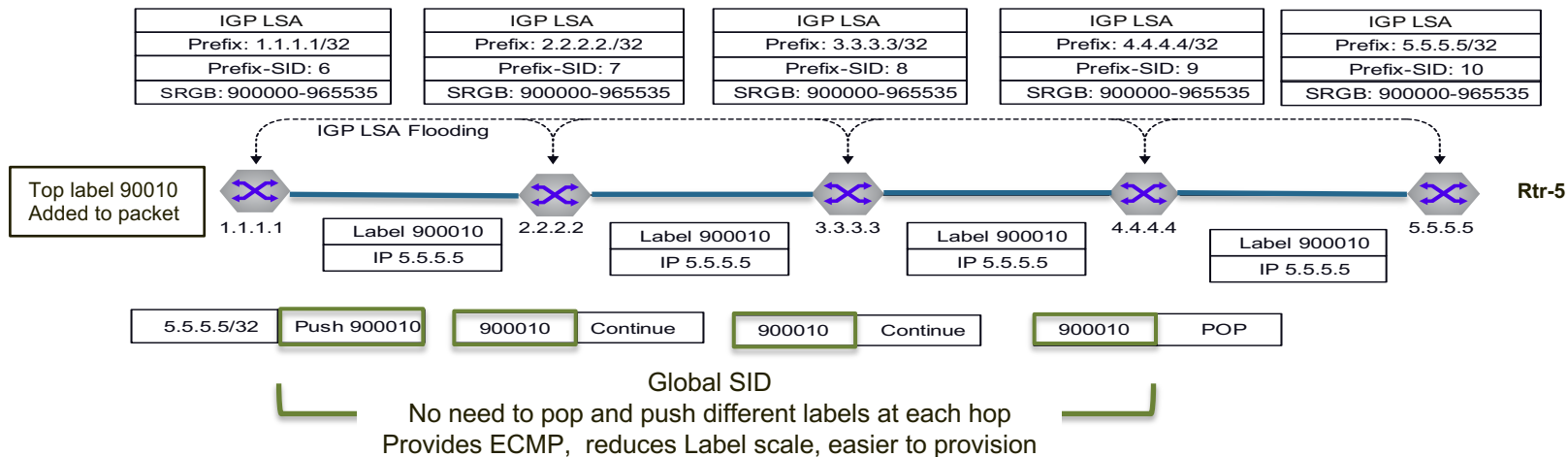
900102  A[1]
        via M, 1.1.1.30, swap 900102
        EgressAcl: Apply
        directly connected, Ethernet3
        08:00:27:5a:60:e1,

(...)
```

# Segment Routing – Global SIDs

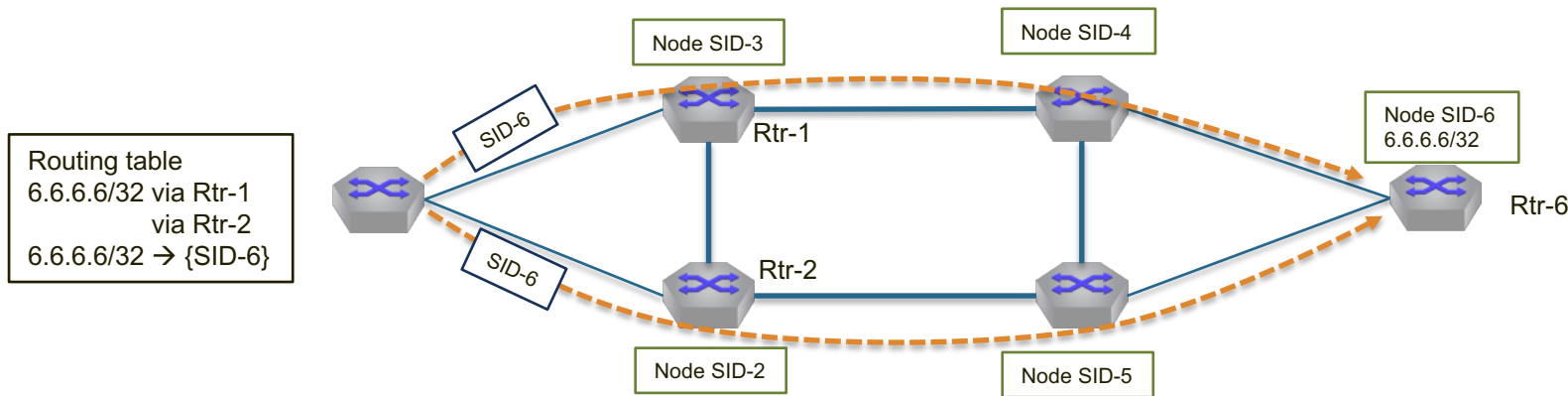
- **Segment Routing Operation – Global SIDs**

- **Rtr 5** advertises its global node SID, which representing its loopback IP (5.5.5.5/32)
- Advertisement via ISIS, simple sub-TLV containing prefix and corresponding SID index
- All remote nodes install the same node segment ID (90010) to 5.5.5.5 in the MPLS data plane
- At ingress, top label 90010 and to packet and reaches 5.5.5.5 via the IGP shortest-path



# Segment Routing – ECMP aware

- **The forwarding route for the global Node SID represents IGP calculated shortest path to the prefix.**
  - If the PE is dual-homed and supports ECMP, traffic can be load-balanced across the each of the equal cost paths
  - Traffic load-balancing on 5-tuple (Prefix SID mapped to IGP ECMP SPF paths).



# What about mix LDP and SR

- Labels have ranges
  - Example 1-15 reserved range (example Label 3 => IP Tunnel/MPLS Lookup then POP Label)
  - SR can coexist with LDP/RSVP in the implementation phase

```
router3b#sh mpls label ranges
```

| Start         | End           | Size         | Usage                |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 0             | 15            | 16           | reserved             |
| 16            | 99999         | 99984        | static mpls          |
| 100000        | 116383        | 16384        | pseudowire (dynamic) |
| 116384        | 132767        | 16384        | isis (dynamic)       |
| <b>132768</b> | <b>149151</b> | <b>16384</b> | <b>ldp (dynamic)</b> |
| 149152        | 362143        | 212992       | free (dynamic)       |
| 362144        | 899999        | 537856       | unassigned           |
| <b>900000</b> | <b>965535</b> | <b>65536</b> | <b>isis-sr</b>       |

```
router3b#sh mpls tunnel fib
```

| Tunnel Type   | Index | Endpoint     | Nexthop  | Interface   | Labels     |
|---------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| LDP           | 2     | 1.1.1.102/32 | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 132769 ] |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 5     | 1.1.1.102/32 | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 900102 ] |
| LDP           | 1     | 1.1.1.4/32   | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 3 ]      |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 4     | 1.1.1.4/32   | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 3 ]      |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 6     | 1.1.1.6/32   | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 900006 ] |
| LDP           | 3     | 1.1.1.6/32   | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 132770 ] |

# IGP + extra layers to achieve the simple task map IP=Label

- Let's get it straight...
  - Even if LDP is the controlplane for map labels to routes...
  - It can't do much without example Linkstate IGP, actually only thing LDP does is tell its peer buddy about IP=Label

```
router3b#sh isis topology
IS-IS Instance: backbone VRF: default
IS-IS paths to level-2 routers
  System Id      Metric  Next-Hop      Interface  SNPA
  -----
  veos4          10     veos4         Ethernet1   P2P
  bgp-edge       20     veos4         Ethernet1   P2P
  bgp-edge2      30     veos4         Ethernet1   P2P
```

```
router3b#sh isis database bgp-edge2.00-00 detail
IS-IS Instance: backbone VRF: default
IS-IS Level 2 Link State Database
  LSPID          Seq Num  Cksum  Life  IS Flags
  -----
  bgp-edge2.00-00 7        45013  65524 L2 <>
  NLPID: 0xCC(IPv4)
  Area address: 49.0000
  Hostname: bgp-edge2
  Interface address: 1.1.100.0
  Interface address: 1.1.1.34
  Interface address: 1.1.1.102
  IS Neighbor      : bgp-edge.00      Metric: 10
  Reachability     : 1.1.1.102/32 Metric: 10 Type: 1 Up
  Reachability     : 1.1.100.0/31 Metric: 10 Type: 1 Up
  Reachability     : 1.1.1.32/30 Metric: 10 Type: 1 Up
```

```
router3b#sh mpls ldp bindings
1.1.1.4/32
  Local binding: Label: 132768
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 1.1.1.4:0, Label: imp-null
1.1.1.6/32
  Local binding: Label: 132770
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 1.1.1.4:0, Label: 132770
1.1.1.7/32
  Local binding: Label: imp-null
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 1.1.1.4:0, Label: 132768
1.1.1.102/32
  Local binding: Label: 132769
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 1.1.1.4:0, Label: 132769
```

# IGP do the heavy lifting... without any band-aid

- Why not delegate that also to the Linkstate IGP...

