



Segment Routing Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers

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Preface

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- [Communications, Services, and Additional Information, on page x](#)

Changes to This Document

The following table lists the technical changes made to this document since it was first published.

Date	Change Summary
June 2024	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 24.2.1.
April 2019	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.6.2.
March 2019	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.5.3.
January 2019	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.5.2.
March 2018	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.4.1.
March 2018	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.3.2.
September 2017	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.3.1.
March 2017	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.2.1.
November 2016	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.1.2.
April 2016	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 6.0.1.
September 2015	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 5.3.2.
May 2015	Republished for Cisco IOS XR Release 5.3.1.
January 2015	Initial release of this document.

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Segment Routing Commands

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address ipv4 (PCE)

To configure the IPv4 self address for Path Computation Element (PCE), use the **address ipv4** command in PCE configuration mode.

address ipv4 *address*

Syntax Description	ipv4 <i>address</i> Configures the IPv4 address for PCE.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	PCE configuration
----------------------	-------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to configure the IPv4 address of the PCE:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config) # pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-pce) # address ipv4 192.168.0.1
```

adjacency-sid

To manually allocate an adjacency segment ID (Adj-SID) on an interface, use the **adjacency-sid** command in IS-IS interface address family configuration mode.

adjacency-sid {**index** *adj-sid-index* | **absolute** *adj-sid-value*} [**protected**]

no adjacency-sid {**index** *adj-sid-index* | **absolute** *adj-sid-value*} [**protected**]

Syntax Description	
index <i>adj-sid-index</i>	Specifies the Adj-SID for each link based on the lower boundary of the SRLB + the index.
absolute <i>adj-sid-value</i>	Specifies the specific Adj-SID for each link within the SRLB.
protected	Specify if the Adj-SID is protected. For each primary path, if the Adj-SID is protected on the primary interface and a backup path is available, a backup path is installed. By default, manual Adj-SIDs are not protected.

Command Default Adjacency SID is not protected.

Command Modes IS-IS interface address-family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Segment routing must be configured on the ISIS instance before configuring adjacency SID value.

Manually allocated Adj-SIDs are supported on point-to-point (P2P) interfaces.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to configure an Adj-SID.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/7
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# adjacency-sid index 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing local-block, on page 108	Configures the segment routing local block (SRLB).

advertise-definition

To enable advertisement of the flexible algorithm definition in IS-IS, use the **advertise-definition** command in the flexible algorithm configuration mode.

advertise-definition

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes flex-algo

Command History	Release	Modification
	IOS XR Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.

Example

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config)#router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis-flex-algo)#priority 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis-flex-algo)#advertise-definition
```

affinity (flexible algorithm)

To configure flexible algorithm definition to include or exclude links with a particular affinity, use the **affinity** command in flexible algorithm configuration mode.

```
router isis instance flex-algo algo affinity [reverse] { include-any | include-all | exclude-any } name1 , name2 ,...
```

```
router ospf process flex-algo algo affinity { include-any | include-all | exclude-any } name1 , name2 ,...
```

Syntax Description

instance Name of the IS-IS routing process. Maximum number of characters is 40.

process Name that uniquely identifies an OSPF routing process. The process name is any alphanumeric string no longer than 40 characters without spaces.

algo Flex-algo value. An algorithm is a one octet value. Values from 128 to 255 are reserved for user defined values and are used for Flexible Algorithm representation.

reverse Specifies the IS-IS Flexible Algorithm link admin group (affinity) constraint to include link colors on links in the reverse direction toward the calculating router.

name1 Name of affinity map.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Flexible Algorithm configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Releases 7.9.1	The reverse keyword was added for IS-IS.
Release 7.1.1	The include-any and include-all keywords were added.
Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example shows how to configure IS-IS Flex-Algo:

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#affinity exclude-any red
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#affinity include-any blue
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#exit
Router(config-isis)#flex-algo 129
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#affinity exclude-any green
```

```
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#affinity reverse exclude-any green
```

affinity flex-algo

To advertise the affinity on an interface, use the **affinity flex-algo** command in the IS-IS interface configuration mode.

```
affinity flex-algo { name | [anomaly name] }
```

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of affinity map.						
	<i>anomaly</i> Advertises flex-algo affinity on performance measurement anomaly.						
Command Default	No default behavior or values						
Command Modes	IS-IS interface configuration						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.8.1</td> <td>This command was modified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 6.6.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.8.1	This command was modified	Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification						
Release 7.8.1	This command was modified						
Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.						

Example

The following example shows how ISIS advertises affinity FOO for the adjacency over interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)#affinity flex-algo FOO
```

With the IOS XR Release 7.8.1, the new optional keyword **anomaly** is introduced to the **interface** submode of **affinity flex-algo**. This keyword option helps to advertise flex-algo affinity on PM anomaly. The following command is used to associate the affinity with an interface:

```
router isis instance interface type interface-path-id affinity flex-algo anomaly name 1,
name 2, ...

router ospf process area area interface type interface-path-id affinity flex-algo anomaly
name 1, name 2, ...
```

name - name of the affinity-map

You can configure both normal and anomaly values. For the following example, the **blue** affinity is advertised. However, if a metric is received with the anomaly flag set, it will change to **red**:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
```

```
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)# affinity flex-algo blue
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)# affinity flex-algo anomaly red
```

affinity-map (flexible algorithm)

To define a name for the bit position, use the **affinity-map** command in the IS-IS configuration mode.

affinity-map *affinity name* { **bit-position***value* }

Syntax Description	<i>affinity name</i> Affinity map name.
bit-position	Configures the value of an affinity map for the bit position
<i>value</i>	Bit position value.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes IS-IS configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.

Example

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config)#router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis)#affinity-map FOO bit-position 7
```

apply-weight ecmp-only bandwidth

To enable Unequal Cost Multipath (UCMP) functionality locally between Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) paths based on the bandwidth of the local links, use the **apply-weight ecmp-only bandwidth** command in IS-IS interface address family configuration mode.

apply-weight ecmp-only bandwidth

Syntax Description	bandwidth Enables UCMP functionality locally between ECMP paths based on the bandwidth of the local links.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	IS-IS interface address-family configuration
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Bandwidth-based local UCMP is performed for prefixes, segment routing Adjacency SIDs, and Segment Routing label cross-connects installed by IS-IS, and is supported on any physical or virtual interface that has a valid bandwidth.

Segment routing must be configured on the ISIS instance before configuring bandwidth-based local UCMP.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to configure bandwidth-based local UCMP.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# apply-weight ecmp-only bandwidth
```

bgp auto-discovery segment-routing

To configure the BGP Auto-Discovery function for transporting IP VPN multicast traffic, use the **bgp auto-discovery segment-routing** command in multicast routing VRF address family configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

bgp auto-discovery segment-routing

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default The BGP Auto-Discovery function is not enabled.

Command Modes Multicast routing VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **bgp auto-discovery segment-routing** command must be enabled on the PE routers, for *default* MDT, *partitioned* MDT and *data* MDT configuration

Example

The following example shows how to enable the BGP MVPN Auto-Discovery function:

```
Router(config)# multicast-routing vrf cust1
Router(config-mcast-cust1)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# bgp auto-discovery segment-routing
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4-bgp-ad)# commit
```


bgp best-path sr-policy

To select the best path, backup, or multipath resolving over nexthop using SR policies, use the **bgp best-path sr-policy** command in BGP configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

bgp best-path sr-policy { **force** | **prefer** }

Syntax Description	force When force mode is enabled, only SR policy paths are considered for best path calculation.				
	prefer When prefer mode is enabled, SR policy paths and eBGP non-color paths are eligible for best path calculation.				
Command Default	None.				
Command Modes	BGP configuration mode				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.5.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.5.2	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 7.5.2	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				

Example

The following example shows how to enable the force mode:

```
Router(config)#router bgp 100
Router(config-bgp)#bgp router-id 10.1.1.2
Router(config-bgp)#bgp best-path sr-policy force
```

clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all

Clears segment routing local block (SRLB) label conflicts.

clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When you define a new SRLB range, there might be a label conflict (for example, if labels are already allocated, statically or dynamically, in the new SRLB range). In this case, the new SRLB range will be accepted, but not applied (pending). The previous SRLB range (active) will continue to be in use until one of the following occurs:

- Reload the router to release the currently allocated labels and allocate the new SRLB
- Use the **clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all** command to clear the label conflicts

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to clear SRLB label conflicts.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies, on page 156	Displays SRLB label conflicts
segment-routing local-block, on page 108	Configures the SRLB

clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix

Clears all statistical counters of IPv4 prefixes.

clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix [*prefix-ID*]

Syntax Description

prefix-ID Specifies a particular prefix to clear.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
	execute: cef

This example shows how to clear the traffic-collector counter history for the specified prefix.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix 1.1.1.10/32
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels	Clears all statistical counters for IPv4 tunnels.
show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
traffic-collector	enable traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels

Clears all statistical counters for IPv4 tunnels.

clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels [*tunnel-ID*]

Syntax Description	<i>tunnel-ID</i> Specifies a particular tunnel to clear.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		read, write

Example

This example shows how to clear the traffic-collector counter history for the specified tunnel.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels tunnel-te 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix	Clears all statistical counters for IPv4 prefixes.
	show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
	traffic-collector	enable traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

data-plane

To enable participation of the Flexible Algorithm with segment routing (SR/SRv6) or IP data-planes, use the **data-plane** command in the IS-IS Flexible Algorithm configuration mode.

data-plane segment-routing | ip

Syntax Description	
segment-routing	Participates with the segment routing data-plane.
ip	Participates with the IP data-plane.

Command Default Segment-routing data-plane is enabled.

Command Modes IS-IS Flexible Algorithm configuration (config-isis-flex-algo)

Command History	Release	Modification
	IOS XR Release 7.6.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must specify a data-plane.



Note If you are enabling participation of the IP Flexible Algorithm, data-plane ip must be enabled.

This example shows how to enable IP data-plane to participate with a Flexible Algorithm:

```
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#data-plane ip
```

disjoint-path (PCE)

To enter PCE disjoint configuration mode to configure PCE disjoint policy, use the **timers** command in PCE configuration mode.

disjoint-path

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	PCE configuration
----------------------	-------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to enter PCE disjoint configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config) # pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce) # disjoint-path
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint) #
```

distribute link-state (IS-IS)

To configure filters for IS-IS advertisements to BGP-LS, use the **distribute link-state** command in the IS-IS configuration mode.

distribute link-state [**exclude-external** **exclude-interarea** **route-policy** *name*]

Table 1: Syntax Description:

Syntax	Description
exclude-external	Sets filter to exclude information for external prefixes and specify a route-policy name to filter based on a set of destination prefixes.
exclude-interarea	Sets filter to exclude information for interarea prefixes and specify a route-policy name to filter based on a set of destination prefixes.
route-policy <i>name</i>	Distributes prefixes based on the route policy name set.

Command Default BGP-LS is disabled by default.

Command Modes IS-IS Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.10.1	New keywords under the command distribute link-state was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to configure filters for IS-IS advertisements to BGP-LS:

```
Router#config
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#distribute link-state exclude-external
Router(config-isis)#commit
```

```
Router#config
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#distribute link-state exclude-interarea
Router(config-isis)#commit
```

```
Router# config
Router(config)# router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#distribute link-state route-policy isis-rp-1
Router(config-isis)#commit
```

egress-engineering

To configure segment routing egress peer engineering (EPE) on the egress node, use the **egress-engineering** command.

egress-engineering

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Neighbor configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	mpls-te	read, write

Examples This example shows how to configure segment routing EPE on the egress node:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config) # router bgp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp) # neighbor 192.168.1.3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-nbr) # remote-as 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-bgp-nbr) # egress-engineering
```


evi (bridge-domain)

To associate an EVI instance with an L2VPN bridge domain or enable ELAN bridged unicast traffic over an SRv6 network, use the **evi** command in the L2VPN bridge domain configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

```
evi instance [ segment-routing srv6 ]
```

Syntax Description	<i>instance</i> EVI instance that is associated with an L2VPN bridge domain.						
	segment-routing srv6 (Optional) Specifies that SRv6 is associated with the EVI instance.						
Command Default	The EVI instance is not associated with an L2VPN bridge domain.						
Command Modes	L2VPN bridge domain configuration.						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.2.2</td> <td>The evi command was introduced for MPLS bridging.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 7.5.2</td> <td>The segment-routing srv6 option was added to the command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.2.2	The evi command was introduced for MPLS bridging.	Release 7.5.2	The segment-routing srv6 option was added to the command.
Release	Modification						
Release 6.2.2	The evi command was introduced for MPLS bridging.						
Release 7.5.2	The segment-routing srv6 option was added to the command.						

Examples

This example shows how to enable EVPN ELAN bridged unicast traffic over an SRv6 network:

```
Router # configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group bg1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bd1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Hu0/0/0/0.1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# evi 1 segment-routing srv6
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-evi-srv6)# commit
```

encapsulation-type srv6 relax-sid

To configure the BGP signaling for coexistence of IP routes with or without SRv6 SID over an SRv6-enabled core network use **encapsulation-type srv6 relax-sid** command in Global Configuration mode.

encapsulation-type srv6 relax-sid

Syntax Description	encapsulation-type srv6 relax-sid Enables coexistence of IP routes with or without SRv6 SID.	
Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.	
Command Default	The BGP signaling for coexistence of IP routes with or without SRv6 SID over an SRv6-enabled core network is enabled.	
Command Modes	Multicast routing VRF address family configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.3.1	This command was introduced.
Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	system	read and write

Example

The following example shows how to enable BGP signaling for coexistence of IP routes with or without SRv6 SID over an SRv6-enabled core network:

```
Router(config)# router bgp 2
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group srv6-core-relax
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# encapsulation-type srv6 relax-sid
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
```

explicit-path

Configures a fixed path through the network.

explicit-path name *path_name*

Syntax Description	<i>path_name</i> Specifies a name for an explicit path.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Global Configuration mode
----------------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to specify a path name and enter explicit-path configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# explicit-path name ABCD1_Nodes
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-expl-path)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
		index

fast-detect sbfd

To enable seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) fast-detection on a specified IPv4 destination address, use the **fast-detect sbfd** command.

fast-detect sbfd

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Tunnel interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	mpls-te	read, write

Examples This example shows how to enable SBFD fast-detection on the specified IPv4 destination address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config)# interface tunnel-tel
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-if)# ipv4 unnumbered loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-if)# destination 1.1.1.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-if)# bfd
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-tunte-bfd)# fast-detect sbfd
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-tunte-bfd)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sbfd	Enters seamless BFD (SBFD) mode.

fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa

To enable Topology Independent Loop Free Alternate (TI-LFA) path for SR-TE policies using the IP Fast Reroute (FRR) mechanism, use the **fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

```
fast-reroute per-prefix [ ti-lfa | tiebreaker { node-protecting | srlg-disjoint } index priority ]
no fast-reroute
```

Syntax Description

per-prefix	Specifies an alternate path for every prefix on the specified interface.
ti-lfa	Enables link-protecting TI-LFA.
tiebreaker	Enables fast reroute tie-breaker.
node-protecting	Enables node-protecting TI-LFA.
srlg-disjoint	Enables SRLG-protecting TI-LFA.
index priority	Specifies the priority of the configured tie-breaker. Priority range is from 1 to 255.

Command Default

FRR is disabled.
 Link protection is disabled.
 Node-protecting TI-LFA is disabled.
 SRLG TI-LFA is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
Release 5.3.2	The per-prefix ti-lfa option was introduced for segment routing.
Release 6.1.2	The tiebreaker { node-protecting srlg-disjoint } options were introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The goal of TI-LFA is to reduce the packet loss that results while routers converge after a topology change due to a link or node failure. Rapid failure repair (< 50 msec) is achieved through the use of pre-calculated backup paths that are loop-free and safe to use until the distributed network convergence process is completed. The optimal repair path is the path that the traffic will eventually follow after the IGP has converged.

TI-LFA supports the following protection:

- Link protection — The link is excluded during the post-convergence backup path calculation.
- Node protection — The neighbor node is excluded during the post convergence backup path calculation.

- Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLG) protection — SRLG refer to situations in which links in a network share a common fiber (or a common physical attribute). These links have a shared risk: when one link fails, other links in the group might also fail. TI-LFA SRLG protection attempts to find the post-convergence backup path that excludes the SRLG of the protected link. All local links that share any SRLG with the protecting link are excluded.

If the priority associated with the specified tiebreaker is higher than any other tiebreakers, then the specified post-convergence backup path will be selected, if it is available.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read,
	ospf	write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable FRR on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/2/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure the SRLG-disjoint tiebreaker priority on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/2/1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker srlg-disjoint index 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:R1(config-isis-if)# exit
```

flex-algo

To enter into the flexible algorithm configuration sub-mode to configure flexible algorithm, use the **flex-algo** command in the IS-IS interface configuration mode.

flex-algo *algorithm number*

Syntax Description	<i>algorithm number</i> value from 128 to 255				
Command Default	No default behavior or values.				
Command Modes	IS-IS interface				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IOS XR Release 6.6.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	IOS XR Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
IOS XR Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.				

Example

This example shows how to enter the flex-algo configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config)#router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
```

generic-metric flex-algo

To configure an application-specific user-defined generic metric for IS-IS interfaces, use the **generic-metric flex-algo** command in the IS-IS interface address-family submode.

```
generic-metric flex-algo type type value
```

Syntax Description	
type <type>	Specify the generic metric type. The range is 128–255.
<value>	Specify the flex-algo generic metric value. The range is 1–16777214.

Command Default By default, the generic metric is not used.

Command Modes IS-IS interface address-family submode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Example

The following example shows how to configure a user-defined application-specific generic metric for an interface:

```
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/7
Router(config-isis-if)#address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-isis-if-af)#generic-metric flex-algo type 128 100
Router(config-isis-if-af)#commit
```


group-id type (PCE)

To configure the disjoint group ID and define the preferred level of disjointness (the type of resources that should not be shared by the two paths), use the **group-id type** command in PCE disjoint configuration mode.

```
group-id value type {link | node | srlg | srlg-node} [sub-id value]
```

Syntax Description	group-id value	Defines the disjoint group ID.
	link	Specifies that links are not shared on the computed paths.
	node	Specifies that nodes are not shared on the computed paths.
	srlg	Specifies that links with the same SRLG value are not shared on the computed paths.
	srlg-node	Specifies that SRLG and nodes are not shared on the computed paths
	sub-id value	(Optional) Specifies a sub ID. The range is from 1 to 65535.

Command Default None

Command Modes PCE disjoint configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If a pair of paths meeting the requested disjointness level cannot be found, then the paths will automatically fallback to a lower level (unless **strict** is specified):

- If the requested disjointness level is SRLG or node, then link-disjoint paths will be computed.
- If the requested disjointness level is link, or if the first fallback from SRLG or node disjointness failed, then the lists of segments encoding two shortest paths, without any disjointness constraint, will be computed.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to configure the PCE disjoint policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# disjoint-path
```

group-id type (PCE)

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# group-id 1 type node
```

hw-module profile segment-routing srv6 mode

To enable Segment Routing mode over IPv6, use the **hw-module profile segment-routing srv6 mode** command in XR Configuration mode

```
hw-module profile segment-routing srv6 mode [ { base } | { micro-segment format 3216 } [ path-mtu ] ]
```



Note You must reload the router or line card after enabling the command.

Syntax Description	<p>mode Defines the SRV6 format that are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base: fl • Micro-segment: f3216 (represents 32-bit block and 16-bit IDs) <p>path-mtu Enables Path MTU Discovery over Ingress, Egress, and P or Transit nodes (with IPv6 role).</p>						
Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.						
Command Default	None						
Command Modes	XR Configuration						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.11.1</td> <td>The path-mtu keyword was introduced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 7.7.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.11.1	The path-mtu keyword was introduced.	Release 7.7.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification						
Release 7.11.1	The path-mtu keyword was introduced.						
Release 7.7.1	This command was introduced.						
Usage Guidelines	The router must be reloaded for the hw-module profile segment-routing srv6 mode feature to be functional.						
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>system</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation	system	read, write		
Task ID	Operation						
system	read, write						

Example

The following example shows how to enable Segment Routing over IPv6:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# hw-module profile segment-routing srv6 mode
                base                               Base SRv6 (Format-1) support only
```

```
micro-segment          Micro-segment support only  
Router(config)# hw-module profile segment-routing srv6 mode micro-segment format f3216
```

index

Marks an explicit path. The index determines the order of path selection.

```
index index_number {{ exclude-address | exclude-srlg | next-address [loose | strict] } ipv4
unicast ip_address } | { next-label label }
```

Syntax Description

<i>index_number</i>	Defines priority for the path to be selected. Ranges from 1 to 65535.
exclude-address	Specifies the IP address to be excluded from the path.
exclude-srlg	Specifies the IP address from which Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs) are derived for exclusion.
next-address	Specifies the next IP address in the path.
loose	Specifies the next hop in the path as a flexible hop.
strict	Specifies the next hop in the path as a fixed hop
ipv4 unicast <i>ip_address</i>	Specifies the the IPv4 unicast address.
next-label <i>label</i>	Specifies the next label in the path.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Explicit path configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

You can include multiple addresses, labels, or both. However, once you start configuring labels, you need to continue with labels. You cannot use addresses after you use labels.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
mpls-te	read, write

This example shows how to insert the next-address and next-label for explicit path ABCD1_Nodes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# explicit-path name ABCD1_Nodes
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-expl-path)# index 10 next-address strict ipv4 unicast
192.168.0.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-expl-path)# index 20 next-label 24012
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
explicit-path	Configures a fixed path through the network.

isis prefix-attributes n-flag-clear

To set the N-flag in the Prefix Attribute Flags sub-TLV to 0, use the **isis prefix-attributes n-flag-clear** command.

isis prefix-attributes n-flag-clear [**level-1** | **level-2**]

Syntax Description

level-1 Clears the N-flag for level-1.

level-2 Clears the N-flag for level-2.