```
router3b#sh isis database detail bgp-edge2.00-00
IS-IS Instance: backbone VRF: default
IS-IS Level 2 Link State Database
  LSPID          Seq Num   Cksum   Life   IS Flags
  bgp-edge2.00-00 6         38593   64357  L2 <>
  NLPID: 0xCC(IPv4)
  Area address: 49.0000
  Hostname: bgp-edge2
  Interface address: 1.1.100.0
  Interface address: 1.1.1.34
  Interface address: 1.1.1.102
  IS Neighbor      : bgp-edge.00          Metric: 10
    IPv4 Neighbor Address: 1.1.100.1
    IPv4 Interface Address: 1.1.100.0
    Adj-sid: 116384 flags: [ L V ] weight: 0x0
  Reachability      : 1.1.100.0/31 Metric: 10 Type: 1 Up
  Reachability      : 1.1.1.32/30 Metric: 10 Type: 1 Up
  Reachability      : 1.1.1.102/32 Metric: 10 Type: 1 Up
  SR Prefix-SID: 102 Flags: [ N ] Algorithm: 0
  Router Capabilities: 1.1.1.102 Flags: [ ]
  SR Capability: Flags: [ I ]
  SRGB Base: 900000 Range: 65536
```

```
router3b#sh mpls segment-routing bindings
1.1.1.4/32
  Local binding: Label: 900004
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: imp-null
1.1.1.6/32
  Local binding: Label: 900006
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: 900006
1.1.1.7/32
  Local binding: Label: imp-null
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: 900007