Command Default

The N-flag is set to 1 for host prefixes (/32 for IPv4 and /128 for IPv6).

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The Prefix Attributes Flag sub Type Length Value (TLV) supports the advertisement of attribute flags associated with prefix advertisements. By default, the N-flag is set by IS-IS when advertising a SID that is associated with a loopback address. The advertising router may choose to not set this flag. When the N-flag is cleared, the N-flag is set to 0 in the Prefix Attribute Flags sub-TLV.

Prefix attributes are only added when wide metric is used.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to clear the N-flag:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# isis prefix-attributes n-flag-clear
```

keepalive (PCE)

To configure a locally generated path computation element protocol (PCEP) keepalive interval, use the **keepalive** command in PCE timer configuration mode. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

keepalive *interval*

Syntax Description	<i>interval</i> Keepalive interval, in seconds. The range is 0 to 255.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	30
------------------------	----

Command Modes	PCE timers configuration
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

When the keepalive interval is 0, the LSR does not send keepalive messages.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	ID	

Example

This example shows how to configure PCEP keepalive interval for 10 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config) # pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-pce) # timers
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-pce-timers) # keepalive 10
```


local-discriminator

To configure a unique local discriminator on the SBFDF reflector, use the **local-discriminator** command in SBFDF configuration mode.

local-discriminator {*ipv4-address* *32-bit-value* | **dynamic** | **interface** *interface*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>ipv4-address</i>	Configures the IPv4 address as the local discriminator.
	<i>32-bit-value</i>	Configures a unique 32-bit value as the local discriminator.
	dynamic	Creates a randomly generated value as the local discriminator.
	interface <i>interface</i>	Configures the IPv4 address of the interface as the local discriminator.

Command Default None

Command Modes SBFDF configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

To ensure the BFD packet arrives on the intended reflector, configure at least one globally unique discriminator for each reflector. Globally unique discriminators of the reflector are known by the initiator before the session starts.

Example

This example shows how to configure various local discriminators on the SBFDF reflector:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sbfd
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)# local-discriminator 1.1.1.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)# local-discriminator 987654321
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)# local-discriminator dynamic
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)# local-discriminator interface Loopback0
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	remote-discriminator	Specifies the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFDF initiator.
	remote-target	Maps a destination address to a remote discriminator.

Command	Description
sbfd	Enters seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) mode.
show bfd label session	Displays the BFD initiator session information.
show bfd reflector	Displays the SBFD reflector configuration.
show bfd target-identifier	Displays the BFD local and remote discriminators.

lsp (PCE)

To add label switched paths (LSPs) to the disjoint group, use the **lsp** command in PCE disjoint configuration mode.

```
lsp {1 | 2} pcc ipv4 address lsp-name name [shortest-path]
```

Syntax Description	1 2	Specifies the first or second LSP in the association.
	<i>address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address of the path computation client (PCC).
	<i>name</i>	Specifies the name of the LSP.
	shortest-path	(Optional) Forces one of the disjoint paths to follow the shortest path from the source to the destination. This option can only be applied to the first LSP specified (lsp 1).

Command Default None

Command Modes PCE disjoint configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

An LSP that is specified with **shortest-path** will follow the shortest path. The secondary LSP will follow the shortest possible path that is disjoint from the primary LSP.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to configure the PCE disjoint policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# disjoint-path
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# group-id path1 type node
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# lsp 1 pcc ipv4 192.168.0.1 lsp-name LSP1
shortest-path
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# lsp 2 pcc ipv4 192.168.0.5 lsp-name LSP2
rtrE_t2
```

maximum-delay

To configure a minimum bandwidth value for computing a Flexible Algorithm path, use the **maximum-delay** command in IS-IS Flexible Algorithm configuration mode.

maximum-delay *delay*

Syntax Description	<i>delay</i> Specifies the maximum delay value in microseconds. The range is from 1 to 10000000.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	IS-IS Flexible Algorithm configuration (config-isis-flex-algo)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.11.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None
-------------------------	------

Example

This example shows how configure the maximum delay constraint for Flexible Algorithm 128:

```
router isis 1
 flex-algo 128
  maximum-delay 300
!
```

mdt

To configure a default or partitioned MVPN profile for transporting IP VPN multicast traffic using SR-TE, use the **mdt** command in multicast routing VRF address family configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

mdt { **default** | **partitioned** } **segment-routing mpls** [**color** *value*] [**fast-reroute lfa**]

Syntax Description

default	Specifies that the MPVN profile is of the type <i>default</i> .
partitioned	Specifies that the MPVN profile is of the type <i>partitioned</i> .
segment-routing mpls	Specifies that the TE mechanism is Segment Routing, and data plane protocol is MPLS.
color <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the on-demand color value that defines TE constraints and optimizations applied to the SR multicast policy.
fast-reroute lfa	(Optional) Enables the LFA FRR function for SR multicast policies that are created for the MDT.

Command Default

An MVPN default or partitioned profile is not configured.

Command Modes

Multicast routing VRF address family configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **mdt** configuration is enabled on all the VPN end-points, the PE routers used for MVPN peering.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a *default* MDT MVPN Profile for SR multicast:

```
Router(config)# multicast-routing vrf cust1
Router(config-mcast-cust1)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# mdt default segment-routing mpls color 10
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# commit
```

Example

The following example shows how to configure a *partitioned* MDT MVPN Profile for SR multicast:

```
Router(config)# multicast-routing vrf cust1
Router(config-mcast-cust1)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# mdt partitioned segment-routing mpls color 10
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# commit
```

mdt data

To configure an MVPN *data* profile for transporting IP VPN multicast traffic using SR-TE, use the **mdt data** command in multicast routing VRF address family configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

mdt data segment-routing mpls *max-mdt-nmr* [**color** *value*] [**fast-reroute lfa**] [**route-policy** *name*] [**threshold** *value*] [*ACL*] [**immediate-switch**]

Syntax Description		
segment-routing mpls <i>max-mdt-nmr</i>	Specifies the maximum number of SR multicast polices to be used for <i>data</i> MDTs.	
color <i>value</i>	(Optional) Specifies the on-demand SR policy color value. The TE constraints and optimizations are associated with the color value.	
fast-reroute lfa	(Optional) Enables the LFA FRR function for SR multicast policies that are created for <i>data</i> MDTs.	
route-policy <i>name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the route policy that dictates multicast flow-to-SR multicast policy mapping (with different colors). The route policy option is an alternative to enabling the color <i>value</i> option.	
threshold <i>value</i>	(Optional) The traffic rate threshold value in Kbps. When the rate exceeds the specified value, multicast flow is switched to a <i>data</i> MDT.	
<i>ACL</i>	(Optional) ACL that directs specific multicast flows to be switched to a <i>data</i> MDT.	
immediate-switch	(Optional) Specifies that the multicast flow be switched to a <i>data</i> MDT, without waiting for the threshold limit to be crossed.	

Command Default An MVPN data profile is not configured.

Command Modes Multicast routing VRF address family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **mdt data** command has to be enabled on the ingress PEs where multicast flows need to be steered into the *data* MDT component for SR multicast processing. *Data* MDT can be configured for *default* and *partitioned* profiles.

Example

The following example shows how to configure an MVPN *data* profile.

```
Router(config)# multicast-routing vrf cust1
Router(config-mcast-cust1)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# mdt data segment-routing mpls 2 color 10
Router(config-mcast-cust1-ipv4)# commit
```

metric-type delay

To use the measured delay on the links as a metric for flexible algorithm calculation, use the **metric-type delay** command in the flexible algorithm configuration mode.

metric-type delay

Command Default By default, igp metric is used.

Command Modes flex-algo

Command History	Release	Modification
	IOS XR Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines By default the regular IGP metric is used. If delay metric is enabled, the advertised delay on the link is used as a metric for flexible algorithm computation. If delay metric is enabled, performance measurement must also be enabled.

Example

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#is-type level-2-only
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#log adjacency changes
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-flex-algo)#metric-type delay
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-flex-algo)#advertise-definition
!

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#performance-measurement
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)#delay-measurement
!
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)#delay-measurement
!
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/7
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)#delay-measurement
!
!
!
```


metric-type generic

To use the user-defined generic metrics as a metric for Flexible Algorithm Definition (FAD), use the **metric-type generic** command in the IS-IS flexible algorithm configuration mode.

```
metric-type generic type
```

Syntax Description	< <i>type</i> > Specify the generic metric type. The range is 128–255.	
Command Default	By default, the generic metric is not used.	
Command Modes	IS-IS Flex Algo.	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.2.1	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	If a user-defined generic metric is enabled, the router advertises and uses the metrics for flexible algorithm computation.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Example

The following example shows how to associate or advertise the configured user-defined generic metric to a Flexible Algorithm Definition. The user-defined application-specific generic metric is configured for an interface using the **generic-metric flex-algo** command.

```
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#priority 254
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#metric-type generic 177
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)#advertise-definition
```

microloop avoidance rib-update-delay

To set the Routing Information Base (RIB) update delay value to avoid microloops in the network, use the **microloop avoidance rib-update-delay** command. To disable the RIB update delay, use the **no** form of this command.

microloop avoidance rib-update-delay *delay-time*

Syntax Description	<i>delay-time</i> Specifies the amount of time the node uses the microloop avoidance policy before updating its forwarding table. The <i>delay-time</i> is in milliseconds. The range is from 1-60000.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default value is 5000 milliseconds.
------------------------	---

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration Router configuration
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Use this command with the **microloop avoidance segment-routing** command to specify how long the SR-TE policy path to the destination is used. After the RIB update delay timer expires, the SR-TE policy is replaced with regular forwarding paths.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	ospf	read,
	isis	write

Example

This example shows how to set the Routing Information Base (RIB) update delay value for OSPF:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# microloop avoidance segment-routing
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# microloop avoidance rib-update-delay 3000
```

This example shows how to set the Routing Information Base (RIB) update delay value for IS-IS:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# microloop avoidance segment-routing  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# microloop avoidance rib-update-delay 3000
```

microloop avoidance segment-routing

To enable the segment routing microloop avoidance and set the Routing Information Base (RIB) update delay value, use the **microloop avoidance** command. To disable segment routing microloop avoidance, use the **no** form of this command.

microloop avoidance segment-routing [**route-policy** *name*]

Syntax Description	route-policy <i>name</i> Specifies the route policy for the destination prefixes for per-prefix filtering.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Disabled.
------------------------	-----------

Command Modes	IS-IS IPv4 address family configuration IS-IS IPv6 address family configuration OSPF configuration
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.
	Release 7.11.1	The route-policy <i>name</i> option is added for IS-IS.

Usage Guidelines	The Segment Routing Microloop Avoidance feature detects if microloops are possible following a topology change. If a node computes that a microloop could occur on the new topology, the node creates a loop-free SR-TE policy path to the destination using a list of segments. After the RIB update delay timer expires, the SR-TE policy is replaced with regular forwarding paths.
-------------------------	--

SR microloop avoidance per-prefix filtering uses route policies to identify the prefixes subjected to microloop avoidance. A route policy must be defined before it can be attached to the SR microloop avoidance configuration. Once a route policy is defined and attached to the SR microloop avoidance configuration, it cannot be modified or removed until the route policy is removed from the SR microloop avoidance configuration.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	ospf	read, write
	isis	

Example

This example shows how to enable Segment Routing Microloop Avoidance for OSPF:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# microloop avoidance segment-routing
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# microloop avoidance rib-update-delay 3000
```

This example shows how to enable Segment Routing Microloop Avoidance for IS-IS:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# microloop avoidance segment-routing
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# microloop avoidance rib-update-delay 3000
```

This example shows how to enable per-prefix filtering for a prefix set defined in "route policy FOO2":

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# microloop avoidance segment-routing route-policy
FOO2
```

minimum-bandwidth

To configure a minimum bandwidth value for computing a Flexible Algorithm path, use the **minimum-bandwidth** command in IS-IS Flexible Algorithm configuration mode.

minimum-bandwidth *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i> Specifies the minimum bandwidth value in kbps. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	IS-IS Flexible Algorithm configuration (config-isis-flex-algo)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.11.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None
-------------------------	------

Example

This example shows how configure the minimum bandwidth constraint for Flexible Algorithm 129:

```
router isis 1
 flex-algo 129
  minimum-bandwidth 10000000
!
```

minimum-peer-keepalive

To configure a minimum acceptable path computation element (PCE) peer keepalive interval, use the **minimum-peer-keepalive** command in PCE timer configuration mode. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

minimum-peer-keepalive *interval*

Syntax Description	<i>interval</i> Keepalive interval, in seconds. The range is 0 to 255.				
Command Default	20				
Command Modes	PCE timers configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.2.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.				
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation		
Task ID	Operation				

Example

This example shows how to configure a minimum acceptable PCEP peer keepalive interval for 10 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# timers
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-timers)# minimum-peer-keepalive 10
```

path-option

To configure a path option for an SR-TE policy, use the **path-option** command in tunnel-te interface configuration mode. To return to the default behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

```
path-option path_preference_value {dynamic [attribute-set | isis | lockdown |
ospf | pce | protected-by] | explicit {identifier path-number | name path-name}
[attribute-set | isis | lockdown | ospf | protected-by | verbatim]}
segment-routing
```

Syntax Description

<i>path_preference_value</i>	Specifies the preference for an LSP. Range is from 1 to 1000.
dynamic [attribute-set isis lockdown ospf pce protected-by]	Configures a dynamically allocated path based on the configured options. See the attribute-set statement for a description of all the attributes.
explicit { identifier <i>path-number</i> name <i>path-name</i> } [attribute-set isis lockdown ospf protected-by verbatim]	Configures a preset path, based on the configured options. The verbatim option is required for disabling loop detection on the path. When you configure this option, the topology database is not referred by the source router while configuring the preset path. See the attribute-set statement for a description of all the attributes.
segment-routing	Configures a segment routing path, based on the configured options.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Tunnel-te interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced for segment routing.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to configure the tunnel to use an explicit path for segment routing:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-te22
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 unnumbered loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# destination 192.168.0.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# path-selection segment-routing adjacency protected
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# path-option 1 explicit name ABCD1_Nodes segment-routing
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
attribute-set	Configures the attribute set for an LSP.
index	Determines the order of path selection.

path-selection

Configures the LSP to be selected for the SR-TE tunnel.

```
path-selection [cost-limit limit | hop-limit limit | invalidation timer [tear | drop] | metric
[igp | te] segment-routing adjacency [protected | unprotected] | tiebreaker [max-fill |
min-fill | random] ]
```

Syntax Description

cost-limit <i>limit</i>	Configures the cost limit for the LSP. Ranges from 1 to 4294967295.
hop-limit <i>limit</i>	Configures the hop limit for the LSP. Ranges from 1 to 255.
invalidation <i>timer</i> [tear drop]	Configures the path invalidation timer. When the timer expires, the path is either torn down or just the segment labeled data is dropped. Ranges from 0 to 60000.
metric [igp te]	Configures the type of metric to be used for the LSP.
segment-routing adjacency [protected unprotected]	Configures the type of adjacency for segment routing.
tiebreaker [max-fill min-fill random]	Configures the tie breaker for path calculation of equal cost multiple paths. Max-fill selects the path with the most-utilized links. Min-fill selects the path with the least-utilized links. Random selects the path with randomly utilized links.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Tunnel interface configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
mpls-te	read, write

This example shows how to set the path-selection for segment routing adjacency protection.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-te22  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# path-selection segment-routing adjacency protected
```

pce

To enable Path Computation Element (PCE) and enter PCE configuration mode, use the **pce** command in global configuration mode.

pce

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to enable PCE and enter PCE configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)#
```

pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp

To configure the SR-PCE server for managing multicast traffic flows, use the **pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

```
pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp [ policy name [ candidate-paths [ constraints [ affinity {
include-any | include-all | exclude-any } name ] | [ sid-algorithm algo ] ] ] ] [ fast-reroute lfa |
frr-node-set { from | to } [ ipv4 address ] ] | [ label-range min value max value ] | [multipath-disable]
```

Syntax Description		
policy name	(Optional) Specifies the static or dynamic SR multicast policy for which LFA FRR is enabled.	
constraints	Configures constraints.	
affinity {include-all include-any exclude-any} name	Configures the affinity constraints and the affinity name.	
sid-algorithm algo	Flex-algo value. An algorithm is a one octet value. Values from 128 to 255 are reserved for user defined values and are used for Flexible Algorithm representation.	
fast-reroute lfa	Specifies that LFA FRR be enabled on all multicast routers of the SR multicast tree.	
frr-node-set {from to} [ipv4 address]	Specifies the (<i>from</i> and <i>to</i>) paths on multicast routers that requires FRR protection. The PCE server applies the LFA FRR function for traffic <i>from</i> a specific IP address, sent <i>to</i> specific IP address(es).	
label-range min value max value	Specifies the label range to be used for the multicast traffic LSPs.	
multipath-disable	Disables load balancing of SR multicast traffic across ECMP paths.	

Command Default The SR-PCE server parameters are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.11.1	The sid-algorithm algo options are introduced.
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example shows how to configure SR-PCE server parameters.

Label Range Configuration

The configuration specifies that labels between 30000 and 60000 be used for multicast traffic LSPs.

```
Router(config)# pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp label-range min 30000 max 60000
Router(config)# commit
```

FRR Configuration

The LFA FRR function is configured for all SR policies.

```
Router(config)# pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp fast-reroute lfa
```

The LFA FRR function is configured for the SR policy *tree1*.

```
Router(config)# pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp policy tree1 fast-reroute lfa
```

FRR protection is configured for traffic from the interface with IP address 192.168.0.3, and traffic being sent to the interface with IP address 192.168.0.4.

```
Router(config)# pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp frr-node-set from ipv4 192.168.0.3
Router(config)# pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp frr-node-set to ipv4 192.168.0.4
Router(config)# commit
```

Disable Load Balancing

To disable ECMP load splitting of different trees on the SR-PCE server, configure the **multipath-disable** command.

```
Router(config)# pce segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp multipath-disable
Router(config)# commit
```

Flexible Algorithm

The following example shows how to configure a P2MP policy with Flex-Algo constraint:

```
Router(config)# pce
Router(config-pce)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-pce-sr-te)# p2mp
Router(config-pce-sr-te-p2mp)# policy FOO
Router(config-pce-p2mp-policy)# candidate-paths
Router(config-pce-p2mp-policy-path)# constraints
Router(config-pce-p2mp-path-const)# sid-algorithm 128
Router(config-pce-p2mp-path-const)#
```

override-rules (PCE)

To configure a Path Computation Element (PCE) override of Path Computation Client (PCC)-Initiated policies, use the **override-rules** command in the PCE configuration mode.

```
override-rules sequence sequence number [ [ matching-criteria ] peer { all | | access-list
ipv4 ipv4-acl-name } lsp { all | name lsp-name in the form of regex | colors <colors and color
ranges> ! "0-50, 55, 70-80" | } ] [ [ override ] metric type { igp | | te | | latency | | hopcount
} Constraints { bandwidth } ]
```

Syntax Description	Matching-criteria {peer lsp color}	(Optional) Specifies the matching criteria in the PCC-initiated policies to override. You can use peer, lsp, or color as the matching criteria.
	peer { all access-list ipv4 <i>ipv4-acl-name</i> }	Specifies <i>all</i> available peers or the <i>access-list ipv4</i> name that matches your criteria to override the PCC initiated policies.
	LSP { all name } <i>lsp-name in the form of regex</i>	Specifies the LSP, the PCE tunnel database by all or specific name as a matching criteria.
	color <i><colors and color ranges>! "0-50, 55, 70-80"</i>	Specifies the color range as a matching criteria.
	override	(Optional) Disables load balancing of SR multicast traffic across ECMP paths.
	metric	Specifies the override metric for IGP, TE, latency, or hop-count.
	constraints	Specifies the override constraints in bandwidth value.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes PCE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.7.1	This command was introduced.