1.1.1.102/32
  Local binding: Label: 900102
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: 900102
```

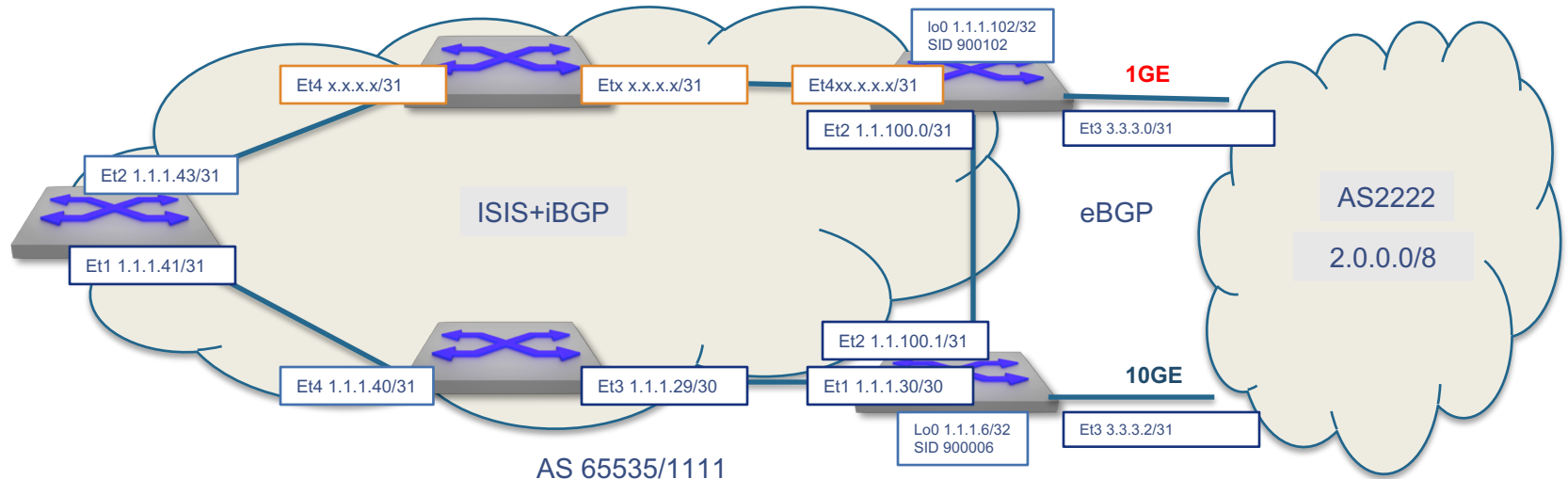


# Use Case / UCMP + SR



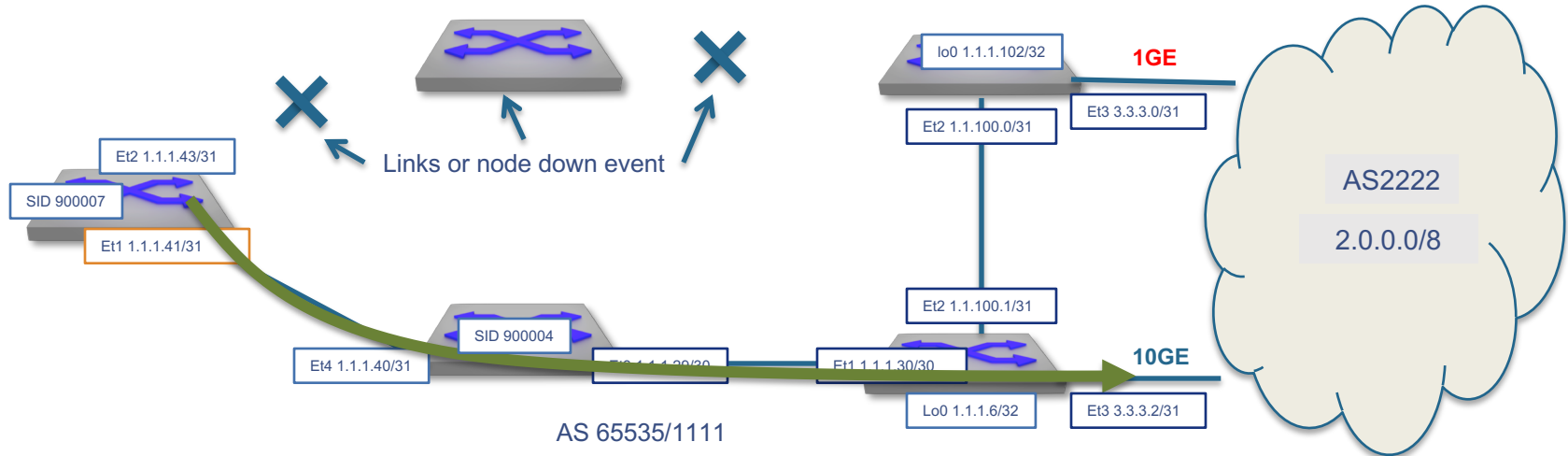
# BGP UCMP & Segment Routing

- Handle ECMP peering with mixed peering speed and propagate LBW EXTENDED\_COMMUNITIES down to the Leafs
- The path control however is with Segment Routing



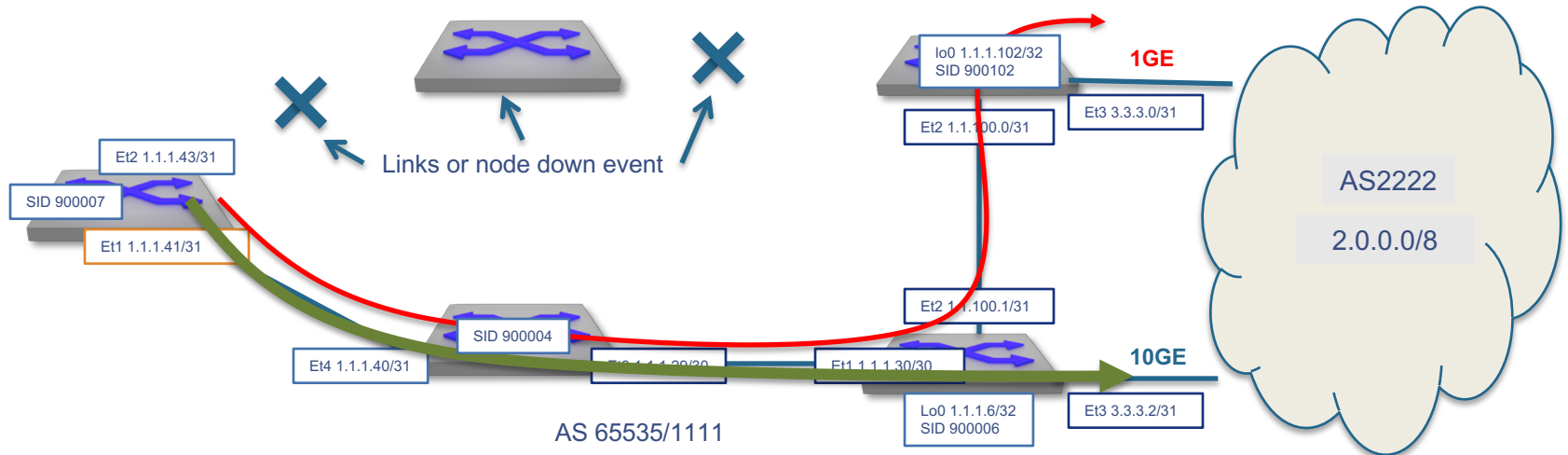
# BGP UCMP without Segment Routing...

- Peering are bandwidth and price critical.
- Even if topology (due to link/node down) not longer provide ECMP, expensive peers needs to be used. Bw inside the network not problematic
- However if IP only forwarding, all traffic will egress only one path



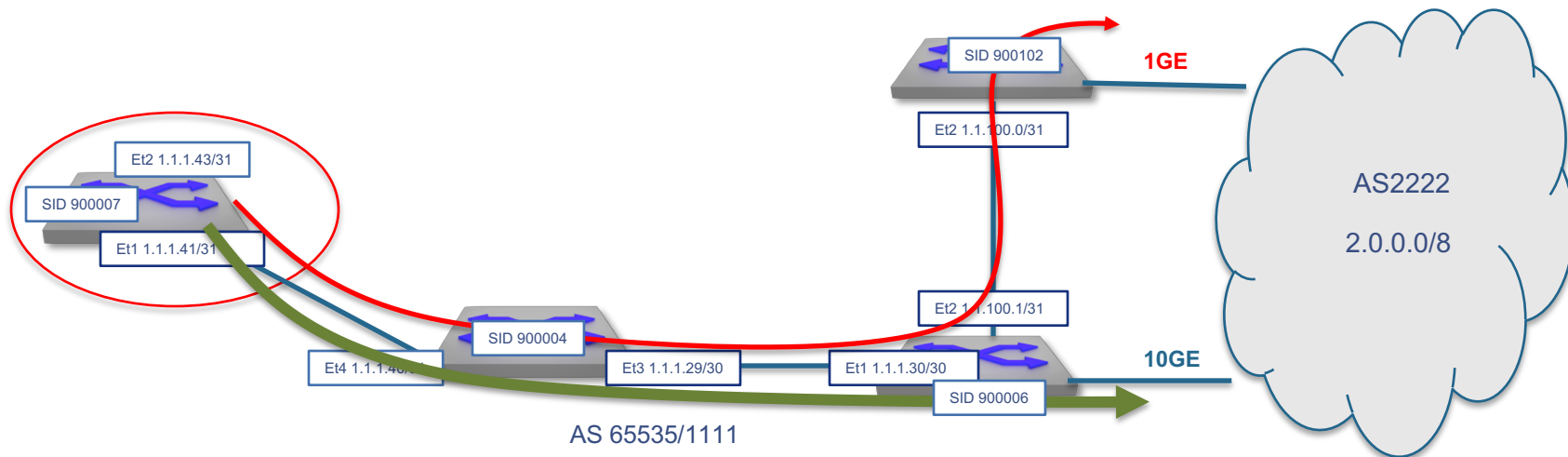
# BGP UCMP & Segment Routing

- Hashing towards both peers handle by UCMP
- Segment Routing traffic goes to both BGP Edges and not only to the 10GE Peer, since forwarding is based on labels (900102&900006)



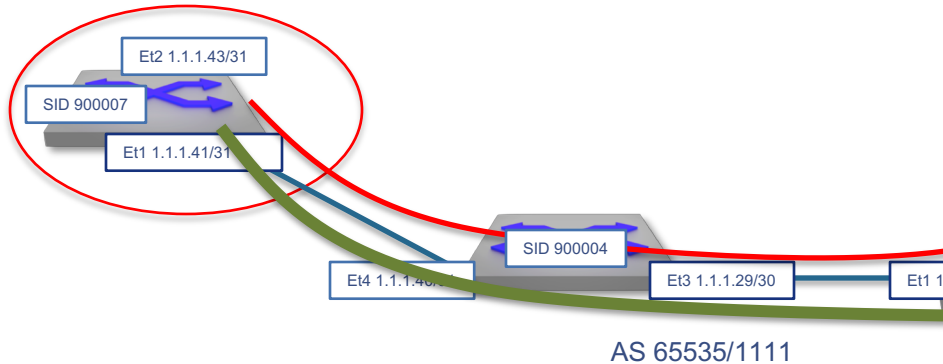
# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- BGP&ISIS Configuration



# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing

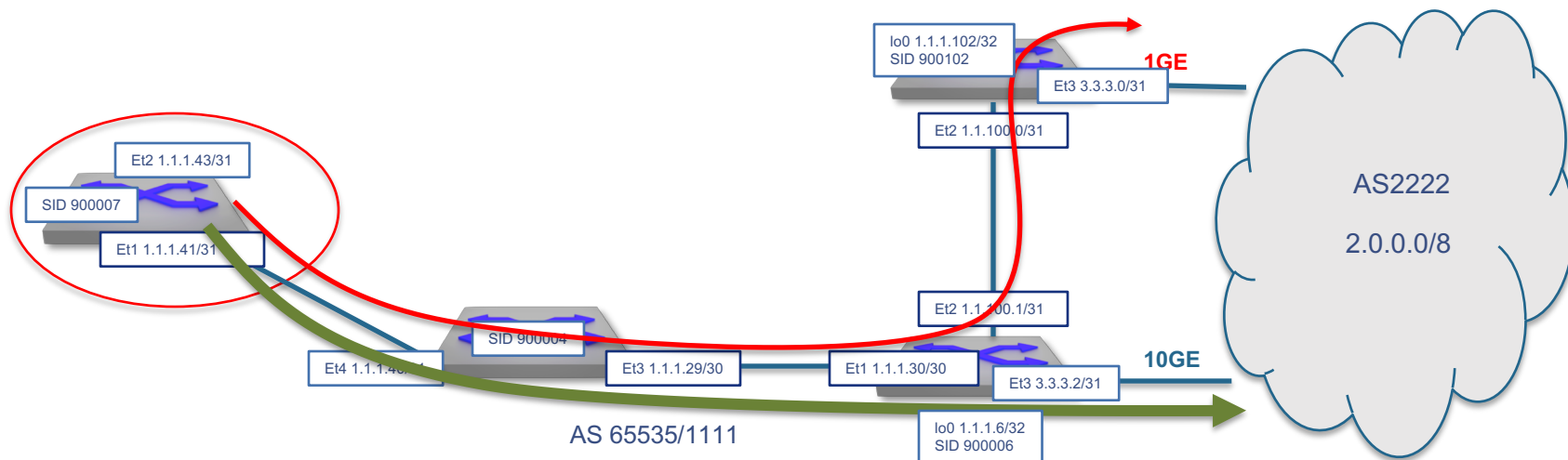
## ■ BGP&ISIS Configuration