This example shows PCE override rules

```
router# configure
router(config)# pce
router(config-pce)# Override-rules
router(config-pce-ovr-rule)# Sequence 100
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-seq)# matching-criteria
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-crit)# peer
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-peer)# all
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-peer)# exit
!
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-crit)# lsp colors 0-50
```

```
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-crit)# exit
!
router(config-pce-ovr-rule-seq)# override constraints bandwidth 1000
!
!
```


pce try-regex

To test whether regex matches the LSP name, use the **pce try-regex** command in EXEC mode.

```
pce try-regex { regex | name-to-test }
```

Syntax Description	<i>regex</i>	Specifies the regular expression to match the LSP
	<i>name-to-test</i>	Specifies the regex name that you want to test if it matches the LSP name and to verify the matching criteria.
Command Default	No default behavior or values	
Command Modes	EXEC configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.7.1	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to verify whether the override-rule for the matching-criteria *lsp name* <regex> works:

```
Router# pce try-regex ^cp_c_[0-9]+$ cp_c_5000

Regex verification utility
Regex:      ^cp_c_[0-9]+$
Test string: cp_c_5000
Result:     Matched
```

performance-measurement delay-measurement

To apply an SR performance measurement delay profile to an SR-TE policy, use the **performance-measurement delay-measurement** command in the SR-TE policy configuration mode. To disassociate the profile from the SR-TE policy, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement delay-measurement [ delay-profile name profile ]
no performance-measurement delay-measurement [ delay-profile ]
```

Syntax Description	delay-profile name <i>profile</i> (Optional) Specifies the delay profile that is to be associated with the SR-TE policy.				
Command Default	The Default performance measurement delay profile is associated with an SR-TE policy.				
Command Modes	SR-TE policy configuration (config-sr-te-policy) On-Demand SR-TE policy configuration (config-sr-te-color)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	The performance-measurement command is also available in global configuration mode. Amongst other configurations, you can use it for creating a Segment Routing performance measurement delay and liveness profiles.				

Example

This example shows how to associate a delay profile to an SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy TEST
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 4 end-point ipv4 10.10.10.10
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# performance-measurement delay-measurement delay-profile name
profile2
Router(config-sr-te-policy-perf-meas)# commit
```

```
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 20
Router(config-sr-te-color)# performance-measurement delay-measurement delay-profile name
profile2
Router(config-sr-te-color)# commit
```

performance-measurement interface

This command helps you configure the target interface with probe packets that transit Interface ID and timestamp templates within a network.

```
performance-measurement interface GigE 0/1/0/1
{ path-tracing { { interface-id {1-4095} | timestamp template {st0 / st1 / st2 / st3} } } }
```

Syntax Description	path-tracing	Enables path-tracing for the interface for tracing short timestamp, interface-id and interface load on source, midpoint and sink nodes in PT probes.
	interface-id	Enter interface ID that is between 1-4095. Default value is none. Interface ID value 0 is used internally to indicate PT is disabled on the interface.
	Timestamp template {st0 / st1 / st2 / st3}	Enter the Timestamp template you want to configure. You can apply global template type for short timestamp to st1 to overwrite the default value.

Command Default

Path tracing is disabled by default.

The default value for Interface ID is set to None.

The default value for timestamp template is set to st2.

Command Modes Global Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.8.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Enable path-tracing for the interface for tracing short timestamp, interface-id and interface load on source, midpoint and sink nodes in PT probes.

Examples

This example shows how to configure Path Tracing midpoint with InterfaceID and time-stamp:

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement
Router(config-pm)# interface FourHundredGigE0/0/0/1
Router(config-pm-interf)# path-tracing
Router(config-pm-interf-interf-id)# interface-id 200
Router(config-pm-interf-time)# timestamp template st3
Router(config-pm-interf-time)# exit
```

performance-measurement delay-profile endpoint

To detect the delay of an endpoint, use the **performance-measurement delay-profile endpoint** command in global configuration. To disable the delay-profile, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement delay-profile endpoint { default | name name } { advertisement
accelerated { minimum-change value | threshold value } | logging delay-exceeded | periodic
{ disabled | interval value | minimum-change value | threshold value } | threshold-check {
average-delay | maximum-delay | minimum-delay } | probe { burst-interval interval | tx-interval
interval | computation-interval interval | measurement-mode { one-way | two-way | loopback } |
tos dscp value | flow-label { explicit value | from value to value increment value } }
```

Syntax Description

advertisement	Enter interface delay profile advertisement submode
accelerated	Enter interface delay profile advertisement accelerated submode
minimum change <i>microseconds</i>	The range is from 0 to 100000 microseconds.
threshold <i>percent</i>	Checks the minimum-delay metric change for threshold crossing for accelerated advertisement. The range is from 0 to 100 percent.
logging delay-exceeded	Sends syslog when the delay exceeds the threshold.
periodic	Enter periodic advertisement configuration submode.
disabled	Disables periodic advertisement.
interval <i>seconds</i>	Periodic advertisement and metric aggregation interval. The interval range is from 30 to 3600 seconds.
minimum-change <i>microseconds</i>	The range is from 0 to 100000 microseconds.
threshold <i>percent</i>	Checks the minimum-delay metric change for threshold crossing for periodic advertisement. The range is from 0 to 100 percent.
threshold-check { average-delay maximum-delay minimum-delay }	max = default
probe	Enter probe configuration submode.
burst-interval <i>microseconds</i>	Specify the interval for sending probe packet. The range is from 30 to 15000 milliseconds.
tx-interval <i>microseconds</i>	Specify the transmission interval. The allowed range is from 30000 to 15000000 micro seconds.
computation-interval <i>seconds</i>	Specify the interval for metric computation. The range is from 1 to 3600 seconds.
measurement-mode { one-way two-way loopback }	Specify the delay measurement mode.
tos dscp <i>value</i>	Type of Service DSCP. The range is from 0 to 63.

flow-label <i>explicit value</i>	Specify explicit list of flow labels. The range is from 1 to 28 flow labels.
flow-label <i>from value to value increment</i>	Specify the flow labels range. The range is from 1 to 28 flow labels.

Command Default

The default advertisement accelerated minimum change is 500 microseconds.
 The default advertisement accelerated threshold is 20 percent.
 The default advertisement periodic interval is 120 seconds.
 The default advertisement periodic minimum-change is 500 microseconds.
 The default advertisement periodic threshold is 10 percent.
 The default advertisement threshold-check is **maximum-delay**.
 The default burst-interval is 3000 microseconds.
 The default computation-interval is 30 seconds.
 The default measurement-mode is **one-way**.
 The default ToS DSCP value is 48 for IP/UDP.

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.
Release 7.6.1	The name name keyword was deprecated. Use the performance-measurement delay-profile name command to create a named profile.
Release 7.10.1	The burst-interval interval keyword was deprecated.



Note Loopback is not supported on IOS-XR software releases 7.10.x and 7.11.x.

Example

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)# delay-profile endpoint default
Router(config-pm-dm-ep)# probe
Router(config-pm-dm-ep-probe)# measurement-mode one-way
```

The following example shows how to configure flow label for delay profile.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)#performance-measurement
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-perf-meas)#delay-profile endpoint default
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-pm-dm-ep)#probe
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-pm-dm-ep-probe)#flow-label explicit 100 200 300
```

performance-measurement delay-profile interfaces

```
performance-measurement delay-profile interfaces { default | name name } { advertisement
{ accelerated { minimum-change value | threshold value } | anomaly-check upper-bound
upper_bound lower-bound lower_bound | logging delay-exceeded | periodic { disabled | interval
value | minimum-change value | threshold value } } | probe { burst-interval value | tx-interval
interval | computation-interval value | measurement-mode { one-way | two-way } | protocol {
pm-mpls | twamp-light } | tos dscp value } }
```

Syntax Description

advertisement	Enter interface delay profile advertisement submode.
accelerated	Enter interface delay profile advertisement accelerated submode.
minimum change <i>microseconds</i>	The range is from 0 to 100000 microseconds.
threshold <i>percent</i>	Checks the minimum-delay metric change for threshold crossing for accelerated advertisement. The range is from 0 to 100 percent.
anomaly-check upper-bound <i>upper_bound</i> lower-bound <i>lower_bound</i>	Specify the upper and lower bounds of the interface delay profile advertisement anomaly check. The range for <i>upper_bound</i> and <i>lower_bound</i> is from 1 to 200000 microseconds.
logging delay-exceeded	Sends syslog when the delay exceeds the threshold.
periodic	Enter periodic advertisement configuration submode.
disabled	Disables periodic advertisement.
interval <i>seconds</i>	Periodic advertisement and metric aggregation interval. The interval range is from 30 to 3600 seconds.
minimum-change <i>microseconds</i>	The range is from 0 to 100000 microseconds.
threshold <i>percent</i>	Checks the minimum-delay metric change for threshold crossing for periodic advertisement. The range is from 0 to 100 percent.
probe	Enter probe configuration submode.
burst-interval <i>microseconds</i>	Specify the interval for sending probe packet. The range is from 30 to 15000 milliseconds.
tx-interval <i>value</i>	Specify the transmission interval. The allowed range is from 30000 to 15000000 micro seconds.
computation-interval <i>seconds</i>	Specify the interval for metric computation. The range is from 1 to 3600 seconds.
measurement-mode { one-way two-way }	Specify the delay measurement mode.

protocol { pm-mpls twamp-light }	Specify the protocol used. MPLS (using RFC6374 with MPLS encap) or Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) Light (using RFC 5357 with IP/UDP encap).
tos dscp <i>value</i>	Type of Service DSCP. The range is from 0 to 63.

Command Default

The default advertisement accelerated minimum change is 500 microseconds.

Default measurement-mode for interfaces is two-way whereas others is one-way.

The default advertisement accelerated threshold is 20 percent.

The default advertisement periodic interval is 120 seconds.

The default advertisement periodic minimum-change is 500 microseconds.

The default advertisement periodic threshold is 10 percent.

The default burst-interval is 3000 microseconds.

The default computation-interval is 30 seconds.

The default measurement-mode is **two-way**.

The default protocol is TWAMP-light.

The default ToS DSCP value is 48 for IP/UDP.

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release 7.4.1	The anomaly-check upper-bound <i>upper_bound</i> lower-bound <i>lower_bound</i> command is introduced.
Release 7.6.1	The name <i>name</i> keyword was deprecated. Use the performance-measurement delay-profile name command to create a named profile.
Release 7.10.1	The burst-interval <i>interval</i> keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines**Example**

This example shows how to configure performance-measurement functionalities for link delay as a global default profile.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# performance-measurement delay-profile interfaces default
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf)# probe
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-probe)# measurement-mode one-way
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-probe)# burst-interval 60
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-probe)# computation-interval 60
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-probe)# exit
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf)# advertisement periodic
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-per)# interval 120
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-per)# threshold 20
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-per)# minimum-change 1000
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-per)# exit
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf)# advertisement accelerated
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-acc)# threshold 30
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-acc)# minimum-change 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv-per)# exit
```

This example shows how to define thresholds above which delay and loss are considered “anomalous.”

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# performance-measurement delay-profile interfaces default
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf)# advertisement
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv)# anomaly-check upper-bound 5000 lower-bound 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv)# interval 120
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv)# threshold 20
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv)# minimum-change 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-pm-dm-intf-adv)# exit
```


performance-measurement delay-profile name

To detect the delay of an name, use the **performance-measurement delay-profile name** command in global configuration. To disable the delay-profile, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement delay-profile name value probe [ flow-label { explicit value
|from value to value increment value } | measurement-mode { one-way | two-way |
loopback } | sweep destination ipv4 ip-address range range-value | tos { dscp value | traffic-class
value } | tx-interval value ]
```

Syntax Description

flow-label { explicit <i>value</i> from <i>value</i> to <i>value</i> increment }	Specify explicit list of flow labels or specify the range. The range is from 1 to 28 flow labels.
measurement-mode { one-way two-way loopback }	Specify the delay measurement mode. There are three options: one-way: Measures the one way delay with timestamp 1 and 2. two-way: Measures the one way delay with timestamp 1, 2, 3 and 4 without clock synchronization. loopback: Measures the delay in loopback mode.
sweep destination ipv4 <i>ip-address</i> range <i>value</i>	Specify the sweep IP destination addresses to perform ECMP hashing. The IPv4 address range is 0 to 128.
tos { dscp <i>value</i> tos traffic-class <i>value</i> }	Specify the delay probe type of service. The allowed range for DSCP is 0 to 63. specify the traffic class value to indicate the TOS level used by protocol PM MPLS. The range is from 0 to 7.
tx-interval <i>value</i>	Specify the transmission interval. The allowed range is from 30000 to 15000000 micro seconds.
probe	Enter probe configuration submenu.

Command Default

The default measurement-mode is **one-way**.
The default ToS DSCP value is 48 for IP/UDP.

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.
Release 7.6.1	The name <i>name</i> keyword was deprecated. Use the performance-measurement delay-profile name command to create a named profile.
Release 24.1.1	The command is modified to include the flow-label keyword.

Example

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)# delay-profile endpoint default
Router(config-pm-dm-ep)# probe
Router(config-pm-dm-ep-probe)# measurement-mode one-way
```

The following example shows how to configure flow label for delay profile.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)#performance-measurement
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-perf-meas)#delay-profile endpoint default
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-pm-dm-ep)#probe
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-pm-dm-ep-probe)#flow-label explicit 100 200 300
```

performance-measurement delay-profile

To create a unique Segment Routing performance measurement delay profile, use the **performance-measurement delay-profile** command in global configuration mode.

```
performance-measurement delay-profile { sr-policy default } { endpoint default } { interface default }
{ name string name } advertisement { anomaly-loss } { anomaly-check } upper-bound <1-99>
lower-bound <number lower than the upper bound (0-98)>
```



Note Synthetic Loss Measurement is an inbuilt feature of delay measurement. To get the packet loss information for delay-measurement sessions, you only need to configure the delay sessions. No additional configuration is required for Synthetic Loss Measurement.

Syntax Description

name <i>string name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement delay profile name.
sr-policy default	(Optional) Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement default sr-policy name.
endpoint default	(Optional) Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement default endpoint name.
interface default	(Optional) Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement default interface.
advertisement	Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement advertisement you want to configure.
anomaly-check	(optional) It checks the delay metrics, for example if the min delay changes exceed the configured threshold, it advertises ANOM-MIN-DYN; if you configured the anomaly-check and the static delay, and the configured static delay exceed the threshold, it advertises ANOM-MIN-STA.

You can configure the anomaly loss with **upper-bound** and **lower-bound** values.

- **upper-bound** specifies the upper limit for the anomaly check. It must be between 2-200000
- **lower-bound** specifies the lower limit for the anomaly check. It must be between 1-199999 and lower than the **upper-bound** value.

anomaly-loss (optional) Once the packet loss exceed the configured threshold, it advertises ANOM-PKT-LOSS.

You can configure the anomaly loss with **upper-bound** and **lower-bound** values.

- **upper-bound** specifies the upper limit for the anomaly loss. It must be between 1-99
- **lower-bound** specifies the lower limit for the anomaly loss. It must be between 0-98 and lower than the **upper-bound** value.

If both **anomaly-check** and **anomaly-loss** are triggered, then it advertises for anomaly-check, because it has a higher priority than anomaly-loss

- min delay changes = current min delay - previous min delay
- packet loss = (expected packet number - received packet number) / expect packet number * 100%

Command Default No user created performance measurement delay profile exists.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	The anomaly-loss keyword was introduced.
	Release 7.6.1	This command was deprecated and replaced with the performance-measurement delay-profile command.
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	performance-measurement	write/read

Usage Guidelines The **performance-measurement** command is also available in SR-TE specific configuration.

Example

This example shows how to create a unique Segment Routing performance measurement delay profile:

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement delay-profile sr-policy name profile1
Router(config)# commit
```

This example shows the example of anomaly-loss:

```
Router(config)#performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)#delay-profile sr-policy default
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy)#advertisement
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy-adv)#anomaly-loss
```

```
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy-adv-anom-loss)#upper-bound 30 lower-bound 20
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy-adv-anom-loss)#commit
```

This example shows the example of anomaly-check:

```
Router(config)#performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)#delay-profile sr-policy default
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy)#advertisement
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy-adv)#anomaly-check
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy-adv-anom-loss)#upper-bound 2000 lower-bound 20
Router(config-pm-dm-srpolicy-adv-anom-loss)#commit
```

performance-measurement endpoint

To enable endpoint for the performance measurement, use the **performance-measurement endpoint** command in global configuration mode. To disable the endpoint, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement endpoint ipv4 | ipv6 endpoint_ip_addr [ vrf name ] [
delay-measurement [ delay-profile name profile_name ] | description description |
liveness-detection [ liveness-profile name profile_name ] | segment-list name sidlist_name |
source-address ipv4 | ipv6 source_ip_addr ]
```

Syntax Description		
endpoint_ip_addr		IPv4 and IPv6 address of the endpoint.
vrf name		The name of the VRF instance.
delay-measurement		Enable delay-measurement on the endpoint.
delay-profile name profile_name		Specify an optional delay profile name.
description description		Specify a description for the endpoint.
liveness-detection		Enable liveness-detection on the endpoint.
liveness-profile name profile_name		Specify an optional liveness profile name.
segment-list name sidlist_name		Specify a segment list for the endpoint.
source-address ipv4 source_ip_addr		IPv4 address of the sender.
source-address ipv6 source_ip_addr		IPv6 address of the sender.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	The command was modified to include IPv6 endpoint.
	Release 24.2.1	The command was modified to include IPv6 endpoint.
	Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The following example show how to enable IPv4 endpoint for the delay measurement.

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement  
Router(config-perf-meas)# endpoint ipv4 10.10.1.5  
Router(config-pm-ep)# source-address ipv4 10.10.1.1  
Router(config-pm-ep)# delay-measurement
```

The following example show how to configure IPv6 endpoint for liveness.

```
Router(config)#performance-measurement  
Router(config-perf-meas)#source-address ipv6 FCBB:0:1::  
Router(config-perf-meas)#endpoint ipv6 FCBB:0:5::  
Router(config-pm-ep)#exit  
Router(config-perf-meas)#liveness-profile endpoint default
```

performance-measurement liveness-detection

To apply an SR performance measurement liveness profile to an SR-TE or an SRv6-TE policy, use the **performance-measurement liveness-detection** command in the SR-TE policy configuration mode. To disassociate the profile from the SR-TE policy, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement liveness-detection [ liveness-profile [backup] name profile |
validation-cp minimum-active segment-lists [ 1-128 | all ] ]
```

Syntax Description		
liveness-profile [backup] name <i>profile</i>	(Optional) Specifies the liveness profile that is to be associated with the SR-TE policy.	
		The name <i>profile</i> command form specifies the liveness profile, and the backup name <i>profile</i> command form specifies the backup liveness profile.
validation-cp minimum-active	(Optional) Validates the activeness of the candidate-path based on minimum number of active segment-lists.	
segment-lists	Indicates the number of active segment-lists.	
<i>1-128</i> all		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-128: Indicates the minimum number of segment-lists to have the PM liveness session up. all: Indicates that all the segment-lists should be active to have the PM liveness session up.

Command Default The Default performance measurement liveness profile is associated with an SR-TE policy.

Command Modes SR-TE policy configuration (config-sr-te-policy)
On-Demand SR-TE policy configuration (config-sr-te-color)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.11.1	The validation-cp minimum-active segment-lists option was introduced.
	Release 7.4.2	The backup keyword was added to the command.
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Path protection policies do not fully support PCE reporting of the standby LSP.

Example

This example shows how to associate a liveness profile to an SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#policy TRST2
Router(config-sr-te-policy)#color 40 end-point ipv4 20.20.20.20
Router(config-sr-te-policy)#performance-measurement liveness-detection liveness-profile
name profile3
```



```
Router(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#on-demand color 30
Router(config-sr-te-color)#performance-measurement liveness-detection liveness-profile name
profile3
Router(config-sr-te-color)#commit
```

This example shows how to associate a backup liveness profile to an SR-TE policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te)#policy foo
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-policy)# color 10 end-point ipv4 192.168.0.3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-policy)# performance-measurement
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-policy-perf-meas)# liveness-detection
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-policy-live-detect)# liveness-profile name profile-WORKING

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-policy-live-detect)# liveness-profile backup name
profile-PROTECT
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-policy-live-detect)# commit
```

This example shows how to activate two segment-lists to have the PM liveness session up:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing
Router(config-sr)#traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#policy po-103
Router(config-sr-te-policy)#performance-measurement
Router(config-sr-te-policy-perf-meas)#liveness-detection
Router(config-sr-te-policy-live-detect)#validation-cp minimum-active segment-lists 2
```

performance-measurement liveness-profile endpoint

```
performance-measurement liveness-profile endpoint { default | name name } {
liveness-detection { logging state-change detected | multiplier value } | probe { burst-interval
value | tx-interval interval | tos dscp value } }
```

Syntax Description

default	The default profile.
name <i>name</i>	The name of profile.
liveness-detection	Enter endpoint liveness detection submode.
logging state-change detected	Display a syslog when the liveness state change detected.
multiplier <i>value</i>	Specify the number of probe packets sent before the head-end node assumes the candidate path is down.
probe	Enter endpoint liveness detection probe submode.
burst-interval <i>interval</i>	Specify the interval for sending probe packet. The range is from 30 to 15000 milliseconds.
tx-interval <i>value</i>	Specify the transmission interval. The allowed range is from 30000 to 15000000 micro seconds.
tos dscp <i>value</i>	Type of Service DSCP. The range is from 0 to 63.

Command Default

Default burst interval is 3000 milliseconds (3 seconds).
Default ToC DSCP value is 48.

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.
Release 7.6.1	The name <i>name</i> keyword was deprecated. Use the performance-measurement liveness-profile name command to create a named profile.
Release 7.10.1	The burst-interval <i>interval</i> keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Liveness-detection and delay-measurement aren't supported together

Example

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)# liveness-profile endpoint default
Router(config-pm-ld-ep)# liveness-detection
Router(config-pm-ld-ep-ld)# multiplier 3
```

```
Router(config-pm-ld-ep-ld)# exit  
Router(config-pm-ld-ep)# probe  
Router(config-pm-ld-ep-probe)# measurement-mode loopback
```

performance-measurement liveness-profile

To create a unique Segment Routing performance measurement liveness profile, use the **performance-measurement liveness-profile** command in global configuration mode. To remove the profile, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement liveness-profile [ name [ name npu-offload enable ] | probe
flow-label [ explicit | from ] tx-interval value ] [ sr-policy default [ npu-offload enable ] |
probe flow-label [ explicit | from ] tx-interval value ]
```

Table 2: Syntax Description

Syntax	Description
name <i>name</i>	Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement liveness profile name.
sr-policy default	Specifies the Segment Routing performance measurement liveness policy default.
npu-offload	Enables performance measurement liveness hardware (NPU) offload feature in SR.
probe	Enter the liveness detection probe sub mode.
flow-label	Indicates the flow labels associated with SRv6 header.
explicit from	Specify explicit flow label values or enter a range of flow labels that you want to configure. You can configure flow labels in the 0 to 1048575 range.
tx-interval <i>value</i>	Specify the transmission interval. The allowed range for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPU sessions is from 3300 to 15000000 micro seconds. • CPU sessions is from 30000 to 15000000 micro seconds.

Command Default No user created performance measurement liveness profile exists.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.11.1	The flow-label keyword was introduced.

Release	Modification
Release 7.10.1	<p>npu-offload was introduced.</p> <p>Use performance-measurement liveness-profile name<i>liveness profile name</i>.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • performance-measurement liveness-profile name<i>name</i> (named profile) and performance-measurement liveness-profile sr-policy<i>default</i> (default profile) are supported. • performance-measurement liveness-profile sr-policy<i>name</i> is deprecated.
Release 7.6.1	This performance-measurement liveness-profile sr-policy was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **performance-measurement** command is also available in SR-TE specific configuration.

Example

This example shows how to create a unique Segment Routing performance measurement liveness profile:

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement liveness-profile name profile1
Router(config)# commit
```

This example shows how to configure a range of flow labels in the SRv6 header:

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)#liveness-profile name name1
Router(config-pm-ld-profile)# probe flow-label from 0 to 1000000 increment 10
Routerconfig-pm-ld-profile)#commit
```

This example shows how to explicitly configure flow labels in the SRv6 header:

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)#liveness-profile name name1
Router(config-pm-ld-profile)# probe flow-label explicit 100 200 300 400 500
Routerconfig-pm-ld-profile)#commit
```

performance-measurement protocol twamp-light measurement delay

To configure the querier or responder nodes to accept packets from specific IP addresses on the network, use the **performance-measurement protocol twamp-light measurement delay** command in the global configuration mode. To remove the IP addresses, use the **no** form of the command.

```
performance-measurement protocol twamp-light measurement delay { querier allow
responder address { ipv4 | ipv6 } | responder allow querier address { ipv4 | ipv6 } |
unauthenticated { ipv4 | ipv6 | querier-dst-port | querier-src-port } }
```

Syntax Description		
querier	Enter the querier submode to configure the IP addresses on a querier node.	
responder	Enter the responder submode to configure the IP address on a responder node.	
allow responder	Specifies the allowed responder address on the querier node. The configuration is applicable to delay measurement sessions.	
allow querier	Specifies the allowed querier addresses on the responder node. The configuration is applicable to delay measurement sessions.	
address	Specifies the querier or responder IP addresses that are configured.	
{ ipv4 ipv6 }	Configure the allowed querier or responder ipv4 or ipv6 addresses. You can specify the prefix for the IP addresses.	
unauthenticated	Enter the unauthenticated submode to configure the IP address timestamp or the source and destination UDP ports.	
ipv4 ipv6	Configure the timestamp for ipv4 or ipv6 addresses.	
querier-dst-port	Configure the UDP port to process queries. By default, the TWAMP reserved UDP destination port is 862.	
querier-src-port	UDP port on Route Processor used as source port in queries.	
Command Default	None.	
Command Modes	Global Configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.11.1	The querier and responder keywords were introduced.
	Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None.

This example shows how to configure the IP address of a querier on a responder node for delay measurement.

```
Router#configure
Router (config) #performance-measurement
Router (config-perf-meas) #protocol twamp-light
Router (config-pm-protocol) #measurement delay
Router (config-pm-proto-meas) #responder
Router (config-pm-proto-responder) #allow-querier
Router (config-pm-allowed-querier) #address ipv4 10.10.10.1
Router (config-sr-te-color) #commit
```

performance measurement source-address

To configure source-address for the performance measurement, use the **performance-measurement source-address** command in global configuration mode. To disable the endpoint, use the **no** form of the command.

performance-measurement source-address ipv4 | ipv6 ip_addr

Syntax Description

source-address ipv4 *source_ip_addr* IPv4 address of the sender.

source-address ipv6 *source_ip_addr* IPv6 address of the sender.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 24.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The following example shows how to configure global IPv4 source address for an IP endpoint.

```
Router(config)# performance-measurement
Router(config-pm-ep)# source-address ipv4 10.10.1.1
Router(config-perf-meas)# endpoint ipv4 10.10.10.100 vrf green
Router(config-pm-ep)# source-address ipv4 10.1.1.1
Router(config-pm-ep)# delay-measurement
Router(config-pm-ep-dm)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure global IPv6 source address for an IP endpoint.

```
Router(config)#performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)#source-address ipv6 FCBB:0:1::
Router(config-perf-meas)#endpoint ipv6 FCBB:0:5::
Router(config-pm-ep)#exit
Router(config-perf-meas)#liveness-profile endpoint default
```


ping mpls nil-fec labels

To check network connectivity and identify LSP breakages, use the **ping mpls nil-fec labels** command.

```
ping mpls nil-fec labels {label[,label...]} [output {interface tx-interface}] [nexthop
next-hop-ip-address]
```

Syntax Description	labels label,label...	Specifies the label stack. Use commas to separate the each <i>label</i> .
	ouput interface tx-interface	Specifies the output interface.
	nexthop next-hop-ip-address	(Optional) Causes packets to go through the specified next-hop address.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to check connectivity for a known label stack using a specific output interface and next-hop address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping mpls nil-fec labels 16005,16007 output interface GigabitEthernet
0/2/0/1 nexthop 10.1.1.4 repeat 1
Sending 1, 72-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC labels 16005,16007,
timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no label entry,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'd' - see DDMAP for return code,
```

'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!

Success rate is 100 percent (1/1), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

Total Time Elapsed 0 ms

Related Commands

Command	Description
traceroute mpls nil-fec labels	Checks network connectivity and identifying LSP breakages.

ping sr-mpls

To check the connectivity of segment routing control plane, use the **ping sr-mpls** command in XR EXEC mode.

```
ping sr-mpls { ipv4-address/mask | ipv6-address/mask [ fec-type { bgp | generic | igp {
ospf | isis } } ] | nil-fec | dataplane-only { labels { label1 [ , label2... ] ipv4-address/mask
| ipv6-address/mask | policy } } { output { interface interface-path-id } } | { nexthop
next-hop-ip-address } }
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ipv4-address/mask</i> or <i>ipv6-address/mask</i>		Address prefix of the target and number of bits in the target address network mask.
fec-type		(Optional) Specifies FEC type to be used. Default FEC type is generic. bgp Use FEC type as BGP. generic Use FEC type as generic igp Use FEC type as OSPF or IS-IS.
labels <i>label1, label2...</i>		Specifies the label stack. Use commas to separate each label.
dataplane-only		Specifies data plane validation without running actual traffic over LSPs.
output interface <i>interface-path-id</i>		Specifies the output interface where echo request packets are sent.
nexthop <i>next-hop-ip-address</i>		Causes packets to go through the specified IPv4 or IPv6 next-hop address.

Command Default **fec-type** : generic

Command Modes XR EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.2.1	The dataplane-only keyword was introduced. Support for IPv6 next-hop address was added.
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID**Task Operations**

mpls-te read,
write

Example

These examples show how to use segment routing ping to test the connectivity of segment routing control plane. In the first example, FEC type is not specified. You can also specify the FEC type as shown in the second example.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
  timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/5 ms
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type igp ospf
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
  timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing ping to validate SR-MPLS over IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#ping sr-mpls dataplane-only 2001:DB8::1/32
Tue Jan 16 15:05:19.120 EST
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC to 2001:DB8::1/32,
  timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
       'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
       'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
       'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
       'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
       'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
       'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms

The following example shows how to use segment routing ping for SR-TE policies with IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#ping sr-mpls nil-fec policy name srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:08:28.277 EST
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC for SR-TE Policy srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1,
timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
       'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
       'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
       'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
       'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
       'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
       'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms

The following example shows how to use segment routing ping with labels using IPv6 LSPs:

```
Router#ping sr-mpls labels 18004 lsp-end-point 2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:11:05.349 EST
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with NIL FEC with lsp end point 2001:DB8::1, SID Label(s)
[18004],
timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
       'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
       'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
       'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
       'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
       'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
       'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/4 ms

prefix-sid

To specify or advertise prefix (node) segment ID (SID) on all routers, use the **prefix-sid** command in IS-IS interface address family or OSPF interface configuration mode. To stop advertising prefix SID, use the **no** form of this command.

```
prefix-sid [ strict-spf ] { index sid-index | absolute sid-value } [ n-flag-clear ] [ explicit-null ]
```

```
no prefix-sid [ strict-spf ] { index sid-index | absolute sid-value } [ n-flag-clear ] [ explicit-null ]
```

Syntax Description		
strict-spf		Specifies that the prefix-SID should use the SPF path instead of the SR-TE policy.
index <i>sid-index</i>		Specifies the prefix SID based on the lower boundary of the SRGB + the index.
absolute <i>sid-value</i>		Specifies the specific prefix SID value within the SRGB.
n-flag-clear		Specifies that the prefix-SID is not a node-SID by setting the N flag in the prefix-SID sub Type Length Value (TLV) to 0.
explicit-null		Adds an explicit-Null label by setting the E flag in the prefix-SID sub TLV to 1. Automatically disables penultimate-hop-popping (PHP) by setting the P flag (IS-IS) or NP flag (OSPF) to 1.

Command Default Prefix SID is a node SID (N-flag is set to 1).
Explicit-Null label is not set (E-flag is set to 0).

Command Modes IS-IS interface address-family configuration
OSPF interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 6.1.2	The absolute <i>sid-value</i> option was added for OSPF.
	Release 6.2.1	The strict-spf keyword was added for IS-IS.

Usage Guidelines Segment routing must be configured on the ISIS instance or on the OSPF process, area, or interface before configuring prefix SID value.

Strict-SPF SIDs are used to forward traffic strictly along the SPF path. Strict-SPF SIDs are not forwarded to SR-TE policies. IS-IS advertises the SR Algorithm sub Type Length Value (TLV) (in the SR Router Capability SubTLV) to include both algorithm 0 (SPF) and algorithm 1 (Strict-SPF). When the IS-IS area or level is Strict-SPF TE-capable, Strict-SPF SIDs are used to build the SR-TE Strict-SPF policies. Strict-SPF SIDs are also used to program the backup paths for prefixes, node SIDs, and adjacency SIDs.



Note The same SRGB is used for both regular SIDs and strict-SPF SIDs.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write
	ospf	

Examples

This example shows how to configure a prefix SID.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid index 1001
```

This example shows how to configure an absolute prefix SID on an OSPF interface.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router area 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# prefix-sid absolute 16041
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing global-block	Configures the segment routing global block (SRGB).

prefix-sid (flexible algorithm)

To specify or advertise prefix (node) segment ID (SID) on all routers, use the **prefix-sid** command in IS-IS interface address family configuration mode.

prefix-sid [**strict-spf** | **algorithm** *algorithm number*] {**index** *sid-index* | **absolute** *sid-value*}

Syntax Description		
strict-spf		Specifies that the prefix-SID should use the SPF path instead of the SR-TE tunnel.
algorithm <i>algorithm number</i>		Specifies the flexible algorithm number.
index <i>sid-index</i>		Specifies the prefix SID based on the lower boundary of the SRGB + the index.
absolute <i>sid-value</i>		Specifies the specific prefix SID value within the SRGB.

Command Default Prefix SID is a node SID (N-flag is set to 1).

Command Modes IS-IS interface address-family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to advertise prefix-SID for flexible algorithm:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface loopback0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid index 4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid algorithm 128 index 104
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# prefix-sid algorithm 129 index 204
```


priority

To set the priority of the flexible algorithm definition advertisement, use the **priority** command in the flex-algo configuration mode.

priority *priority value*

Syntax Description	<i>priority value</i> Priority associated with the flexible algorithm definition advertisement.				
Command Default	No default behavior or values.				
Command Modes	flex-algo				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IOS XR Release 6.6.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	IOS XR Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
IOS XR Release 6.6.1	This command was introduced.				

Example

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config)#router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis)#flex-algo 128
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:exr2(config-isis-flex-algo)#priority 100
```

prefix-unreachable

Use this command for UPA advertisements by enabling individual control parameters.

The new **prefix-unreachable** command under IS-IS address-family submode includes several command-options that control various parameters for UPAs originated by the router.

```
prefix-unreachable { adv-lifetime <value> | adv-metric <value> | adv-maximum <value> | rx-process-enable }
```

Syntax Description	Keyword	Details
	prefix-unreachable	Lists the control options of UPA.
	adv-lifetime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is optional. Amount of time the UPA will be advertised after the prefix becomes unreachable. Range of values is 30–65535 seconds. Default value is 180 seconds.
	adv-metric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is optional. Metric used when advertising UPA. Range of values is 4261412865–4294967294 (0xFE000001 to 0xFFFFFFF0). Default value is 4261412865 (0xFE000001).
	adv-maximum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is optional. UPAs that are leaked or propagated are not counted against this limit. Maximum number of UPAs that the router is allowed to generate to any of its attached areas or domains. UPAs that are leaked, propagate, or redistributed are not counted against this limit. Range of values is 1–65535. Default value is 32.
	rx-process-enable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is optional. If enabled, the UPA received by the router is sent to RIB and is used to trigger the BGP PIC. It is disabled by default.

Command Default	None.
------------------------	-------

Command Modes	IS-IS interface address-family configuration
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.8.1	This command was introduced.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	IS-IS	read, write

Examples This example shows how to configure UPA.

```
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#address-family ipv6 un
Router(config-isis-af)#prefix-unreachable
Router(config-isis-prefix-unreachable)#adv-lifetime 500
Router(config-isis-prefix-unreachable)#adv-metric 4261412866
Router(config-isis-prefix-unreachable)#adv-maximum 77
Router(config-isis-prefix-unreachable)#rx-process-enable
Router(config-isis-prefix-unreachable)#commit
```

summary-prefix

Use the exiting **summary-prefix** command for UPA advertisement.

```
summary-prefix prefix/mask level 1 or 2 [ tag value ] [ adv-unreachable { unreachable-component-tag value partition-repair } ]
```

Syntax Description	Keyword	Details
	level <i>1 or 2</i>	Enter the border router values 1 or 2. To set the border router level for UPA.
	tag <i>value</i>	Enter the tag value for which you want to enable the UPA.
	adv-unreachable	The new keyword adv-unreachable controls the UPA advertisement for the components of the summary. The new adv-unreachable keyword is optional and disabled by default.
	unreachable-component-tag <i>value</i>	The unreachable-component-tag is used to limit UPAs to those components of the summary that are advertised with a specific tag value. The unreachable-component-tag keyword is disabled by default and UPA is generated for all components of the summary if enabled by the adv-unreachable keyword.
	partition-repair	In case the area (domain) partition is detected, the summary is suppressed, and more specific prefixes are advertised.

Command Default None.

Command Modes IS-IS address-family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.10.1	The partition-repair keyword was introduced.
	Release 7.8.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines New commands are added under the exiting IS-IS address-family sub-mode **summary-prefix** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	IS-IS	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to configure Summary-Prefix for UPA.

```
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config)#router isis 1
Router(config-isis)#address-family ipv6 unicast
Router(config-isis-af)#router-id 2001:DB8:4::4
Router(config-isis-af)#summary-prefix 2001:DB8::/32 level 2 partition-repair
Router(config-isis-af)#summary-prefix 2001:DB9::/32 level 2 algorithm 128 partition-repair
```

router static

Use **router static** command to configure the sink node

router static [**address-family ipv6 unicast** *ipv6-prefix/64* *ipv6-address*

Syntax Description	Keyword	Details
	address-family ipv6 unicast	Indicates that the following commands apply to IPv6 unicast routing. <i>ipv6-prefix/64 segment-routing srv6 endpoint behavior</i> <i>utef controller ipv6-address</i>

Command Default None.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	Route Static	read, write

Examples

This example shows how to configure Sink node.

```
Router(config)#router static
Router(config-isis)#address-family ipv6 unicast
Router(config-isis-af)#001:0DB8::/64 2001:0DB8:3000::1
```

remote-discriminator

To specify the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFDF initiator, use the **remote-discriminator** command in SBFDF remote target configuration mode.

remote-discriminator *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i> Specifies the remote discriminator value (which maps to the local discriminator of the reflector).				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	SBFDF remote-target configuration mode				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.1.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.				

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The SBFDF initiator uses a Remote Target Identifier (RTI) table to map a destination address (Target Identifier) to a remote discriminator.

If the destination is an IPv4 address, the destination or target address can be used as the remote discriminator. (Configuration of an RTI is optional.)

Example

This example shows how to configure various local discriminators on the SBFDF reflector:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sbfd
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)# remote-target ipv4 1.1.1.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd-nnnn)# remote-discriminator 16843013
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	local-discriminator	Configures a unique local discriminator on the SBFDF reflector.
	remote-target	Maps a destination address to a remote discriminator.
	sbfd	Enters seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFDF) mode.
	show bfd label session	Displays the BFD initiator session information.
	show bfd reflector	Displays the SBFDF reflector configuration.

Command	Description
<code>show bfd target-identifier</code>	Displays the BFD local and remote discriminators.

remote-target

To map a destination address to a remote discriminator, use the **remote-target** command in SBFDD configuration mode.

remote-target ipv4 *ipv4-address*

Syntax Description	ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i> Configures the IPv4 address of the reflector.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	SBFD configuration mode
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The SBFDD initiator uses a Remote Target Identifier (RTI) table to map a destination address (Target Identifier) to a remote discriminator.