```
(...)  
router-id 1.1.1.7  
maximum-paths 32 ecmp 32  
ucmp mode 1 32 0.01  
ucmp link-bandwidth encoding-weighted  
neighbor 65535 peer-group  
neighbor 65535 remote-as 65535  
neighbor 65535 local-as 65535 no-prepend replace-as  
neighbor 65535 update-source Loopback0  
neighbor 65535 soft-reconfiguration inbound all  
neighbor 65535 graceful-restart  
neighbor 65535 send-community  
neighbor 65535 maximum-routes 12000  
neighbor 65535 link-bandwidth  
neighbor 1.1.1.6 peer-group 65535  
neighbor 1.1.1.6 maximum-routes 12000  
neighbor 1.1.1.6 link-bandwidth auto  
neighbor 1.1.1.102 peer-group 65535  
redistribute connected  
  
(...)  
interface Loopback0  
ip address 1.1.1.7/32  
isis enable backbone  
node-segment ipv4 index 7  
!  
interface Ethernet1  
no switchport  
ip address 1.1.1.41/31  
isis enable backbone  
isis network point-to-point  
!  
mpls ip  
!  
router isis backbone  
net 49.0000.0010.0100.1101.00  
is-type level-2  
max-lsp-lifetime 65535  
!  
address-family ipv4 unicast  
maximum-paths 32  
!  
segment-routing mpls  
router-id 1.1.1.7  
no shutdown  
adjacency-segment allocation all-interfaces
```

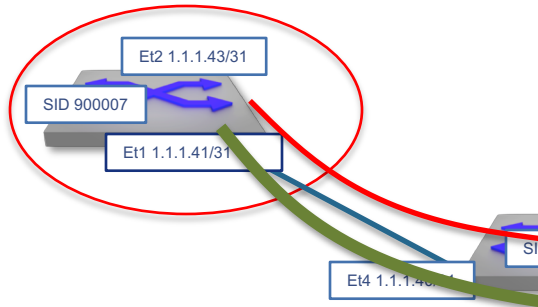
# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- Recursive Lookup
  - Pls Follow the BGP NEXT\_HOP double recursion



# BGP UCMP in a Seq

- Recursive Lookup
- Pls Follow the BGP NEXT\_HOP double recursion



```
router3b#sh ip bgp 2.0.0.0
BGP routing table information for VRF default
Router identifier 1.1.1.7, local AS number 64515
BGP routing table entry for 2.0.0.0/8
Paths: 2 available
 2222
   3.3.3.3 from 1.1.1.6 (1.1.1.6)
      Origin INCOMPLETE, metric 0, localpref 100, IGP metric 0, weight 0, received 00:05:24 ago, valid,
      internal, ECMP head, ECMP, UCMP, best, ECMP contributor
      Extended Community: Link-Bandwidth-AS:65535:10000000000.000000
      Rx SAFI: Unicast
 2222
   3.3.3.0 from 1.1.1.102 (1.1.1.102)
      Origin INCOMPLETE, metric 0, localpref 100, IGP metric 0, weight 0, received 00:05:24 ago, valid,
      internal, ECMP, UCMP, ECMP contributor
      Extended Community: Link-Bandwidth-AS:65535:10000000000.000000
      Rx SAFI: Unicast

router3b#sh ip bgp 3.3.3.3
(...)
BGP routing table entry for 3.3.3.2/31
Paths: 1 available
  Local
    1.1.1.6 from 1.1.1.6 (1.1.1.6)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, IGP metric 30, weight 0, received 00:06:38 ago, valid,
      internal, best
      Rx SAFI: Unicast

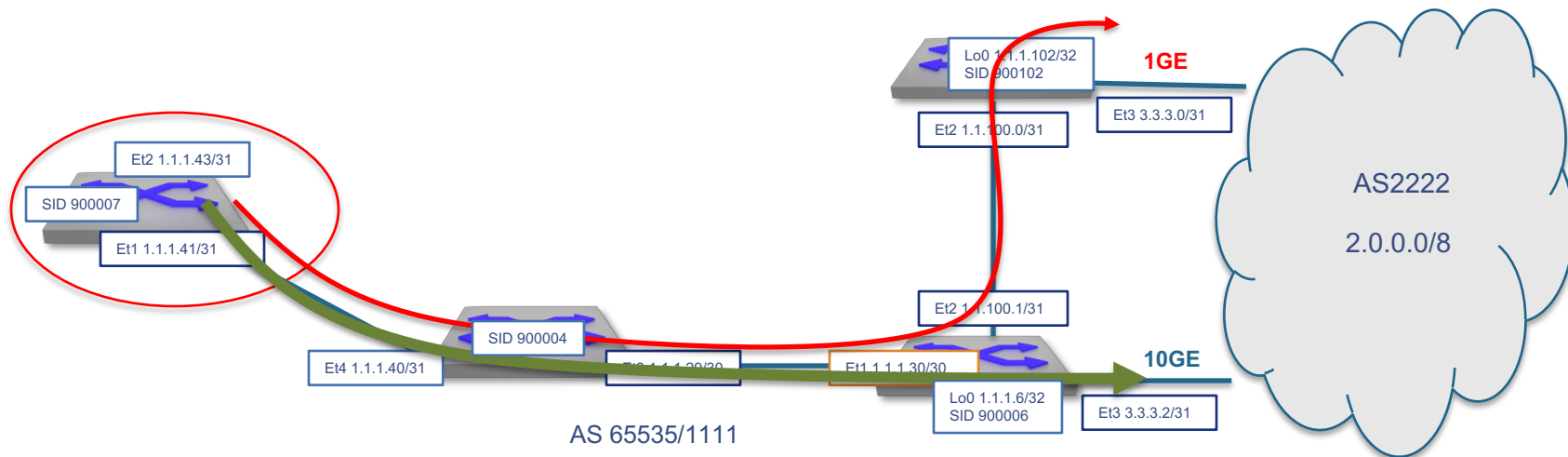
router3b#sh ip bgp 3.3.3.0
(...)
BGP routing table entry for 3.3.3.0/31
Paths: 1 available
  Local
    1.1.1.102 from 1.1.1.102 (1.1.1.102)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, IGP metric 40, weight 0, received 00:06:50 ago, valid,
      internal, best
      Rx SAFI: Unicast

router3b#sh ip ro 1.1.1.102
(...)
 I L2   1.1.1.102/32 [115/40] via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1

router3b#sh ip ro 1.1.1.6
(...)
 I L2   1.1.1.6/32 [115/30] via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1
```

# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- Ingress node  
MPLS table





# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

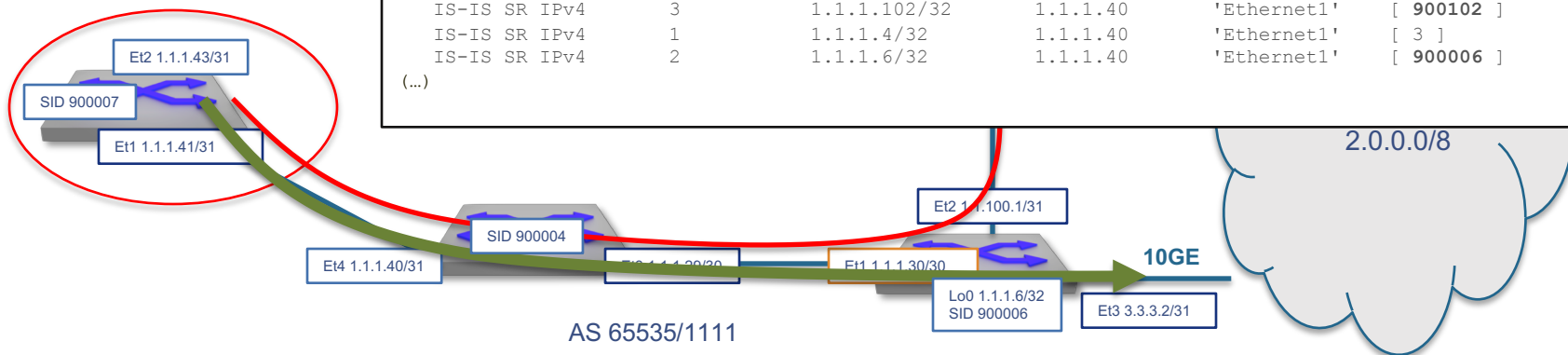
- Ingress node  
MPLS table