Example

This example shows how to configure the SBFDD reflector IPv4 address as the remote target:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sbfd
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)# remote-target ipv4 1.1.1.5
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd-nnnn)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	local-discriminator	Configures a unique local discriminator on the SBFDD reflector.
	remote-discriminator	Specifies the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFDD initiator.
	sbfd	Enters seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) mode.
	show bfd label session	Displays the BFD initiator session information.
	show bfd reflector	Displays the SBFDD reflector configuration.
	show bfd target-identifier	Displays the BFD local and remote discriminators.

reoptimization

To configure a periodic reoptimization timer, use the **reoptimization** command in PCE timer configuration mode. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

reoptimization *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i> Periodic reoptimization timer value, in seconds. The range is 60 to 604800
---------------------------	---

Command Default	60
------------------------	----

Command Modes	PCE timers configuration
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

Example

This example shows how to configure a periodic reoptimization timer for 200 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-pce)# timers
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config-pce-timers)# reoptimization 200
```

sbfd

To enter seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) mode for configuring local and remote discriminators, use the **sbfd** command in global configuration mode.

sbfd

Command Modes Global configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Example

This example shows how to enter SBFD configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# sbfd
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-sbfd)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	fast-detect sbfd	Enables SBFD fast-detection on a specified IPv4 destination address.
	local-discriminator	Configures a unique local discriminator on the SBFD reflector.
	remote-discriminator	Specifies the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFD initiator.
	remote-target	Maps a destination address to a remote discriminator.
	show bfd label session	Displays the SBFD initiator session information.
	show bfd reflector	Displays the SBFD reflector configuration.
	show bfd target-identifier	Displays the BFD local and remote discriminators.

segment-routing global-block

To configure the segment routing global block (SRGB), use the **segment-routing global-block** command.

segment-routing global-block *starting_value ending_value*

Syntax Description	<i>starting_value ending_value</i> Specifies the block of segment routing IDs that are allocated for the routers in the network. Ranges from 16000 to 1048574.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	Default SRGB range is 16000 to 23999.
------------------------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	Global Configuration mode
----------------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

To keep the segment routing configuration simple and to make it easier to troubleshoot segment routing issues, we recommend that you use the default SRGB range on each node in the domain. However, there are instances when you might need to define a different range:

- The nodes of another vendor support a label range that is different from the default SRGB, and you want to use the same SRGB on all nodes.
- The default range is too small.
- To specify separate SRGBs for IS-IS and OSPF protocols, as long as the ranges do not overlap.

Because the values assigned from the range have domain-wide significance, we recommend that all routers within the domain be configured with the same range of values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to configure the SRGB range:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# segment-routing global-block 17000 20000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
prefix-sid	Configures the segment ID (SID).

segment-routing local-block

To configure the segment routing local block (SRLB), use the **segment-routing local-block** command.

segment-routing local-block *starting_value ending_value*

Syntax Description	<i>starting_value ending_value</i> Specifies the block of labels that are reserved for manual allocation of adjacency segment IDs (Adj-SIDs). Ranges from 15000 to 1048574.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Default SRLB range is 15000 to 15999.
------------------------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes	Global Configuration mode
----------------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

When you define a new SRLB range, there might be a label conflict (for example, if labels are already allocated, statically or dynamically, in the new SRLB range). In this case, the new SRLB range will be accepted, but not applied (pending). The previous SRLB range (active) will continue to be in use until one of the following occurs:

- Reload the router to release the currently allocated labels and allocate the new SRLB
- Use the **clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all** command to clear the label conflicts

The SRLB size cannot be more than 262,143.

To keep the segment routing configuration simple and to make it easier to troubleshoot segment routing issues, we recommend that you use the default SRLB range on each node in the domain. However, there are instances when you might need to define a different range:

- The nodes of another vendor support a label range that is different from the default SRLB, and you want to use the same SRLB on all nodes.
- The default range is too small.

Because the values assigned from the range have domain-wide significance, we recommend that all routers within the domain be configured with the same range of values.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

This example shows how to configure the SRLB range:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# segment-routing local-block 18000 19999
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all, on page 16	Clears SRLB label conflicts
	show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies, on page 156	Displays SRLB label conflicts

segment-routing mapping-server

To configure the segment routing mapping server (SRMS), use the **segment-routing mapping-server** command.

```
segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } ip_address/subnet_mask
SID_start_value range range
```

Syntax Description		
	address-family { ipv4 ipv6 }	Configures the address family for IS-IS.
	<i>ip_address/subnet_mask</i>	Specifies the prefix and mask.
	<i>SID_start_value</i>	Specifies the first prefix SID in the range.
	range <i>range</i>	Specifies the size of the range.

Command Default None

Command Modes Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The position of the mapping server in the network is not important. However, since the mapping advertisements are distributed in IGP using the regular IGP advertisement mechanism, the mapping server needs an IGP adjacency to the network.

The role of the mapping server is crucial. For redundancy purposes, you should configure multiple mapping servers in the networks.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to configure the mapping server and add prefix-SID mapping entries in the active local mapping policy:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config) # segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map address-family
```



```
ipv4 10.1.1.1/32 17000 range 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local	Enables the router to advertise the SRMS entries that are locally configured.
segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable	Disables mapping client functionality.
show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for IS-IS.
show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for OSPF.
show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map	Displays the locally configured prefix-to-SID mappings.

segment-routing mpls

To enable segment routing for IPv4 addresses with MPLS data plane, use the **segment-routing mpls** command in IPv4 address family configuration mode. To disable segment routing, use the **no** form of this command.

segment-routing mpls

Syntax Description	mpls Enables segment routing for IPv4 addresses with MPLS data plane.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No default behavior or values.
------------------------	--------------------------------

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration Router configuration Area configuration
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.2.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to enable segment routing with MPLS data plane.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# segment-routing mpls
```

segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local

To enable the router to advertise the segment routing mapping server (SRMS) entries that are locally configured, use the **segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local** command. In addition to advertising these local SRMS entries, these mapping entries are also used to calculate segment ID (SID).

segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local

Syntax Description	advertise-local Advertises the SRMS mapping entries that are locally configured.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Disabled.
------------------------	-----------

Command Modes	IPv4 address family configuration Router configuration
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	ospf isis	read, write

Example

This example shows how to enable the router to advertise the locally configured SRMS entries:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	segment-routing mapping-server, on page 110	Configures the segment routing mapping server (SRMS).
	segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable	Disables mapping client functionality.

Command	Description
show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for IS-IS.
show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for OSPF.
show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map	Displays the locally configured prefix-to-SID mappings.

segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable

To disable mapping client functionality, use the **segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable** command. To reenable client functionality, use the **segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive** command.

segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive [**disable**]

Syntax Description	receive Only remote SRMS mapping entries are used for SID calculation.
	disable Disable remote SRMS mapping entries received by flooding.

Command Default Enabled.

Command Modes IPv4 address family configuration
Router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 5.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The mapping client functionality is enabled by default. When you disable client functionality, the SRMS active policy is calculated without remote SRMS entries.

You can use this command with the **segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local** command simultaneously.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	ospf	read, write
	isis	

Example

This example shows how to disable the mapping server client functionality:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-af)# segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing mapping-server, on page 110	Configures the segment routing mapping server (SRMS).
segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local	Enables the router to advertise the SRMS entries that are locally configured.
show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for IS-IS.
show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for OSPF.
show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map	Displays the locally configured prefix-to-SID mappings.

segment-routing traffic-eng explicit

To detect the liveness of the reverse path of the segment list and the configure the segment list, use the **segment-routing traffic-eng explicit** command in performance measurement configuration mode. To disable the reverse path, use the **no** form of the command.

```
segment-routing traffic-eng explicit { reverse-path segment-list name segment-list-name
| segment-list name segment-list-name reverse-path segment-list name segment-list-name }
```

Syntax Description	reverse-path	Specifies the return path on the endpoint for liveness detection.
	segment-listname <i>segment-list-name</i>	Specifies the segment list on the endpoint for liveness detection and delay.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Performance measurement endpoint submode	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The default reverse path configured under endpoint submode is only used for sessions with segment list. The endpoint session without a segment list does not support reverse path configuration and will not use this reverse path.

The **reverse-path** under the **performance-measurement endpoint** is used as the default reverse path if there are no reverse paths configured under a segment list.

Use the **reverse-path** under the **performance-measurement endpoint segment-routing traffic-eng explicit segment-list name fwd-path** to configure reverse path under a segment list.

The reverse type must be the same as the forward path. Using different types for forward and reverse paths is not supported. For example, uSID forward path and uSID reverse path; MPLS forward path and MPLS reverse path.

User-configured segment-list can also represent the reverse path (reflector to sender) when probe is configured in liveness detection mode. Up to 128 segment-lists can be configured under a probe. An additional PM session is created for each segment-list. Segment-lists are configured under **segment-routing traffic-eng segment-list** submode. See [SR-TE Policy with Explicit Path](#) for details about configuring segment lists.

The following example shows how to configure liveness of the reverse path of the segment list:

The following example shows how to configure liveness reverse path under segment list and under endpoint:

```
Router(config)#performance-measurement
Router(config-perf-meas)#endpoint ipv6 ff::2

/* Configure reverse path segment-list with forward segment-list*/
Router(config-pm-ep)#segment-routing traffic-eng explicit segment-list name fwd-path
```

```
Router(config-pm-ep-sl)#reverse-path segment-list name rev-path
Router(config-pm-ep-sl)#exit

/* Configure reverse-path segment list on the endpoint*\
Router(config-pm-ep)# segment-routing traffic-eng explicit reverse-path segment-list name
rev-path-name
```


show bfd label session

To display the BFD initiator session information, use the **show bfd label session** command.

show bfd label session [**status**] [**location** *node-id*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description	status	(Optional) Displays the status of the BFD session.
	location <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays BFD sessions hosted from the specified location. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed session information, including statistics and number of state transitions.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	bgp	read
	ospf	read
	isis	read
	mpls-te	read

Example

This example shows how to display the BFD session information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router5# show bfd label session
```

```
Interface          Label          Local det time(int*mult)  State
                  Echo          Async
-----
ttl (LSP:2)       24008         n/a                       150ms (50ms*3)  UP
```

This example shows how to display the detailed BFD session information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router5# show bfd label session detail
I/f: ttl (LSP:2), Location: 0/1/CPU0, Label: 24008
  State: UP for 0d:0h:10m:32s, number of times UP: 1
  Session type: SW/LB/V4/SH/TH/SE
LSP ping request sent:
  Number of times sent: 0 times
  Number of error send: 0 times
  Last sent time: [NA]
  Last result: 0x0 (No error)
  Last error time: [NA]
  Last error: 0x0 (No error)
LSP ping reply rcvd:
  Last received discriminator: 0x0
  Number of times rcvd: 0 times
  Last rcvd time: [NA]
  Last return code/subcode/output: 0/0/''
Received parameters:
  Version: 1, desired tx interval: 50 ms, required rx interval: 50 ms
  Multiplier: 3, diag: None
  My discr: 16843013, your discr: 65556, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
Transmitted parameters:
  Version: 1, desired tx interval: 50 ms, required rx interval: 0 ms
  Multiplier: 3, diag: None
  My discr: 65556, your discr: 16843013, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 1/0/0/1/0
Timer Values:
  Local negotiated async tx interval: 50 ms
  Remote negotiated async tx interval: 50 ms
  async detection time: 150 ms(50 ms*3)
Local Stats:
  Intervals between async packets:
    Tx: Number of intervals=100, min=44 ms, max=51 ms, avg=47 ms
        Last packet transmitted 7 ms ago
    Rx: Number of intervals=100, min=40 ms, max=55 ms, avg=47 ms
        Last packet received 44 ms ago
MP download state: BFD_MP_DOWNLOAD_ACK
State change time: Jan  6 12:20:37.073
Session owner information:

      Desired          Adjusted
Client  Interval Multiplier Interval Multiplier
-----
MPLS-TE 50 ms      3          50 ms      3
```

This example shows how to display the status of the BFD session on the specified linecard location:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router5# show bfd label session status location 0/1/CPU0
I/f: ttl (LSP:2), Location: 0/1/CPU0 table_id:0x0
State: UP, flags:0x80040
Iftype: 0x24, basecaps: 36
Async InLabel: 24008
Additional info from Flags:
  FIB is READY
  Session Active on 0/1/CPU0
. . .

Received parameters:
  Version: 1, desired tx interval: 50 ms, required rx interval: 50 ms
  Multiplier: 3, diag: None
  My discr: 16843013, your discr: 65556, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 0/0/0/1/0
```

Transmitted parameters:

Version: 1, desired tx interval: 50 ms, required rx interval: 0 ms

Multiplier: 3, diag: None

My discr: 65556, your discr: 16843013, state UP, D/F/P/C/A: 1/0/0/1/0

Related Commands

Command	Description
local-discriminator	Configures a unique local discriminator on the SBFD reflector.
remote-discriminator	Specifies the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFD initiator.
remote-target	Maps a destination address to a remote discriminator.
sbfd	Enters seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) mode.
show bfd reflector	Displays the SBFD reflector configuration.
show bfd target-identifier	Displays the BFD local and remote discriminators.

show bfd reflector

To verify the SBFDD reflector configuration, use the **show bfd reflector** command.

show bfd reflector { **counter** | **info** } [**location** *node-id*]

Syntax Description	counter	Displays the BFD session counters.
	info	Displays the BFD session information.
	location <i>node-id</i>	(Optional) Displays BFD sessions hosted from the specified location. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	bgp	read
	ospf	read
	isis	read
	mpls-te	read

Example

This example shows how to display the BFD reflector session counters:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router5# show bfd reflector counter location 0/0/CPU0
-----
Rx                Tx                NO PPS                DROPPED                TOTAL
                LTI MISS                NO MEMORY
-----
961                960                0                0                0                0
```

This example shows how to display the BFD reflector information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router5# show bfd reflector info location 0/0/CPU0
```

```
-----
Local      Remote      Src
Discr      Discr      IP Addr
-----
16843013   65556      1.1.1.1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	local-discriminator	Configures a unique local discriminator on the SBFD reflector.
	remote-discriminator	Specifies the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFD initiator.
	remote-target	Maps a destination address to a remote discriminator.
	sbfd	Enters seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) mode.
	show bfd label session	Displays the BFD initiator session information.
	show bfd target-identifier	Displays the BFD local and remote discriminators.

show bfd target-identifier

To display the BFD local and remote discriminators, use the **show bfd target-identifier** command.

```
show bfd target-identifier {local | remote}
```

Syntax Description	local	remote
	Displays the local discriminator.	Displays the remote discriminator.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Seamless BFD (SBFD) uses initiators and reflectors to detect failures in the path between adjacent forwarding engines. The initiator is an SBFD session on a network node that performs a continuity test to a remote entity by sending SBFD packets. The reflector is an SBFD session on a network node that listens for incoming SBFD control packets to local entities and generates response SBFD control packets. The SBFD control packets contain the discriminator of the initiator, which is created dynamically, and the discriminator of the reflector, which is configured as a local discriminator on the reflector, using the **local-discriminator** command.

Use the **show bfd target-identifier local** command on the reflector to display locally configured discriminators.

Use the **show bfd target-identifier remote** command on the initiator to display remote discriminators. The initiator maps a destination address to the remote discriminator using the **remote-discriminator** command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	bgp	read
	ospf	read
	isis	read
	mpls-te	read

Example

This example shows how to display the local discriminators on the BFD reflector (router5):

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router5# show bfd target-identifier local
Local Target Identifier Table
-----
Discr          Discr Src   VRF          Status   Flags
-----          -
16843013      Local      default      enable   -----ia-
2147483649    Local      default      enable   -----d

Legend: TID - Target Identifier
a - IP Address mode
d - Dynamic mode
i - Interface mode
v - Explicit Value mode
```

This example shows how to display the remote discriminators on the BFD initiator (router1):

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router1# show bfd target-identifier remote
Remote Target Identifier Table
-----
Discr          Discr Src   VRF          TID Type   Status
-----          -
16843013      Remote     default      ipv4        enable
1.1.1.5
2147483649    Remote     default      dynamic     enable
1.1.1.5

Legend: TID - Target Identifier
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
local-discriminator	Configures a unique local discriminator on the SBFD reflector.
remote-discriminator	Specifies the remote discriminator that maps to the remote target on the SBFD initiator.
remote-target	Maps a destination address to a remote discriminator.
sbfd	Enters seamless bidirectional forwarding detection (SBFD) mode.
show bfd label session	Displays the BFD initiator session information.
show bfd reflector	Displays the SBFD reflector configuration.

show bgp egress-engineering

To display BGP egress peer engineering (EPE) information, use the **show bgp egress-engineering** command.

show bgp egress-engineering

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	bgp	read

Example

This example shows how to display BGP egress peer engineering (EPE) information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router2# show bgp egress-engineering
```

```
Egress Engineering Peer Set: 1.1.1.5/32 (10b48fec)
  Nexthop: 1.1.1.5
  Version: 2, rn_version: 2
  Flags: 0x00000006
  Local ASN: 1
  Remote ASN: 5
  Local RID: 1.1.1.2
  Remote RID: 1.1.1.5
  First Hop: 10.1.1.9
  NHID: 0, 0
  Label: 30025, Refcount: 3
  rpc_set: 10c34c24
. . .
```


show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map

To verify the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for IS-IS, use the **show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map** command.

show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map [**active-policy** | **backup-policy**]

Syntax Description	
	active-policy (Optional) Specifies the active mapping policy.
	backup-policy (Optional) Specifies the backup mapping policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	isis	read

Example

The example shows how to verify the active mapping policy on IS-IS:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map active-policy
```

```
IS-IS 1 active policy
Prefix          SID Index  Range      Flags
1.1.1.100/32    100       20
1.1.1.150/32    150       10
```

```
Number of mapping entries: 2
```

The example shows how to verify the backup mapping policy on IS-IS:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map backup-policy
```

```
IS-IS 1 backup policy
Prefix          SID Index  Range      Flags
1.1.1.100/32    100       20
1.1.1.150/32    150       10
```

```
show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map
```

```
Number of mapping entries: 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing mapping-server, on page 110	Configures the segment routing mapping server (SRMS).
segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local	Enables the router to advertise the SRMS entries that are locally configured.
segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable	Disables mapping client functionality.
show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for OSPF.
show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map	Displays the locally configured prefix-to-SID mappings.

show mvpn vrf

To view BGP MVPN configuration information for a VRF, use the **show mvpn vrf** command in EXEC mode.

```
show mvpn vrf name { context [ detail ] | database segment-routing | pe [ address ] }
```

Syntax Description	vrf <i>name</i>	Specifies the VRF for which BGP MVPN information is displayed.
	context [detail]	Specifies that MVPN information including MDT, Route Distinguisher and Route Target details be displayed.
	database segment-routing	Specifies that MDT database information be displayed.
	pe [<i>address</i>]	Specifies the ingress or egress PE router for which MVPN information is to be displayed.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Example

View Default MDT Configuration Information

This command displays SR multicast tree information, including the MDT details (of *Default* type, etc), and customer VRF information (route target, route distinguisher, etc).

```
Router# show mvpn vrf vpn1 context

MVPN context information for VRF vpn1 (0x9541cf0)

RD: 1:10 (Valid, IID 0x1), VPN-ID: 0:0
Import Route-targets : 2
  RT:192.168.0.4:0, BGP-AD
  RT:192.168.0.4:17, BGP-AD
BGP Auto-Discovery Enabled (I-PMSI added)
SR P2MP Core-tree data:
  MDT Name: TRmdtvpn1, Handle: 0x4150, idb: 0x956fc30
  MTU: 1376, MaxAggr: 255, SW_Int: 30, AN_Int: 60
  RPF-ID: 3, C:0, O:1, D:0, CP:0
  Static Type : - / -
  Def MDT ID: 524289 (0x93993f0), added: 1, HLI: 0x80001, Cfg: 1/0
  Part MDT ID: 0 (0x0), added: 0, HLI: 0x00000, Cfg: 0/0
  Ctrl Trees : 0/0/0, Ctrl ID: 0 (0x0), Ctrl HLI: 0x00000
```

View Partitioned MDT Configuration Information

This command displays SR multicast tree information, including the MDT details (of *Partitioned* type, etc), and customer VRF information (route target, route distinguisher, etc).

```

Router# show mvpn vrf vpn1 context

MVPN context information for VRF vpn1 (0x9541cf0)

RD: 1:10 (Valid, IID 0x1), VPN-ID: 0:0
Import Route-targets : 2
  RT:192.168.0.4:0, BGP-AD
  RT:192.168.0.4:17, BGP-AD
BGP Auto-Discovery Enabled (I-PMSI added) , MS-PMSI sent
SR P2MP Core-tree data:
  MDT Name: TRmdtvpn1, Handle: 0x4210, idb: 0x956fc30
  MTU: 1376, MaxAggr: 255, SW_Int: 30, AN_Int: 60
  RPF-ID: 1, C:0, O:1, D:0, CP:0
  Static Type : - / -
  Def MDT ID: 0 (0x0), added: 0, HLI: 0x00000, Cfg: 0/0
  Part MDT ID: 524292 (0x9399318), added: 1, HLI: 0x80004, Cfg: 1/0
  Ctrl Trees : 0/0/0, Ctrl ID: 0 (0x0), Ctrl HLI: 0x00000

```

View MDT Configuration Information On The Ingress PE Router

This command displays SR multicast tree information on the PE router that receives the multicast traffic on the SP network. The information includes PE router details, MDT details, Tree-SID details, and the specified customer VRF information.