```
router3b#sh mpls segment-routing bi
1.1.1.4/32
  Local binding: Label: 900004
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: imp-null
1.1.1.6/32
  Local binding: Label: 900006
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: 900006
1.1.1.7/32
  Local binding: Label: imp-null
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: 900007
1.1.1.102/32
  Local binding: Label: 900102
  Remote binding: Peer ID: 0010.0100.1004, Label: 900102
```

```
router3b#sh mpls tunnel fib
```

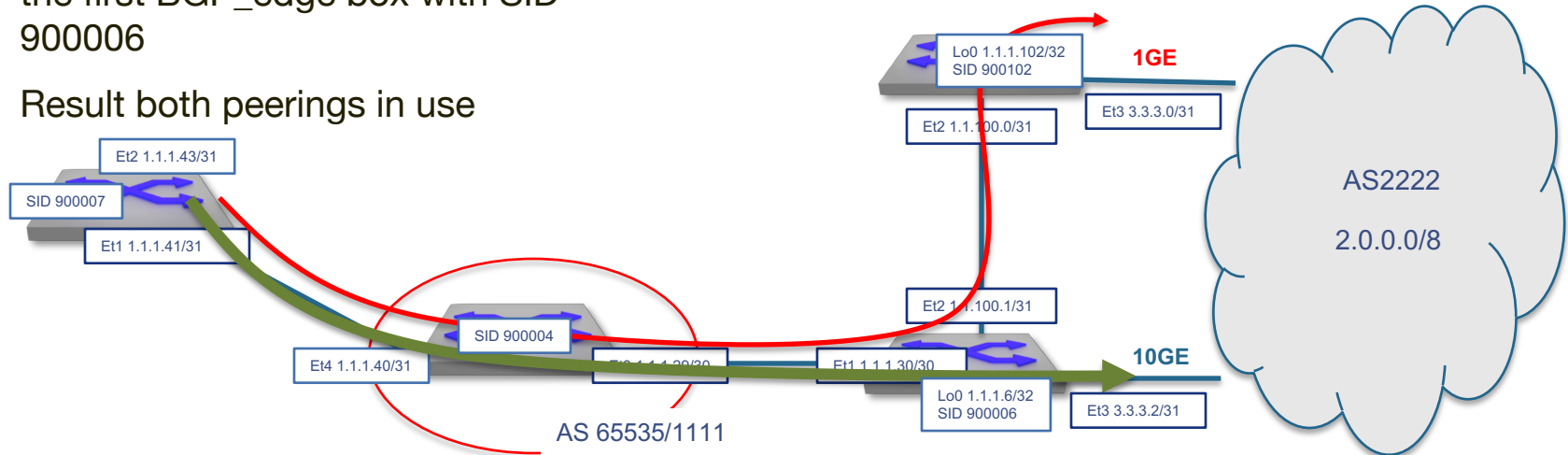
| Tunnel Type   | Index | Endpoint     | Nexthop  | Interface   | Labels     |
|---------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 3     | 1.1.1.102/32 | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 900102 ] |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 1     | 1.1.1.4/32   | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 3 ]      |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 2     | 1.1.1.6/32   | 1.1.1.40 | 'Ethernet1' | [ 900006 ] |

(...)



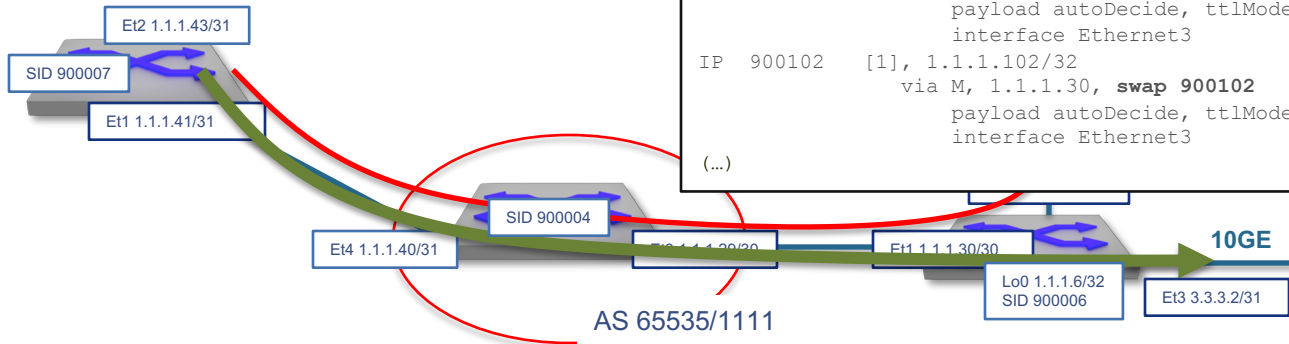
# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- Transit node MPLS table
  - Since traffic towards BGP\_Edge with NEXT\_HOP 3.3.3.0 and SID 9000102 been SWAP on Transit node, it will be label forward all the way thereby traffic will not just enter the first BGP\_edge box with SID 900006
- Result both peerings in use



# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- Transit node MPLS table
  - Since traffic towards BGP\_Edge with NEXT\_HOP 3.3.3.0 and SID 9000102 been SWAP on Transit node, it will be label forward all the way thereby traffic will not just enter the first BGP\_edge box with SID 900006
- Result both peerings in use

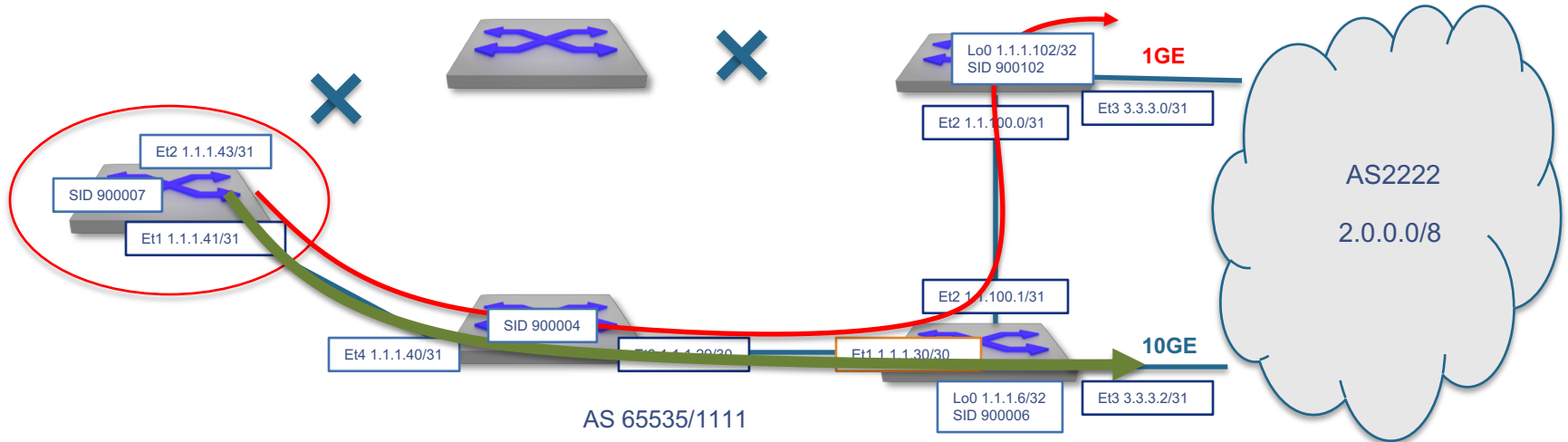


```
router4#sh mpls lfib route
MPLS forwarding table (Label [metric] Vias) - 5 routes
MPLS next-hop resolution allow default route: False
Via Type Codes:
  M - Mpls Via, P - Pseudowire Via,
  I - IP Lookup Via, V - Vlan Via,
  VA - EVPN Vlan Aware Via, ES - EVPN Ethernet Segment Via,
  VF - EVPN Vlan Flood Via, AF - EVPN Vlan Aware Flood Via
Source Codes:
  S - Static MPLS Route, B2 - BGP L2 EVPN,
  B3 - BGP L3 VPN, P - Pseudowire,
  L - LDP, IP - IS-IS SR Prefix Segment,
  IA - IS-IS SR Adjacency Segment, IL - IS-IS SR Segment to LDP,
  LI - LDP to IS-IS SR Segment, BL - BGP LU,
  DE - Debug LFIB

(...)
IP 900006 [1], 1.1.1.6/32
      via M, 1.1.1.30, pop
      payload autoDecide, ttlMode autoDecide, apply egress-acl
      interface Ethernet3
IP 900102 [1], 1.1.1.102/32
      via M, 1.1.1.30, swap 900102
      payload autoDecide, ttlMode autoDecide, apply egress-acl
      interface Ethernet3
(...)
```

# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- The result,  
BGP Weights(\*)  
applied



# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- The result,  
BGP Weights(\*)  
applied

```
router3b#sh ip ro 2.0.0.0
```

```
VRF: default
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, K - kernel,
```

```
O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, E1 - OSPF external type 1,
```

```
E2 - OSPF external type 2, N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1,
```

```
N2 - OSPF NSSA external type2, B I - iBGP, B E - eBGP,
```

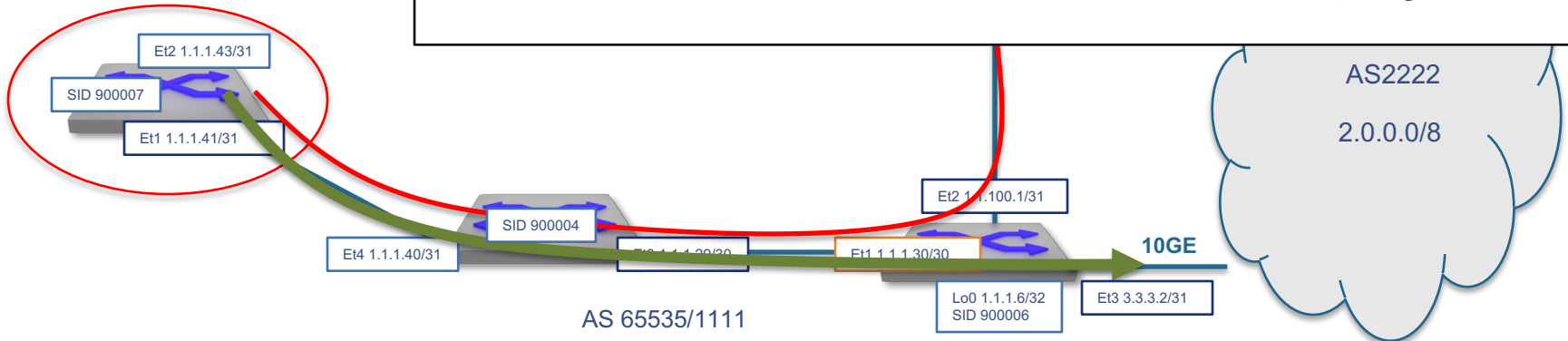
```
R - RIP, I L1 - IS-IS level 1, I L2 - IS-IS level 2,
```

```
O3 - OSPFv3, A B - BGP Aggregate, A O - OSPF Summary,
```

```
NG - Nexthop Group Static Route, V - VXLAN Control Service,
```

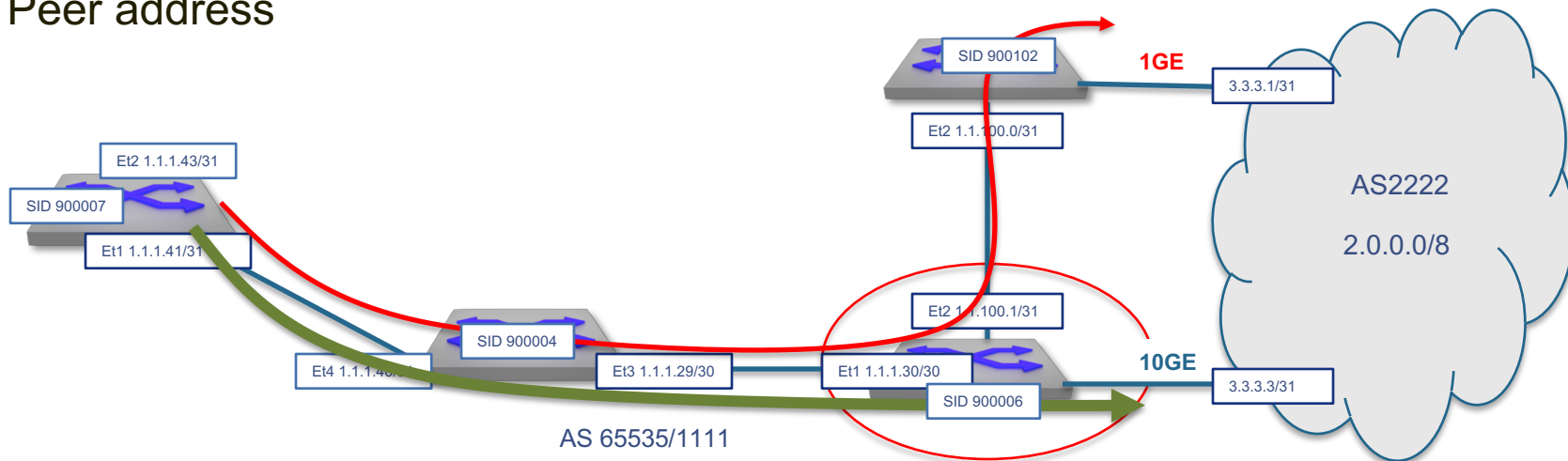
```
DH - Dhcp client installed default route
```

```
B I    2.0.0.0/8 [100/0] via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900006, weight 10/11  
        via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900102, weight 1/11
```



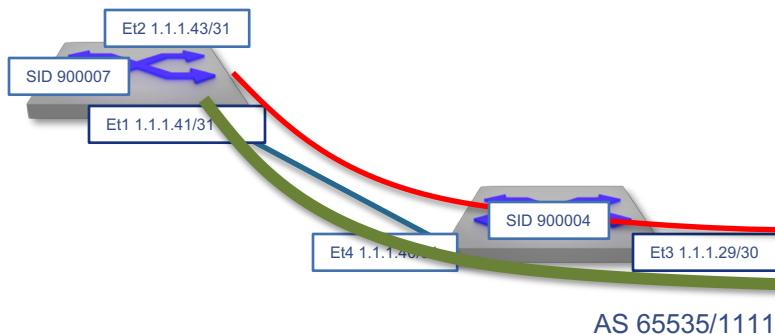
# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- Of course UCMP principle can be applied to generated routes like 0.0.0.0/0
- NEXT\_HOP set to BGP Peer address



# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network

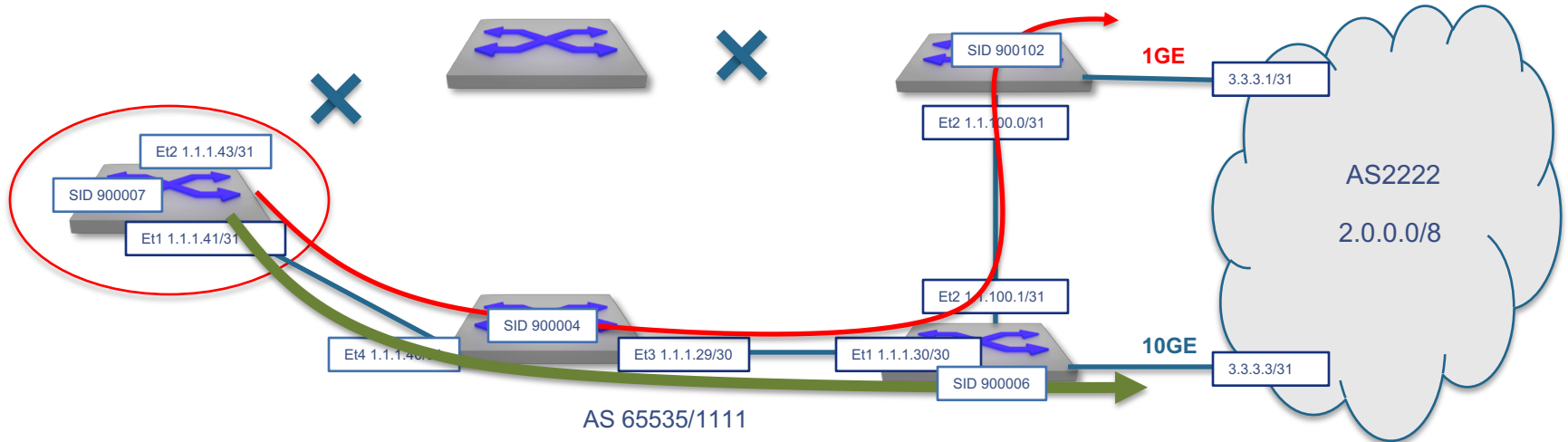
- Of course UCMP principle can be applied to generated routes like 0.0.0.0/0
- NEXT\_HOP set to BGP Peer address