```

Router# show mvpn vrf vpn1 pe

MVPN Provider Edge Router information

VRF : vpn1

PE Address : 192.168.0.3 (0x9570240)
  RD: 0:0:0 (null), RIB_HLI 0, RPF-ID 13, Remote RPF-ID 0, State: 0, S-PMSI: 2
  PMPM_LABEL: 0, MS_PMSI_HLI: 0x00000, Bidir_PMSI_HLI: 0x00000, MLDP-added: [RD 0, ID 0,
  Bidir ID 0, Remote Bidir ID 0], Counts(SHR/SRC/DM/DEF-MD): 0, 0, 0, 0, Bidir: GRE RP Count
  0, MPLS RP Count ORSVP-TE added: [Leg 0, Ctrl Leg 0, Part tail 0 Def Tail 0, IR added:
  [Def Leg 0, Ctrl Leg 0, Part Leg 0, Part tail 0, Part IR Tail Label 0
  Tree-SID Added: [Def/Part Leaf 1, Def Egress 0, Part Egress 0, Ctrl Leaf 0]
  bgp_i_pmsi: 1,0/0 , bgp_ms_pmsi/Leaf-ad: 1/1, bgp_bidir_pmsi: 0, remote_bgp_bidir_pmsi:
  0, PMSIs: I 0x9570378, 0x0, MS 0x94e29d0, Bidir Local: 0x0, Remote: 0x0, BSR/Leaf-ad 0x0/0,
  Autorp-disc/Leaf-ad 0x0/0, Autorp-ann/Leaf-ad 0x0/0
  IIDs: I/6: 0x1/0x0, B/R: 0x0/0x0, MS: 0x1, B/A/A: 0x0/0x0/0x0

  Bidir RPF-ID: 14, Remote Bidir RPF-ID: 0
  I-PMSI: Unknown/None (0x9570378)
  I-PMSI rem: (0x0)
  MS-PMSI: Tree-SID [524290, 192.168.0.3] (0x94e29d0)
  Bidir-PMSI: (0x0)
  Remote Bidir-PMSI: (0x0)
  BSR-PMSI: (0x0)
  A-Disc-PMSI: (0x0)
  A-Ann-PMSI: (0x0)
  RIB Dependency List: 0x0
  Bidir RIB Dependency List: 0x0
  Sources: 0, RPs: 0, Bidir RPs: 0

```

View MDT Configuration Information On The Egress PE Router

This command displays SR multicast tree information on the MVPN egress PE router that sends multicast traffic from the SP network towards multicast receivers. The information includes PE router, Tree-SID, MDT, and the specified customer VRF details.

```

Router# show mvpn vrf vpn1 pe

MVPN Provider Edge Router information

```

```

PE Address : 192.168.0.4 (0x9fa38f8)
  RD: 1:10 (valid), RIB_HLI 0, RPF-ID 15, Remote RPF-ID 0, State: 1, S-PMSI: 2
  PPMP_LABEL: 0, MS_PMSI_HLI: 0x00000, Bidir_PMSI_HLI: 0x00000, MLDP-added: [RD 0, ID 0,
Bidir ID 0, Remote Bidir ID 0], Counts(SHR/SRC/DM/DEF-MD): 1, 1, 0, 0, Bidir: GRE RP Count
  0, MPLS RP Count ORSVP-TE added: [Leg 0, Ctrl Leg 0, Part tail 0 Def Tail 0, IR added:
[Def Leg 0, Ctrl Leg 0, Part Leg 0, Part tail 0, Part IR Tail Label 0
  Tree-SID Added: [Def/Part Leaf 0, Def Egress 0, Part Egress 1, Ctrl Leaf 0]
  bgp_i_pmsi: 1,0/0 , bgp_ms_pmsi/Leaf-ad: 1/0, bgp_bidir_pmsi: 0, remote_bgp_bidir_pmsi:
0, PMSIs: I 0x9f77388, 0x0, MS 0x9fa2f98, Bidir Local: 0x0, Remote: 0x0, BSR/Leaf-ad 0x0/0,
  Autorp-disc/Leaf-ad 0x0/0, Autorp-ann/Leaf-ad 0x0/0
  IIDs: I/6: 0x1/0x0, B/R: 0x0/0x0, MS: 0x1, B/A/A: 0x0/0x0/0x0

  Bidir RPF-ID: 16, Remote Bidir RPF-ID: 0
  I-PMSI: Unknown/None (0x9f77388)
  I-PMSI rem: (0x0)
  MS-PMSI: Tree-SID [524292, 192.168.0.4] (0x9fa2f98)
  Bidir-PMSI: (0x0)
  Remote Bidir-PMSI: (0x0)
  BSR-PMSI: (0x0)
  A-Disc-PMSI: (0x0)
  A-Ann-PMSI: (0x0)
  RIB Dependency List: 0x9f81370
  Bidir RIB Dependency List: 0x0
  Sources: 1, RPs: 1, Bidir RPs: 0

```

View Default or Partitioned MDT Database

```
Router# show mvpn vrf vpn1 database segment-routing
```

Core Type	Core Source	Tree Core Information	State	On-demand Color
Default	0.0.0.0	0 (0x00000)	Down	10
Part	192.168.0.4	524292 (0x80004)	Up	10
Leaf AD Leg:	192.168.0.3			
Control	192.168.0.4	0 (0x00000)	Down	10

show ospf routes flex-algo

To display the OSPF routing table for flexible algorithm, use the **show ospf routes flex-algo** command in the EXEC mode.

```
show ospf routes flex-algo [number] [ IP prefix / prefix_len | route-type { external | inter
| intra } ] [backup-path] [detail]
```

Syntax Description		
number	Specifies the flexible algorithm number. The range is from 128 to 255.	
IP prefix/prefix_len	Specifies IP address along with the subnet mask.	
backup-path	Displays the backup-path information of the OSPF routes.	
detail	Displays the detailed information of the OSPF routes.	
route-typeexternal	Displays OSPF external routes.	
route-typeinter	Display OSPF inter area routes.	
route-typeintra	Displays OSPF intra area routes.	

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.5.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show ospf routes flex-algo** command to display the OSPF private routing table for flexible algorithm (which contains only flexible algorithm routes calculated by OSPF). If there is something wrong with a route in the MPLS forwarding table and RIB, then it is useful to check the OSPF copy of the route to determine if it matches the RIB and MPLS forwarding entries. If it does not match, there is a synchronization problem between OSPF and the MPLS. If the routes match and the route is incorrect, OSPF has made an error in its routing calculation.

Example

This following show output displays the external route type configured:

```
Router#show ospf routes flex-algo 240 route-type external detail
Route Table of ospf-1 with router ID 192.168.0.2 (VRF default)

Algorithm 240

Route entry for 192.168.4.3/32, Metric 220, SID 536, Label 16536
Priority : Medium

Route type : Extern Type 1
```

```

Last updated : Apr 25 14:30:12.718
Flags: Inuse

Prefix Contrib Algo 240 SID 536
From 192.168.0.4 Route-type 5
Total Metric : 220 Base metric 20 FAPM 20
Contrib Flags : Inuse, Reachable
SID Flags : PHP off, Index, Global, Valid

Path: 10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Path: 10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Path: 10.2.1.5, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Route entry for 192.168.4.5/32, Metric 120, SID 556, Label 16556
Priority : Medium

Route type : Extern Type 1
Last updated : Apr 25 14:30:12.724
Flags: Inuse

Prefix Contrib Algo 240 SID 556
From 192.168.0.3 Route-type 5
Total Metric : 120 Base metric 1 FAPM 20
Contrib Flags : Inuse, Reachable
SID Flags : PHP off, Index, Global, Valid

Path: 10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
Out Label : 16556
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Path: 10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
Out Label : 16556
Weight : 0
Area : 0

```

The following show output displays label information for flexible algorithm and its corresponding metric as added in RIB:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show route 192.168.0.2/32 detail
Wed Apr 6 16:24:46.021 IST

Routing entry for 192.168.0.2/32
Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, labeled SR, type intra area
Installed Apr 6 15:51:57.973 for 00:32:48
Routing Descriptor Blocks
 10.10.10.2, from 192.168.0.2, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0, Protected
  Route metric is 2
  Label: 0x3 (3)
  Tunnel ID: None
  Binding Label: None
  Extended communities count: 0
  Path id:1 Path ref count:0

```

```

NHID:0x1(Ref:1)
Backup path id:65
OSPF area: 1
10.11.11.2, from 192.168.0.2, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1, Backup (Local-LFA)
Route metric is 6
Label: 0x3 (3)
Tunnel ID: None
Binding Label: None
Extended communities count: 0
Path id:65          Path ref count:1
NHID:0x2(Ref:1)
OSPF area:
Route version is 0x12 (18)
Local Label: 0x3ee6 (16102)
Local Label Algo Set (ID, Label, Metric): (1, 16202, 0), (128, 17282, 2)
IP Precedence: Not Set
QoS Group ID: Not Set
Flow-tag: Not Set
Fwd-class: Not Set
Route Priority: RIB_PRIORITY_NON_RECURSIVE_MEDIUM (7) SVD Type RIB_SVD_TYPE_LOCAL
Download Priority 1, Download Version 38
No advertising protos.

```

The following example shows the backup path for each path:

```
Router#show ospf routes flex-algo 240 route-type external backup-path
```

```
Route Table of ospf-1 with router ID 192.168.0.2 (VRF default)
```

```

Algorithm 240

192.168.4.3/32, Metric 220, SID 536, Label 16536
  10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
    Backup path:
      10.23.2.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3,
      Out Label: 16536
      Attributes: Metric: 220, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
Disjoint
  10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
    Backup path:
      10.23.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2,
      Out Label: 16536
      Attributes: Metric: 220, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
Disjoint
  10.1.1.5, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
    Backup path:
      10.23.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2,
      Out Label: 16536
      Attributes: Metric: 220, Primary , Downstream, Node Protect, Interface Disjoint,
      SRLG Disjoint
192.168.4.5/32, Metric 120, SID 556, Label 16556
  10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
    Backup path:
      10.23.2.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3,
      Out Label: 16556
      Attributes: Metric: 120, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
Disjoint
  10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
    Backup path:
      10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2,
      Out Label: 16556
      Attributes: Metric: 120, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
Disjoint

```


The following example shows details of the route, but not the backup paths:

```
Router#show ospf routes flex-algo 240 route-type external detail

Route Table of ospf-1 with router ID 192.168.0.2 (VRF default)

Algorithm 240

Route entry for 192.168.4.3/32, Metric 220, SID 536, Label 16536
Priority : Medium

Route type : Extern Type 1
Last updated : Apr 25 14:30:12.718
Flags: Inuse

Prefix Contrib Algo 240 SID 536
From 192.168.0.4 Route-type 5
Total Metric : 220 Base metric 20 FAPM 20
Contrib Flags : Inuse, Reachable
SID Flags : PHP off, Index, Global, Valid

Path: 10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Path: 10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Path: 10.2.1.5, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Route entry for 192.168.4.5/32, Metric 120, SID 556, Label 16556
Priority : Medium

Route type : Extern Type 1
Last updated : Apr 25 14:30:12.724
Flags: Inuse

Prefix Contrib Algo 240 SID 556
From 192.168.0.3 Route-type 5
Total Metric : 120 Base metric 1 FAPM 20
Contrib Flags : Inuse, Reachable
SID Flags : PHP off, Index, Global, Valid

Path: 10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
Out Label : 16556
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Path: 10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
Out Label : 16556
Weight : 0
Area : 0
```

The following example shows details of the route and backup paths:

```
Router#show ospf routes flex-algo 240 route-type external backup-path detail
```

show ospf routes flex-algo

```

Route Table of ospf-1 with router ID 192.168.0.2 (VRF default)

Algorithm 240

Route entry for 192.168.4.3/32, Metric 220, SID 536, Label 16536
Priority : Medium

Route type : Extern Type 1
Last updated : Apr 25 14:30:12.718
Flags: Inuse

Prefix Contrib Algo 240 SID 536
From 192.168.0.4 Route-type 5
Total Metric : 220 Base metric 20 FAPM 20
Contrib Flags : Inuse, Reachable
SID Flags : PHP off, Index, Global, Valid

Path: 10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Backup path:
10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3,
Out Label: 16536
Attributes: Metric: 220, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
Disjoint

Path: 23.23.2.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Backup path:
10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2,
Out Label: 16536
Attributes: Metric: 220, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
Disjoint

Path: 25.25.1.5, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
Out Label : 16536
Weight : 0
Area : 0

Backup path:
10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.4, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2,
Out Label: 16536
Attributes: Metric: 220, Primary , Downstream, Node Protect, Interface Disjoint,
SRLG Disjoint

Route entry for 192.168.4.5/32, Metric 120, SID 556, Label 16556
Priority : Medium

Route type : Extern Type 1
Last updated : Apr 25 14:30:12.724
Flags: Inuse

Prefix Contrib Algo 240 SID 556
From 192.168.0.3 Route-type 5
Total Metric : 120 Base metric 1 FAPM 20
Contrib Flags : Inuse, Reachable
SID Flags : PHP off, Index, Global, Valid

Path: 10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2

```

```
Out Label : 16556
Weight    : 0
Area      : 0
```

```
Backup path:
```

```
10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3,
Out Label: 16556
```

```
Attributes: Metric: 120, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
```

```
Disjoint
```

```
Path: 10.1.2.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
```

```
Out Label : 16556
Weight     : 0
Area       : 0
```

```
Backup path:
```

```
10.1.1.3, from 192.168.0.3, via GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2,
Out Label: 16556
```

```
Attributes: Metric: 120, Primary , Downstream, Interface Disjoint, SRLG
```

```
Disjoint
```

show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map

To verify the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for OSPF, use the **show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map** command.

show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map [**active-policy** | **backup-policy**]

Syntax Description	active-policy (Optional) Specifies the active mapping policy.
	backup-policy (Optional) Specifies the backup mapping policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	ospf	read

Example

The example shows how to verify the active mapping policy on OSPF:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map active-policy

      SRMS active policy for Process ID 1

Prefix          SID Index   Range      Flags
1.1.1.100/32    100        20
1.1.1.150/32    150        10

Number of mapping entries: 2
```

The example shows how to verify the backup mapping policy on OSPF:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map backup-policy

      SRMS backup policy for Process ID 1

Prefix          SID Index   Range      Flags
```

```

1.1.1.100/32      100      20
1.1.1.150/32    150      10

```

Number of mapping entries: 2

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing mapping-server, on page 110	Configures the segment routing mapping server (SRMS).
segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local	Enables the router to advertise the SRMS entries that are locally configured.
segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable	Disables mapping client functionality.
show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for IS-IS.
show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map	Displays the locally configured prefix-to-SID mappings.

show mrib nsf private

To display the state of nonstop forwarding (NSF) operation in the Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB), use the **show mrib nsf private** command in the appropriate mode.

show mrib nsf private

Syntax Description	show mrib nsf private Displays the state of NSF operation in the MRIB.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	EXEC mode
----------------------	-----------

Table 3: Release History

Release	Modification
Release 7.10.1	This command was modified.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **show mrib nsf** command displays the current multicast NSF state for the MRIB. The state may be normal or activated for NSF. The activated state indicates that recovery is in progress due to a failure in MRIB or Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM). The total NSF timeout and time remaining are displayed until NSF expiration.

Table 4: Task ID

Release	Modification
multicast	read

Example

The example shows how to verify the Non Stop Forwarding:

```
Router#show mrib nsf private
Mon Jul 31 13:27:05.056 UTC
IP MRIB Non-Stop Forwarding Status:
Multicast routing state: Normal
  NSF Lifetime:          00:03:00
  Respawn Count:        6
  Last NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:20:49 2023, 6d00h
  Last NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:22:49 2023, 6d00h
  Last NSF ICD Notification sent: Tue Jul 25 13:22:49 2023, 6d00h
  Last Remote NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:10:18 2023, 6d00h
  Last Remote NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:10:27 2023, 6d00h
  Last Label TE NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:10:18 2023, 6d00h
  Last Label TE NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:10:27 2023, 6d00h
```

```
Last Label mLDP NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:10:18 2023, 6d00h
Last Label mLDP NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:10:27 2023, 6d00h
Last Label PIM NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:20:49 2023, 6d00h
Last Label PIM NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:22:49 2023, 6d00h
Last Label PIM6 NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:31:22 2023, 5d23h
Last Label PIM6 NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:33:22 2023, 5d23h
Last Label XTC NSF On triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:41:51 2023, 5d23h
Last Label XTC NSF Off triggered: Tue Jul 25 13:41:52 2023, 5d23h
```

```
IP NSF :- Active: N, Assume N
MRIB connect timer: Inactive
NSF statistics:
  Enabled Cnt - 4, Disabled Cnt - 4
  Last Enabled: 6d00h, Last Disabled: 6d00h
Multicast COFO routing state: Normal
Current LMRIB clients: LDP RSVP_TE PIM PIM6 XTC
LMRIB NSF clients: LDP RSVP_TE PIM PIM6 XTC
Converged LMRIB clients: LDP RSVP_TE PIM PIM6 XTC
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:tb8-R2#
```

show pce ipv4

To display the status of the path computation element (PCE) peer, prefix, tunnel, or topology, use the **show pce ipv4** command in EXEC mode.

```
show pce ipv4 {peer [detail | private] | prefix | topology [summary]}
```

Syntax Description

peer	Displays the PCE peer database.
detail	Displays detailed PCE peer information.
private	Displays detailed PCE peer information with additional PCEP events that can be used for troubleshooting.
prefix	Displays detailed PCE prefix information.
topology	Displays detailed PCE topology information.
summary	Displays a summary of the PCE topology information.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Task ID

Task ID	Operation

Example

This example shows how to display the PCE peer information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce ipv4 peer

PCE's peer database:
-----
Peer address: 192.168.0.1
  State: Up
  Capabilities: Stateful, Segment-Routing, Update
```

This example shows how to display detailed PCE peer information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce ipv4 peer detail
PCE's peer database:
```



```

-----
Peer address: 192.168.0.1
State: Up
Capabilities: Stateful, Segment-Routing, Update
PCEP has been up for: 00:01:50
PCEP session ID: local 0, remote 0
Sending KA every 30 seconds
Minimum acceptable KA interval: 20 seconds
Peer timeout after 120 seconds
Statistics:
  Keepalive messages: rx      4 tx      4
  Request messages:   rx      3 tx      0
  Reply messages:     rx      0 tx      3
  Error messages:     rx      0 tx      0
  Open messages:      rx      1 tx      1
  Report messages:    rx      4 tx      0
  Update messages:    rx      0 tx      2
  Initiate messages:  rx      0 tx      0

```

This example shows how to display the PCE prefix information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce ipv4 prefix
```

```

PCE's prefix database:
-----
Node 1
  TE router ID: 192.168.0.1
  Host name: rtrA
  ISIS system ID: 1921.6800.1001 level-1
  Advertised Prefixes:
    192.168.0.1

Node 2
  TE router ID: 192.168.0.2
  Host name: rtrB
  ISIS system ID: 1921.6800.1002 level-2
  Advertised Prefixes:
    192.168.0.2

```

This example shows how to display summary of the PCE topology information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce ipv4 topology summary
```

```

PCE's topology database summary:
-----
Topology nodes:          4
Prefixes:                4
  Prefix SIDs:           4
Links:                   12
  Adjacency SIDs:       24

```

show pce override-rules detail

To display the status of the path computation element (PCE) override rules, use the **show pce override-rules detail** command in PCE configuration mode.

show pce override-rules [**detail**]

Syntax Description	detail Displays detailed PCE object override-rules information.				
Command Default	No default behavior or values				
Command Modes	None				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.7.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.7.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 7.7.1	This command was introduced.				