```
(...)  
!  
route-map default permit 10  
  match ip address prefix-list as2222  
  set origin incomplete  
  set extcommunity lbw 10G  
  set ip next-hop 3.3.3.3  
!  
router bgp 1111  
  router-id 1.1.1.6  
  maximum-paths 64 ecmp 64  
  ucmp mode 1 64 0.01  
  ucmp link-bandwidth encoding-weighted  
  neighbor 65535 peer-group  
  neighbor 65535 remote-as 65535  
  neighbor 65535 link-bandwidth update-delay 1  
  neighbor 65535 local-as 65535 no-prepend replace-as  
  neighbor 65535 update-source Loopback0  
  neighbor 65535 soft-reconfiguration inbound all  
  neighbor 65535 graceful-restart  
  neighbor 65535 route-map isis-sr out  
  neighbor 65535 default-originate route-map default  
  neighbor 65535 send-community  
  neighbor 65535 maximum-routes 12000  
  neighbor 65535 link-bandwidth  
(...)  
  neighbor 1.1.1.7 peer-group 65535  
  neighbor 1.1.1.7 send-community link-bandwidth aggregate  
  neighbor 1.1.1.7 link-bandwidth auto  
(...)
```

# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- The result,  
BGP Weights  
applied



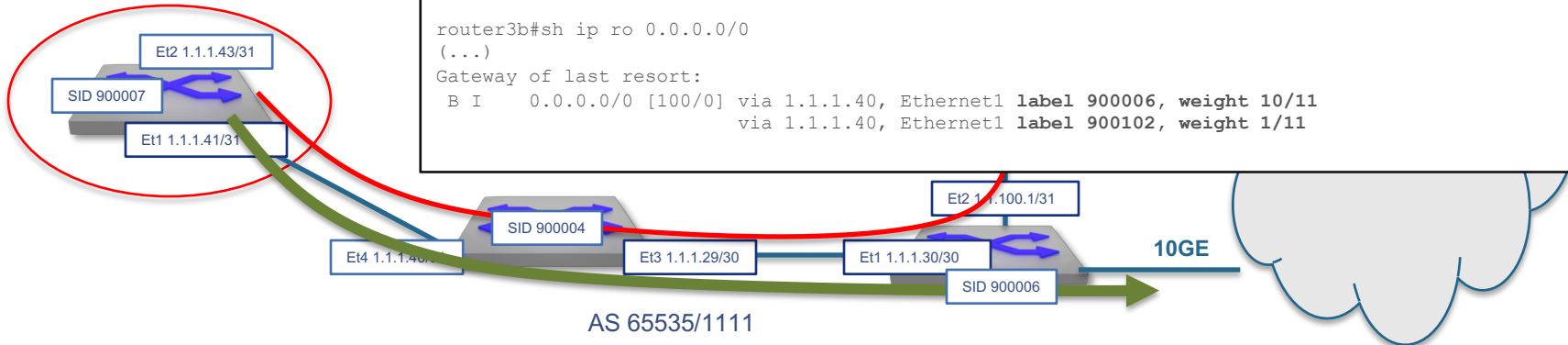


# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- The result,  
BGP Weights  
applied

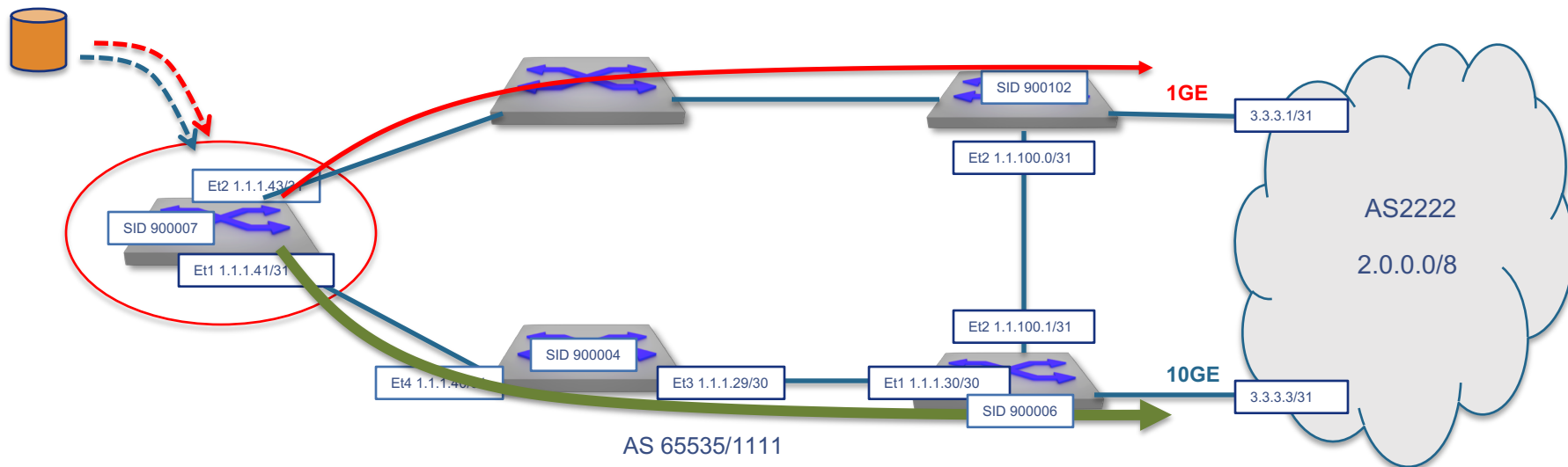
```
router3b#sh ip bgp 0.0.0.0
BGP routing table information for VRF default
Router identifier 1.1.1.7, local AS number 64515
BGP routing table entry for 0.0.0.0/0
Paths: 2 available
  Local
    3.3.3.3 from 1.1.1.6 (1.1.1.6)
      Origin INCOMPLETE, metric 0, localpref 100, IGP metric 0, weight 0, received 00:02:16 ago,
      valid, internal, ECMP head, ECMP, UCMP, best, ECMP contributor
      Extended Community: Link-Bandwidth-AS:65535:10000000000.000000
      Rx SAFI: Unicast
  Local
    3.3.3.0 from 1.1.1.102 (1.1.1.102)
      Origin INCOMPLETE, metric 0, localpref 100, IGP metric 0, weight 0, received 00:02:16 ago,
      valid, internal, ECMP, UCMP, ECMP contributor
      Extended Community: Link-Bandwidth-AS:65535:10000000000.000000
      Rx SAFI: Unicast