This example shows two override rules configured and each matched with one LSP

```
Router# show pce override-rules detail

PCE's Override Rule database:
-----
Sequence number: 1
Matching criteria:
  Peer:
    IPv4 ACL name: PCC1
    LSP
    Regex: ^cfg_test1_.*$
Override:
  Metric type: Latency
  Constraints:
Matching LSPs:
  Peer: 192.168.0.1, Tunnel name: cfg_test1_xxx_discr_5

Sequence number: 2
Matching criteria:
  Peer:
    IPv4 ACL name: PCC1
    LSP
    Regex: ^cfg_test2_.*$
Override:
  Metric type: IGP
  Constraints:
Matching LSPs:
  Peer: 192.168.0.1, Tunnel name: cfg_test2_xxx_discr_5
```

show pce lsp

To display information about the path computation element (PCE) tunnel, use the **show pce lsp** command in EXEC mode.

show pce lsp [**detail** | **private**]

Syntax Description	lsp Displays the PCE tunnel database.				
	detail Displays detailed PCE tunnel information.				
	private Displays detailed PCE tunnel information with additional LSP events that can be used for troubleshooting.				
Command Default	No default behavior or values				
Command Modes	EXEC				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.2.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines					
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation		
Task ID	Operation				

Example

This example shows how to display the PCE tunnel information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce lsp

PCE's tunnel database:
-----
PCC 192.168.0.1:

Tunnel Name: rtrA_t1
LSPs:
LSP[0]:
  source 192.168.0.1, destination 192.168.0.4, tunnel ID 1, LSP ID 2
  State: Admin up, Operation up
  Setup type: Segment Routing
  Binding SID: 24013
```

This example shows how to display detailed PCE tunnel information:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce lsp detail

PCE's tunnel database:
```

```

-----
PCC 192.168.0.1:

Tunnel Name: rtrA_t1
LSPs:
LSP[0]:
  source 192.168.0.1, destination 192.168.0.4, tunnel ID 1, LSP ID 2
  State: Admin up, Operation up
  Setup type: Segment Routing
  Binding SID: 24013
  PCEP information:
    plsp-id 2, flags: D:1 S:0 R:0 A:1 O:1
  Reported path:
    Metric type: TE, Accumulated Metric 42
    SID[0]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 10.10.10.1 remote 10.10.10.2
    SID[1]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 14.14.14.2 remote 14.14.14.4
  Computed path:
    Metric type: TE, Accumulated Metric 42
    SID[0]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 10.10.10.1 remote 10.10.10.2
    SID[1]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 14.14.14.2 remote 14.14.14.4
  Recorded path:
    None

```

This example shows how to display detailed PCE tunnel information with additional LSP events:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show pce lsp detail

PCE's tunnel database:
-----
PCC 192.168.0.1:

Tunnel Name: rtrA_t1
LSPs:
LSP[0]:
  source 192.168.0.1, destination 192.168.0.4, tunnel ID 1, LSP ID 2
  State: Admin up, Operation up
  Setup type: Segment Routing
  Binding SID: 24013
  PCEP information:
    plsp-id 2, flags: D:1 S:0 R:0 A:1 O:1
  Reported path:
    Metric type: TE, Accumulated Metric 42
    SID[0]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 10.10.10.1 remote 10.10.10.2
    SID[1]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 14.14.14.2 remote 14.14.14.4
  Computed path:
    Metric type: TE, Accumulated Metric 42
    SID[0]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 10.10.10.1 remote 10.10.10.2
    SID[1]: Adj, Label 24000, Address: local 14.14.14.2 remote 14.14.14.4
  Recorded path:
    None
Event history (latest first):
Time                               Event
June 13 2016 13:28:29              Report
                                     Symbolic-name: rtrA_t1, LSP-ID: 2,
                                     Source: 192.168.0.1 Destination: 192.168.0.4,
                                     D:1, R:0, A:1 O:1, Sig.BW: 0, Act.BW: 0
June 13 2016 13:28:28              Report
                                     Symbolic-name: rtrA_t1, LSP-ID: 2,
                                     Source: 192.168.0.1 Destination: 192.168.0.4,
                                     D:1, R:0, A:1 O:1, Sig.BW: 0, Act.BW: 0
June 13 2016 13:28:28              Create
                                     Symbolic-name: rtrA_t1, PLSP-ID: 2,

```

Peer: 192.168.0.1

show pce lsp p2mp

To view IP VPN multicast traffic details (such as LSP details) on the SR-PCE server, use the **show pce lsp p2mp** command in EXEC mode.

show pce lsp p2mp [**root ipv4 address**] [*tree-ID*]

Syntax Description	root ipv4 address	(Optional) The multicast tree's root router IP address. Information will be displayed for the specified router.
	<i>tree-ID</i>	(Optional) Multicast tree SID used (by multicast routers and the SR-PCE server) for transporting the IP VPN multicast traffic. Information will be displayed for the specified Tree-SID.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example shows how to view IP VPN multicast traffic details on the SR-PCE server. The routes are created and managed by the SR-PCE server.

View SR-PCE Multicast Tree Configuration Information

```
Router# show pce lsp p2mp

Tree: sr_p2mp_root_192.168.0.1_tree_id_524290
Label: 18000 Operational: up Admin: up
Metric Type: TE
Transition count: 3
Uptime: 00:00:03 (since Fri Jan 24 14:57:51 PST 2020)
Source: 192.168.0.1
Destinations: 192.168.0.4
Nodes:
Node[0]: 192.168.0.2 (rtrM)
  Role: Transit
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 4
    Outgoing: 18000 CC-ID: 4 (17.17.17.4) [rtrR]
Node[1]: 192.168.0.1 (rtrL1)
  Role: Ingress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 5
    Outgoing: 18000 CC-ID: 5 (12.12.12.2) [rtrM]
Node[2]: 192.168.0.4 (rtrR)
  Role: Egress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 6
```

For dynamic SR multicast trees created for MVPN, the **show** command has filters to view root multicast router and Tree-ID information. When the root router is specified, all multicast trees from that root are displayed. When root and Tree-ID are specified, only the specified tree information is displayed.

```
Router# show pce lsp p2mp root ipv4 1.1.1.1 524289
```

```
Tree: sr_p2mp_root_1.1.1.1_tree_id_524289, Root: 1.1.1.1 ID: 524289
Label: 20000 Operational: up Admin: up
PCC: 1.1.1.1

Local LFA FRR: Disabled
Metric Type: TE
Transition count: 11
Uptime: 00:03:37 (since Mon May 11 12:53:33 PDT 2020)
Destinations: 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4, 1.1.1.5
Nodes:
Node[0]: 1.1.1.1 (root1)
  Role: Ingress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 20000 CC-ID: 26
    Outgoing: 20000 CC-ID: 26 (192.168.114.4) [mid-4]
    Outgoing: 20000 CC-ID: 26 (192.168.112.2) [mid-2]
Node[1]: 1.1.1.4 (mid-4)
  Role: Egress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 20000 CC-ID: 27
Node[2]: 1.1.1.2 (mid-2)
  Role: Transit
  Hops:
    Incoming: 20000 CC-ID: 28
    Outgoing: 20000 CC-ID: 28 (192.168.123.3) [leaf-3]
    Outgoing: 20000 CC-ID: 28 (192.168.125.5) [leaf-5]
Node[3]: 1.1.1.3 (leaf-3)
  Role: Egress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 20000 CC-ID: 29
Node[4]: 1.1.1.5 (leaf-5)
  Role: Egress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 20000 CC-ID: 30
```

The following output shows that LFA FRR is enabled on the hop from rtrR to rtrM. Unlike typical multicast replication where the address displayed is the remote address on the link to a downstream router, the IP address 192.168.0.3 (displayed with an exclamation mark) is the router-ID of the downstream router rtrM. The output also displays the LFA FRR state for the multicast tree.

```
Router# show pce lsp p2mp
```

```
Tree: sr_p2mp_root_192.168.0.4_tree_id_524290
Label: 18000 Operational: up Admin: up
LFA FRR: Enabled
Metric Type: TE
Transition count: 1
Uptime: 3d19h (since Thu Feb 13 13:43:40 PST 2020)
Source: 192.168.0.4
Destinations: 192.168.0.1, 192.168.0.2
Nodes:
Node[0]: 192.168.0.3 (rtrM)
  Role: Transit
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 1
    Outgoing: 18000 CC-ID: 1 (12.12.12.1) [rtrL1]
```

```
show pce lsp p2mp
```

```
    Outgoing: 18000 CC-ID: 1 (15.15.15.2) [rtrL2]
Node[1]: 192.168.0.4 (rtrR)
  Role: Ingress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 2
    Outgoing: 18000 CC-ID: 2 (192.168.0.3!) [rtrM]
Node[2]: 192.168.0.1 (rtrL1)
  Role: Egress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 3
Node[3]: 192.168.0.2 (rtrL2)
  Role: Egress
  Hops:
    Incoming: 18000 CC-ID: 4
```


show performance-measurement history

To display the history for delay-measurement, use the **performance-measurement history** show command in EXEC mode.

```
show performance-measurement history { probe-computation | advertisement | aggregation } {
interfaces | endpoint | rsvp-te | sr-policy }
```

Syntax Description	
probe-computation	(Optional) Displays information for the delay metric computation result within each probe interval.
advertisement	(Optional) Displays information for the delay metric computation result within each advertisement interval.
aggregation	(Optional) Displays information for the delay metric computation result within each aggregation interval.
interface	(Optional) Displays information on the specified interface.
endpoint	(Optional) Displays information on the specified endpoint.
rsvp-te	(Optional) Displays information on the specified Resource Reservation Protocol - Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE).
sr-policy	(Optional) Displays information on the specified sr-policy.

Command Default	No default
------------------------	------------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	This command was updated with synthetic and anomaly loss information.
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	performance-measurement	write/read

```
Router# show performance-measurement history probe-computation interfaces
Interface Name: GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0 (ifh: 0x1000020)
Delay-Measurement history (uSec):
  Probe Start Timestamp      Pkt(TX/RX)   Average      Min      Max
  Aug 01 2023 08:04:15.230    10/10        704        651     779
```

```
Router# show performance-measurement history probe-computation endpoint
Endpoint name: IPv4-192.168.0.4-vrf-default
...
```

show performance-measurement history

```

Segment-List          : None
Delay-Measurement history (uSec):
  Probe Start Timestamp    Pkt (TX/RX)    Average    Min    Max
Aug 01 2023 08:26:48.823    10/10        3399      2962  3808

```

Router# show performance-measurement history aggregation rsvp-te

```

...
Delay-Measurement history (uSec):
  Aggregation Timestamp    Pkt (TX/RX)    Average    Min    Max
Aug 01 2023 08:37:23.702    40/40        3372      3172  4109

```

Router# show performance-measurement history advertisement sr-policy

```

...
Delay-Measurement history (uSec):
  Advertisement Timestamp    Pkt (TX/RX)    Average    Min    Max    Reason
Aug 01 2023 10:05:14.072    24/24        3408      3408  3408  ACCEL-MAX

```

Table 5: This table gives show performance-measurement history field descriptions:

Field	Description
TX	Number of packets sent.
RX	Number of packets received.
Average	Average delay of all the delay measures within one probe.
Max	Maximum delay of all the delay measures within one probe.
Min	Minimum delay of all the delay measures within one probe.

Reason	<p>Provides the reason for the delay in packets:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NONE : No advertisements occurred • PER-AVG : Periodic timer, average delay threshold crossed • PER-MIN : Periodic timer, min delay threshold crossed • PER-MAX : Periodic timer, max delay threshold crossed • ACCEL-AVG : Accelerated threshold crossed, average delay threshold crossed • ACCEL-MIN : Accelerated threshold crossed, min delay threshold crossed • ACCEL-MAX : Accelerated threshold crossed, max delay threshold crossed • ACCEL-UP-AVG : Accelerated threshold crossed, average delay upper-bound crossed • ACCEL-UP-MIN : Accelerated threshold crossed, min delay upper-bound crossed • ACCEL-UP-MAX : Accelerated threshold crossed, max delay upper-bound crossed • ANOM-MIN-DYN : Min delay A flag toggled and dynamic delay is in effect • ANOM-MIN-STA : Min delay A flag toggled and static delay is in effect • FIRST : First advertisement • NEW-SESSION : New child session • ENABLE : Advertisement enabled • DISABLE : Advertisement disabled • DELETE : Session deleted • EXEC-CLEAR : Cleared through exec command • ADV-CFG : Advertise delay config • ADV-UNCFG : Advertise delay unconfig • ERROR : Control code error • LINK-DOWN : Link state changed to down • SESSION-ERROR : Performance measurement session error • DYN-DM : Dynamic delay advertisement is in effect • PT-CFG : Path tracing config • PT-UNCFG : Path tracing unconfig • PT-INTF_READY : Path tracing interface ready • PKT-LOSS : Packet loss detected • ANOM-PKT-LOSS : PM session anomaly due to packet loss • N/A : Invalid advertisement reason
--------	---

show pim vrf

To view SR multicast tree information for *data* MDTs, including cache, router-local, and remote MDT information, use the **show pim vrf** command in EXEC mode.

```
show pim vrf name mdt sr-p2mp { local tree-id value | remote | cache [ core-src-ip-add [
cust-src-ip-add cust-grp-ip-add ] ] }
```

Syntax Description		
vrf name		VRF for which information is to be displayed.
mdt sr-p2mp		Specifies that the multicast traffic is transported using SR multicast. The MDT-specific information that is to be displayed, has to be provided from the subsequent choices. Based on the chosen option, information is displayed.
local tree-id value		Specifies a locally assigned Tree-SID of the <i>data</i> MDT core tree.
remote		Specifies a Tree-SID of the <i>data</i> MDT tree that is learnt from remote PE routers.
cache [core-src-ip-add [cust-src-ip-add cust-grp-ip-add]]		Specifies data MDT cache information.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Example

You can view SR multicast tree information for *data* MDTs, including cache, router-local, and remote MDT information, with these commands.

View Data MDT Cache Information

```
Router# show pim vrf vpn1 mdt cache

Core Source          Cust (Source, Group)          Core Data          Expires
192.168.0.3          (26.3.233.1, 232.0.0.1)      [tree-id 524292]  never
192.168.0.4          (27.3.233.6, 232.0.0.1)      [tree-id 524290]  never
  Leaf AD: 192.168.0.3
```

View Local MDT information

```
Router# show pim vrf vpn1 mdt sr-p2mp local

Tree Identifier      MDT Source          Cache DIP Local VRF Routes Ondemand
[tree-id 524290 (0x80002)] 192.168.0.4      1   N   Y   1   10
  Tree-SID Leaf: 192.168.0.3
```

Remote MDT information

```
Router # show pim vrf vpn1 mdt sr-p2mp remote
```

Tree Identifier	MDT Source	Cache Count	DIP	Local Entry	VRF Using	Routes Cache	On-demand Color
[tree-id 524290 (0x80002)]	192.168.0.4	1	N	N	1		0

show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies

Displays any segment routing local block (SRLB) label inconsistencies.

show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a new SRLB range is defined, there might be a label conflict (for example, if labels are already allocated, statically or dynamically, in the new SRLB range). In this case, the new SRLB range will be accepted, but not applied (pending). The previous SRLB range (active) will continue to be in use until one of the following occurs:

- Reload the router to release the currently allocated labels and allocate the new SRLB
- Use the **clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all** command to clear the label conflicts

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

Example

This example shows how to display the SRGB inconsistencies:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies
Tue Aug 15 13:53:30.555 EDT
SRLB inconsistencies range: Start/End: 30000/30009
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all, on page 16	Clears SRLB label conflicts
segment-routing local-block, on page 108	Configures the SRLB

show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map

To verify the locally configured prefix-to-SID mappings, use the **show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map** command.

```
show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map [ipv4 | ipv6] [prefix] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	
	ipv4 (Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address family.
	ipv6 (Optional) Specifies an IPv6 address family.
	<i>prefix</i> (Optional) Specifies a prefix.
	detail (Optional) Displays detailed information on the prefix-to-SID mappings.

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	EXEC
----------------------	------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.1.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task	Operation
		read

Example

The example shows how to verify the IPv4 prefix-to-SID mappings:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map ipv4
Prefix          SID Index  Range      Flags
20.1.1.0/24    400        300
10.1.1.1/32    10         200
Number of mapping entries: 2
```

The example shows how to display detailed information on the IPv4 prefix-to-SID mappings:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map ipv4 detail
Prefix
20.1.1.0/24
  SID Index:      400
```

show segment-routing mapping-server prefix-sid-map

```

Range:          300
Last Prefix:    20.2.44.0/24
Last SID Index: 699
Flags:
10.1.1.1/32
SID Index:      10
Range:          200
Last Prefix:    10.1.1.200/32
Last SID Index: 209
Flags:
Number of mapping entries: 2

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
segment-routing mapping-server, on page 110	Configures the segment routing mapping server (SRMS).
segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local	Enables the router to advertise the SRMS entries that are locally configured.
segment-routing prefix-sid-map receive disable	Disables mapping client functionality.
show isis segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for IS-IS.
show ospf segment-routing prefix-sid-map	Displays the active and backup prefix-to-SID mappings for OSPF.

show segment-routing srv6 sid

You can use the **show segment-routing srv6 sid** command to verify the SRv6 global and locator configuration.

show segment-routing srv6 sid

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.8.1	This command output was modified.
Release 7.0.12	This command was introduced.	

Usage Guidelines The command displays SID information across locators. By default, only “active” (i.e. non-stale) SIDs are displayed.

From IOS XR Release 7.8.1, IOS XR nodes with SRv6 Micro-SID F3216 format will accept and allow service SIDs received from non-IOS XR node peers with SRv6 base F128. Non-IOS XR node peers can be without SID Struct TLV (SSTLV), or with an incompatible SSTLV having an SID that is F3216 compatible. This allows for interoperability without any IETF extension or configuration changes on the Non-IOS XR peer node.

The following example shows how to display detailed information on the remote side, with the allocation type:

```
Router# show segment-routing srv6 locator usid sid fccc:ccc1:1:e00f::
Mon Dec 13 15:58:53.640 EST
SID                               Behavior      Context      Owner
      State  RW
-----  ----  --
fccc:ccc1:1:e00f::                uDT46        '**iid'
rib_lib_test_xtf      InUse  Y
  SID Function: 0xe00f
  SID context: { '**iid' }
  App data: [0000000000000000]
  Locator: 'usid'
  Allocation type: Dynamic | Explicit
```

show segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp policy

To view SR-TE multicast policy information that is used for transporting IP VPN multicast traffic, use the **show segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp policy** command in EXEC mode.

show segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp policy [**name** *policy* | **root ipv4** *address* [*tree-ID*]]

Syntax Description	name <i>policy</i>	Policy for which information is to be displayed.
	root ipv4 <i>address</i> [<i>tree-ID</i>]	Specifies that information be displayed for the specified multicast tree root router and the Tree-SID.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example shows how to view SR-TE multicast policy information.

Multicast Tree Information on Routers

```
Router# show segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp policy

SR-TE P2MP policy database:
-----
! - Replications with Fast Re-route

Policy: sr_p2mp_root_192.168.0.1_tree_id_524290  LSM-ID: 0x2
Role: Leaf
Replication:
  Incoming label: 18001 CC-ID: 6

Policy: sr_p2mp_root_192.168.0.4_tree_id_524290  LSM-ID: 0x80002 (PCC-initiated)
Color: 0
LFA FRR: Disabled
Role: Root
Replication:
  Incoming label: 18000 CC-ID: 2
  Interface: None [192.168.0.3!]  Outgoing label: 18000 CC-ID: 2
Endpoints:
  192.168.0.1, 192.168.0.2
```

For SR multicast policies originated locally on the router (root router of a dynamic MVPN multicast policy) additional policy information is displayed. The information includes color, end points, and whether LFA FRR is requested by the local application. When the SR-PCE server enables LFA FRR on a specific hop, the outgoing information shows the address of the next router with an exclamation mark and None is displayed for the outgoing interface.

For dynamic SR multicast trees created for MVPN, the **show** command has filters for displaying root multicast router and Tree-ID information. When the root router is specified, all multicast trees for that root are displayed. When root and Tree-ID are specified, only the specified tree information is displayed.

```
Router# show segment-routing traffic-eng p2mp policy root ipv4 1.1.1$

SR-TE P2MP policy database:
-----
! - Replications with Fast Re-route, * - Stale dynamic policies/endpoints

Policy: sr_p2mp_root_1.1.1.1_tree_id_524289 LSM-ID: 0x691
Root: 1.1.1.1, ID: 524289
Role: Transit
Replication:
  Incoming label: 20000 CC-ID: 28
  Interface: Bundle-Ether23 [192.168.123.3] Outgoing label: 20000 CC-ID: 28
  Interface: Bundle-Ether25 [192.168.125.5] Outgoing label: 20000 CC-ID: 28

Policy: sr_p2mp_root_1.1.1.1_tree_id_524290 LSM-ID: 0x692
Root: 1.1.1.1, ID: 524290
Role: Transit
Replication:
  Incoming label: 19999 CC-ID: 28
  Interface: Bundle-Ether23 [192.168.123.3] Outgoing label: 19999 CC-ID: 28
  Interface: Bundle-Ether25 [192.168.125.5] Outgoing label: 19999 CC-ID: 28
```

show traffic-collector

To retrieve data about traffic routed through the system, use the **show traffic-collector** command.

show traffic-collector [**external-interface** | **ipv4**]

Syntax Description

external-interface	Use this option to list configured external interfaces.
ipv4	Use this option to access information about the ipv4 address family.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
	read: cef

Example

This example shows how to display the L3 interfaces marked as external:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector external-interface
Fri Nov 6 09:02:13.025 EST
  Interface          Status
  -----          -
  Gi0/0/0/1          Enabled
  Gi0/0/0/3          Enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix	Clears all statistical counters for IPv4 prefixes.
traffic-collector interface	Marks an interface as external for traffic matrix counters.
traffic-collector	enable traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label

To display base and traffic matrix statistics for the specified prefix label, use the **show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label** command.