router3b#sh ip ro 0.0.0.0/0
(...)
Gateway of last resort:
  B I    0.0.0.0/0 [100/0] via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900006, weight 10/11
                        via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900102, weight 1/11
```



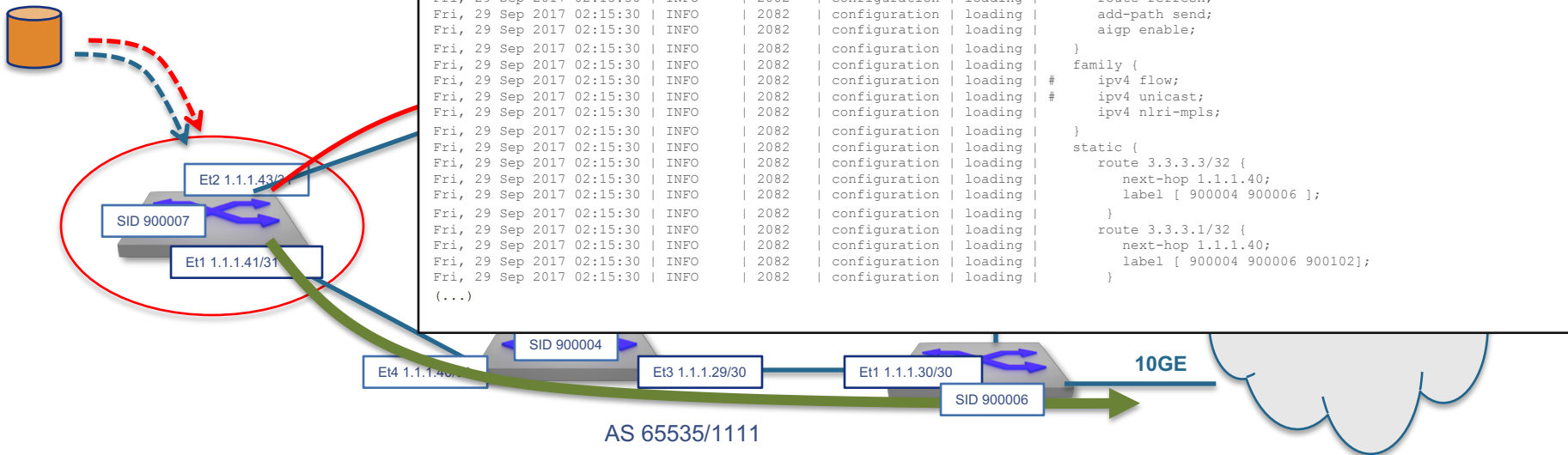
# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- For more specific path engineering, BGP-LU can be used as controller
- Then its careless what topology or metric



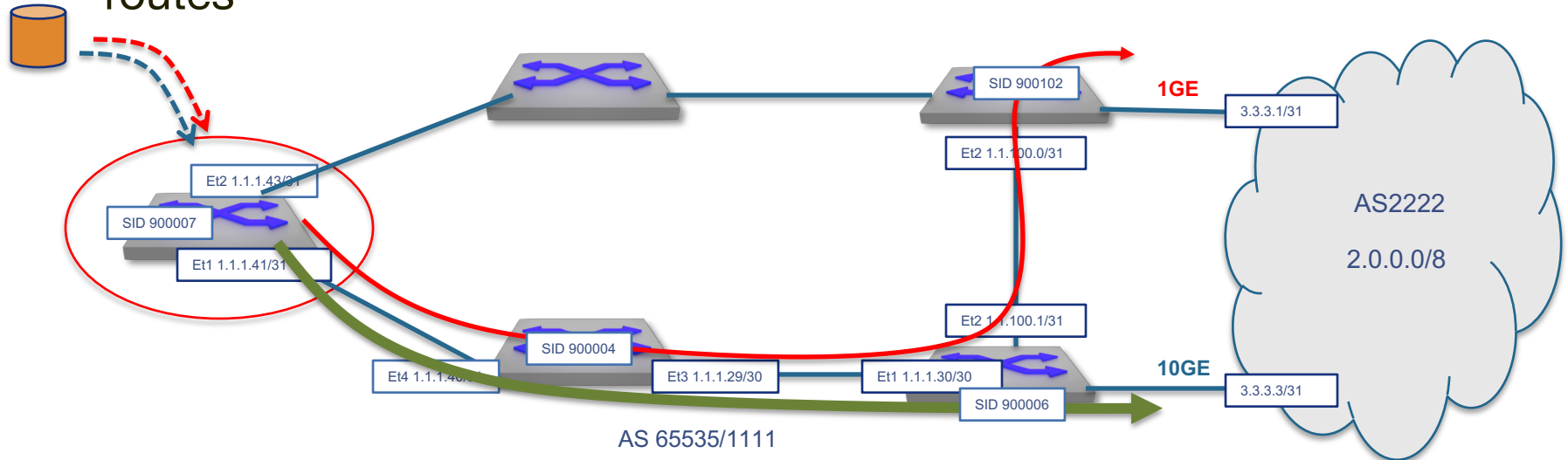
# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- For more specific controller
- Then its careless



# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

- The result, BGP-LU programs path to the NEXT\_HOP and weights applied to routes



# BGP UCMP in a Segment Routing network...

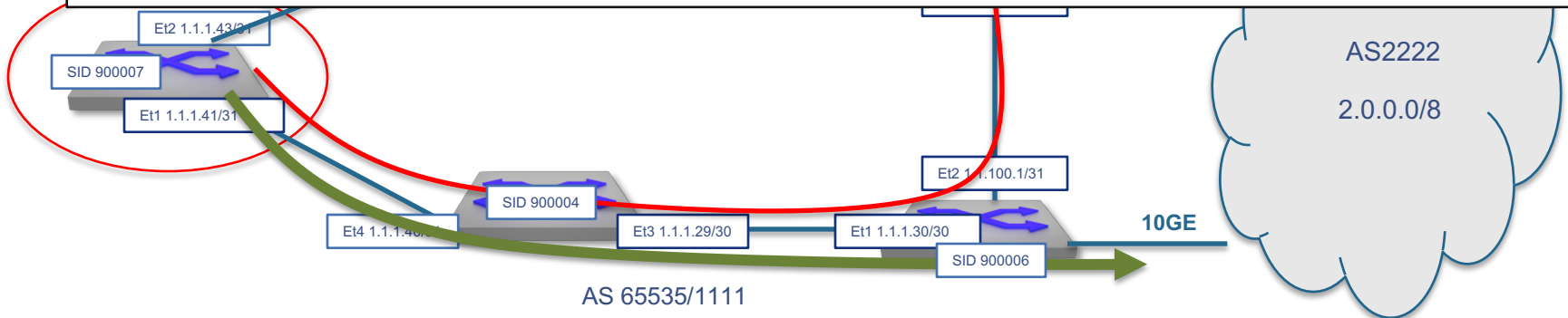
## ■ The result BGP LU

```
router3b#sh mpls tunnel fib
```

| Tunnel Type   | Index    | Endpoint          | Nexthop         | Interface          | Labels                          |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 3        | 1.1.1.102/32      | 1.1.1.40        | 'Ethernet1'        | [ 900102 ]                      |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 1        | 1.1.1.4/32        | 1.1.1.40        | 'Ethernet1'        | [ 3 ]                           |
| IS-IS SR IPv4 | 2        | 1.1.1.6/32        | 1.1.1.40        | 'Ethernet1'        | [ 900006 ]                      |
| <b>BGP LU</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3.3.3.1/32</b> | <b>1.1.1.40</b> | <b>'Ethernet1'</b> | <b>[ 900004 900006 900102 ]</b> |
| <b>BGP LU</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3.3.3.3/32</b> | <b>1.1.1.40</b> | <b>'Ethernet1'</b> | <b>[ 900004 900006 ]</b>        |

```
veos3b# sh ip ro | grep "900004 900006"
```

```
B I    0.0.0.0/0 [100/0] via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900004 900006, weight 10/11
                        via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900004 900006 900102, weight 1/11
B I    2.0.0.0/8 [100/0] via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900004 900006, weight 10/11
                        via 1.1.1.40, Ethernet1 label 900004 900006 900102, weight 1/11
```





# Thank You For Your Attention

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