```
show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label label [base | tm] [detail]
```

Syntax Description	<i>label</i> Specifies a label.
base	Displays packet rates for base counters averaged over a defined number of histories.
tm	Displays packet and byte rates for traffic matrix counters (which cover traffic from interfaces marked as external sent to SR prefixes and labels) averaged over a defined number of histories.
detail	Displays packet and byte rates for base traffic matrix counters averaged over a defined number of histories. The histories are also listed.
Note	The detail option can be used with the base or tm options separately to show history information for the respective counter.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		read: cef

Example

This example shows the base counters for label 20001:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label 20001 base
Fri Nov 6 09:09:13.102 EST
Prefix                               Label      Base rate      Base rate      State
                               (Packet/sec) (Bytes/sec)
-----
192.168.0.1/32                       20001      0               0               Active
```

This example shows the TM counters for label 20001:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label 20001 tm
Fri Nov  6 09:08:55.537 EST
Prefix                Label      TM rate      TM rate      State
                    (Packet/sec) (Bytes/sec)
-----
192.168.0.1/32       20001      0            0            Active
```

This example shows detailed information for the base and TM counters for label 20001:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label 20001 detail
Fri Nov  6 09:08:36.201 EST
Prefix: 192.168.0.1/32 Label: 20001 State: Active
Base:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:06 - 09:07: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:05 - 09:06: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
TM Counters:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:06 - 09:07: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:05 - 09:06: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
```

This example shows detailed information for the base counters for label 20001:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label 20001 base detail
Fri Nov  6 09:09:51.973 EST
Prefix: 192.168.0.1/32 Label: 20001 State: Active
Base:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:06 - 09:07: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
```

This example shows detailed information for the TM counters for label 20001:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters label 20001 tm detail
Fri Nov  6 09:09:40.126 EST
Prefix: 192.168.0.1/32 Label: 20001 State: Active
TM Counters:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:06 - 09:07: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix	Clears all statistical counters for IPv4 prefixes.
show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
traffic-collector	enable traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix

To display base and traffic matrix statistics for the IPv4 prefixes, use the **show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix** command.

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix [*prefix*] [**base** | **tm**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description		
<i>prefix</i>		Specifies a prefix.
base		Displays packet and byte rates for base counters averaged over a defined number of histories.
tm		Displays packet and byte rates for traffic matrix counters (which cover traffic from interfaces marked as external sent to SR prefixes and labels) averaged over a defined number of histories.
detail		Displays packet rates for base traffic matrix counters averaged over a defined number of histories. The histories are also listed.
	Note	The detail option can be used with the base or tm options separately to show history information for the respective counter.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		read: cef

Example

This example shows the base and TM counters for all prefixes:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix
Fri Nov 6 09:10:17.439 EST
Prefix                               Label      Base rate      TM rate      State
                               (Bytes/sec) (Bytes/sec)
-----
```



```

192.168.0.1/32          20001      0          0          Active
192.168.0.3/32        20003      0          0          Active
192.168.0.4/32        20004      0          0          Active

```

This example shows the base and TM counters for the specified prefix:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix 192.168.0.4/32
Fri Nov 6 09:12:04.116 EST
Prefix                    Label      Base rate   TM rate     State
                        (Bytes/sec) (Bytes/sec)
-----
192.168.0.4/32          20004      0           0           Active

```

This example shows the base counters for all prefixes:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix base
Fri Nov 6 09:10:31.316 EST
Prefix                    Label      Base rate   Base rate   State
                        (Packet/sec) (Bytes/sec)
-----
192.168.0.1/32          20001      0           0           Active
192.168.0.3/32          20003      0           0           Active
192.168.0.4/32          20004      0           0           Active

```

This example shows detailed base and TM counter information for all prefixes:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix detail
Fri Nov 6 09:10:55.516 EST
Prefix: 192.168.0.1/32 Label: 20001 State: Active
Base:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:09 - 09:10: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
TM Counters:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:09 - 09:10: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
Prefix: 192.168.0.3/32 Label: 20003 State: Active
Base:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:09 - 09:10: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
TM Counters:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:

```

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix

```

09:09 - 09:10: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
09:08 - 09:09: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
09:07 - 09:08: Packets          0, Bytes:          0

Prefix: 192.168.0.4/32  Label: 20004 State: Active
Base:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:09 - 09:10: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets          0, Bytes:          0

TM Counters:
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:09 - 09:10: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:08 - 09:09: Packets          0, Bytes:          0
    09:07 - 09:08: Packets          0, Bytes:          0

```

This example shows the TM counters for all prefixes:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix tm
Fri Nov  6 09:10:40.859 EST
Prefix          Label      TM rate      TM rate      State
                (Packet/sec) (Bytes/sec)
-----
192.168.0.1/32  20001      0            0            Active
192.168.0.3/32  20003      0            0            Active
192.168.0.4/32  20004      0            0            Active

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels	Clears all statistical counters of IPv4 tunnels.
show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
traffic-collector	Enables traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels

To display base and traffic matrix statistics for the tunnels, use the **show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels** command.

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels [*tunnel-te interface-name*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description	
tunnel-te <i>interface-name</i>	Displays records for a specific tunnel interface.
detail	Displays rates and status information for configured tunnels.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		read: cef

This example shows the rates and status information for all tunnels:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels detail
Fri Nov  6 09:17:10.998 EST
Tunnel: tt210 State: Active
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:16 - 09:17: Packets           0, Bytes:           0
    09:15 - 09:16: Packets           0, Bytes:           0
    09:14 - 09:15: Packets           0, Bytes:           0

Tunnel: tt211 State: Active
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:16 - 09:17: Packets           0, Bytes:           0
    09:15 - 09:16: Packets           0, Bytes:           0
    00:00 - 00:00: Packets           0, Bytes:           0
```

show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels

This example shows the rates information for the specified tunnel:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels tunnel-te 210
Fri Nov 6 09:18:06.196 EST
Interface                               Base rate      Base rate      State
                                         (Packet/sec)  (Bytes/sec)
-----
tt210                                   0              0              Active
```

This example shows the rates and status information for the specified tunnel:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels tunnel-te 210 detail
Fri Nov 6 09:18:19.140 EST
Tunnel: tt210 State: Active
  Average over the last 3 collection intervals:
    Packet rate: 0 pps, Byte rate: 0 Bps

  History of counters:
    09:17 - 09:18: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:16 - 09:17: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
    09:15 - 09:16: Packets                0, Bytes:                0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix	Clears all statistical counters of IPv4 prefixes.
show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
traffic-collector	Enables traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

state-sync ipv4 (PCE)

To configure the IPv4 address of the Path Computation Element (PCE) peer for inter-PCE state synchronization, use the **state-sync ipv4** command in PCE configuration mode.

state-sync ipv4 *address*

Syntax Description	ipv4 address Configures the IPv4 address for the backup PCE peer.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	No default behavior or values
------------------------	-------------------------------

Command Modes	PCE configuration
----------------------	-------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

PCC-PCE communication protocol (PCEP) is used for communication between PCC and PCE, as well as between two PCEs. The **state-sync ipv4** command configures Inter-PCE state synchronization to synchronize the LSP databases between PCEs.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	ID	

This example shows how to configure the IPv4 address of the PCE peer for inter-PCE state synchronization:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# state-sync ipv4 192.168.0.5
```

strict (PCE)

To prevent the automatic fallback behavior of the disjointness.

strict

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	Disabled
------------------------	----------

Command Modes	PCE disjoint configuration
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

You configure the disjoint group ID and define the preferred level of disjointness (the type of resources that should not be shared by the two paths) using the **group-id type** command. If a pair of paths meeting the requested disjointness level cannot be found, then the paths will automatically fallback to a lower level. The **strict** command prevents the automatic fallback behavior. If a pair of paths meeting the requested disjointness-level cannot be found, the disjoint calculation terminates and no new path is provided. The existing path is not modified.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to prevent the automatic fallback disjoint behavior:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# disjoint-path
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# group-id path1 type node
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# strict
```

tcp-buffer (PCE)

To configure the size of the transmit and receive TCP buffer per each PCEP session, use the **tcp-buffer** command in PCE configuration mode.

tcp-buffer *size*

Syntax Description	<i>size</i> Buffer size, in bytes. The range is from 204800 to 1024000.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	256000
------------------------	--------

Command Modes	PCE configuration
----------------------	-------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.</p>
-------------------------	--

PCC-PCE communication protocol (PCEP) is a TCP-based protocol used for communication between PCC and PCE, as well as between two PCEs. Depending on the scale and memory requirements, you can modify the TCP buffer size using the **tcp-buffer** command.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	ID	

This example shows how to configure the TCP buffer size:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# tcp-buffer 1024000
```

timers (PCE)

To enter PCE timer configuration mode to configure PCE timers, use the **timers** command in PCE configuration mode.

timers

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes PCE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.2.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation

This example shows how to enter PCE timer configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config) # pce
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce) # timers
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-timers) #
```


traceroute mpls nil-fec labels

To check network connectivity and identify LSP breakages, use the **traceroute mpls nil-fec labels** command.

```
traceroute mpls nil-fec labels {label[,label...]} [output {interface tx-interface} [nexthop
next-hop-ip-address]]
```

Syntax Description	labels <i>label,label...</i>	Specifies the label stack. Use commas to separate the each <i>label</i> .
	ouput interface <i>tx-interface</i>	Specifies the output interface.
	nexthop <i>next-hop-ip-address</i>	(Optional) Causes packets to go through the specified next-hop address.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task	Operation
	mpls-te	read, write

Example

This example shows how to check connectivity for a known label stack using a specific output interface and next-hop address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# traceroute mpls nil-fec labels 16005,16007 output interface
GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1 nexthop 10.1.1.4
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC labels 16005,16007, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
       'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
       'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
       'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no label entry,
       'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
       'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
       'd' - see DDMAP for return code,
       'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
0 10.1.1.3 MRU 1500 [Labels: 16005/16007/explicit-null Exp: 0/0/0]
L 1 10.1.1.4 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/16007/explicit-null Exp: 0/0/0] 1 ms
L 2 10.1.1.5 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 1 ms
! 3 10.1.1.7 1 ms
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ping mpls nil-fec labels	Checks network connectivity and identifying LSP breakages.

traceroute sr-mpls

To trace the routes to a destination in a segment routing network, use the **traceroute sr-mpls** command in XR EXEC mode.

```
traceroute sr-mpls { ipv4-address/mask | ipv6-address/mask [ fec-type { bgp | generic
| igp { ospf | isis } } ] | multipath { ipv4-address/mask | ipv6-address/mask [ fec-type
{ bgp | generic | igp { ospf | isis } } ] | nil-fec | dataplane-only { labels { label1 [ ,
label2... ] ipv4-address/mask | ipv6-address/mask | policy } } { output { interface interface-path-id
} } { nexthop next-hop-ip-address } }
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ipv4 address/mask</i> or <i>ipv6 address/mask</i>	Address prefix of the target and number of bits in the target address network mask.
	fec-type	(Optional) Specifies FEC type to be used. Default FEC type is generic. bgp Use FEC type as BGP. generic Use FEC type as generic. igp Use FEC type as OSPF or ISIS.
	labels <i>label,label...</i>	Specifies the label stack. Use commas to separate each label.
	dataplane-only	Specifies data plane validation without running actual traffic over LSPs.
	output interface <i>interface-path-id</i>	Specifies the output interface where echo request packets are sent.
	nexthop <i>next-hop-ip-address</i>	Causes packets to go through the specified IPv4 or IPv6 next-hop address.

Command Default **fec-type** : generic

Command Modes XR EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.2.1	The dataplane-only keyword was introduced. Support for IPv6 next-hop address was added.
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

For SR-TE policies, provide a valid LSP endpoint for non-Null-FEC traceroute operation.

Task ID**Task Operations**

```
mpls-te read,
write
```

Example

These examples show how to use segment routing traceroute to trace the LSP for a specified IPv4 prefix segment routing id (SID). In the first example, FEC type is not specified. You can also specify the FEC type as shown in the second example. The third example uses multipath traceroute to discover all the possible paths for a IPv4 prefix SID.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# tracroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32
```

```
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
 0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 3 ms
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# tracroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type igp ospf
```

```
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
 0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 2 ms
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# tracroute sr-mpls multipath 10.1.1.2/32
```

```
Starting LSP Path Discovery for 10.1.1.2/32
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
```

```
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
!
Path 0 found,
  output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 nexthop 10.13.13.2
source 10.13.13.1 destination 127.0.0.0
!
Path 1 found,
  output interface Bundle-Ether1 nexthop 10.12.12.2
source 10.12.12.1 destination 127.0.0.0

Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (2/0/0)
Echo Request (sent/fail) (2/0)
Echo Reply (received/timeout) (2/0)
Total Time Elapsed 14 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing traceroute to validate SR-MPLS over IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#traceroute sr-mpls dataplane-only 2001:DB8::1/32
Tue Jan 16 15:08:54.681 EST
```

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC to 2001:DB8::1/32, timeout is 2 seconds

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
 0 11:11:11::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 18004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 11:11:11::2 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 3 ms
! 2 15:15:15::4 3 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing traceroute for SR-TE policies with IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#traceroute sr-mpls nil-fec policy name srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb 6 12:07:38.295 EST
```

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC for SR-TE Policy srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1, timeout is 2 seconds

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
 0 12:12:12::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 26134/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 12:12:12::3 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 16 ms
! 2 16:16:16::4 16 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing traceroute with labels using IPv6 LSPs:

```
Router#tracroute sr-mpls labels 18004 lsp-end-point 2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:10:41.928 EST
```

```
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to NIL FEC with lsp end point 2001:DB8::1, SID Label(s)
[18004], timeout is 2 seconds
```

```
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

```
 0 11:11:11::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 18004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 11:11:11::2 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 7 ms
! 2 15:15:15::4 3 ms
```

traffic-collector

To enable traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode, use the **traffic-collector** command.

traffic-collector
no traffic-collector

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		read, write

Example

This example shows how to enable traffic collector and place the router in traffic collector configuration mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# traffic-collector
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-tc)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters prefix	Clears all statistical counters of all IPv4 prefixes.
	clear traffic-collector ipv4 counters tunnels	Clears all statistical counters for all IPv4 tunnels.
	show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
	traffic-collector statistics collection-interval	Sets the interval in which statistics are collected.

Command	Description
<code>traffic-collector statistics history-size</code>	Specifies the number of collected counter intervals to keep in history.
<code>traffic-collector statistics history-timeout</code>	Specifies how long a deleted entry remains visible in history.

traffic-collector interface

Marks an interface as external for traffic matrix counters.

traffic-collector interface *type l3-interface-address*
no traffic-collector interface *type l3-interface-address*

Syntax Description	FastEthernet	Allows you to specify the FastEthernet connector that you want to mark as external for traffic matrix counters. Only one interface can be listed at a time.
	FortyGigE	Allows you to specify the 40G connector that you want to mark as external for traffic matrix counters. Only one interface can be listed at a time.
	GigabitEthernet	Allows you to specify the 1G connector that you want to mark as external for traffic matrix counters. Only one interface can be listed at a time.
	HundredGigE	Allows you to specify the 100G connector that you want to mark as external for traffic matrix counters. Only one interface can be listed at a time.
	POS	Allows you to specify the POS connector that you want to mark as external for traffic matrix counters. Only one interface can be listed at a time.
	TenGigE	Allows you to specify the 10G connector that you want to mark as external for traffic matrix counters. Only one interface can be listed at a time.
Command Default	No default behavior or values	
Command Modes	Global configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Only Layer 3 interfaces can be marked as external.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		write:cef

Example

This example shows how to mark a Gigabit Ethernet interface as external for traffic matrix counters:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# traffic-collector interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0/2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show traffic-collector	Retrieves data about traffic routed through the system.
traffic-collector	Enables traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.

traffic-collector statistics collection-interval

Sets the interval in which statistics are collected in whole minutes only.

traffic-collector statistics collection-interval *minutes*

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i> Sets the interval in minutes that the statistics are updated. Only a select set of values can be used to set the interval. The following values can be used: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, or 60.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default interval is 1.
------------------------	----------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		write:cef

Example

This example shows how to set the traffic collection interval to 5 minutes:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# traffic-collector statistics collection-interval 5
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	traffic-collector	Enables traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.
	traffic-collector statistics history-size	Specifies the number of collected counter intervals to keep in history.
	traffic-collector statistics history-timeout	Specifies how long a deleted entry remains visible in history.

traffic-collector statistics history-size

Specifies the number of collected counter intervals to keep in history and to use in calculating the average byte and packet rates.

traffic-collector statistics history-size *number*
no traffic-collector statistics history-size *number*

Syntax Description	<i>number</i> Specifies the number of records that display in the show traffic-collector command. The range is from 1 to 10.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	The default history size is 5.
------------------------	--------------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		write:cef

Example

This example shows how to set the number of entries kept in the history database to 8 entries:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router (config)# traffic-collector statistics history-size 8
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	traffic-collector	Enables traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.
	traffic-collector statistics collection-interval	Sets the interval in which statistics are collected.
	traffic-collector statistics history-timeout	Specifies how long a deleted entry remains visible in history.

traffic-collector statistics history-timeout

Specifies how long a deleted entry remains visible in history.

traffic-collector statistics history-timeout *hour*

Syntax Description	<i>hour</i> Sets the length of time in hours that entries appear for the show traffic-collector command before they are deleted. The duration range is from 1 to 720. Enter 0 to disable the history timeout.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default timeout is 48.
------------------------	----------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
		write:cef

Example

This example shows how to configure the length of time the statistics are retained in the history to 100 hours:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# traffic-collector statistics history-timeout 100
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	traffic-collector	Enables traffic collector and places the router in traffic collector configuration mode.
	traffic-collector statistics collection-interval	Sets the interval in which statistics are collected.
	traffic-collector statistics history-size	Specifies the number of collected counter intervals to keep in history.

UCMP Disable

To disable Unequal-Cost Multiple Path (UCMP) for specific Flexible Algorithm use this command in ISIS Address Family submode.

UCMP Disable

Syntax Description	UCMP Disable	Disables UCMP functionality.
---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

Command Default None.

Command Modes IS-IS interface address-family configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines UCMP must be configured at the ISIS Address Family instance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	isis	read, write

Examples

Example configuration to disable UCMP of specific Flexible Algorithm. Here, it is Flex-algo 128

```
Router(config)# router isis 1
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)# flex-algo 128
Router(config-isis-flex-algo)# ucmp disable
```



Segment Routing Traffic Engineering Commands

This chapter describes the commands used to configure and use Segment Routing Traffic Engineering.

- [accounting prefixes ipv6 mode](#), on page 191
- [affinity \(SR-TE\)](#), on page 192
- [affinity-map \(SR-TE\)](#), on page 193
- [autoroute include ipv6 all](#), on page 194
- [bfd timers](#), on page 195
- [bgp bestpath igp-metric sr-policy](#), on page 196
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accounting prefixes ipv6 mode

To enable SRv6 traffic accounting, use the **accounting prefixes ipv6 mode** command in Global Configuration mode.

```
accounting prefixes ipv6 mode per-prefix per-nexthop srv6-locator
```

Syntax Description	per-prefix	Enables accounting for every prefix.
	per-nexthop	Enables accounting for every prefix and nexthop.
	srv6-locator	Enables accounting only for Segment-routing SRv6 locator.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	XR Config	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.10.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

The following example shows how to enable SRv6 traffic accounting:

```
Router(config)#accounting prefixes ipv6 mode per-prefix per-nexthop srv6-locators
```

affinity (SR-TE)

To configure a named interface link admin group by assigning affinity to an interface, use the **affinity name NAME** command in SR-TE interface submode.

affinity name *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Affinity color name
---------------------------	---------------------------------

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	SR-TE interface
----------------------	-----------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Named Interface Link Admin Groups let you assign, or map, up to 32 color names for affinity and attribute-flag attributes instead of 32-bit hexadecimal numbers. After mappings are defined, the attributes can be referred to by the corresponding color name in the CLI.
-------------------------	--

Example

The following example shows how to assign affinity to interfaces:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# interface TenGigE0/0/1/2
Router(config-sr-if)# affinity
Router(config-sr-if-affinity)# name RED
```

affinity-map (SR-TE)

To define an affinity map, use the **affinity-map name name bit-position bit-position** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

affinity-map name name bit-position bit-position

Syntax Description	name name	Specify the name of the affinity-map.
	bit-position bit-position	Specify the bit position in the Extended Admin Group bitmask. The <i>bit-position</i> range is from 0 to 255.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Configure affinity maps on the following routers:

- Routers with interfaces that have an associated admin group attribute.
- Routers that act as SR-TE head-ends for SR policies that include affinity constraints.

Example

The following example shows how to define affinity maps.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# affinity-map
Router(config-sr-te-affinity-map)# name RED bit-position 23
```

autoroute include ipv6 all

To enable IPv6 autoroute support for SR-TE policies with IPv4 endpoints, use the **autoroute include ipv6 all** command in the SR-TE policy and PCC profile modes. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

autoroute include ipv6 all
no autoroute include ipv6 all

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default IPv6 autoroute support is disabled.

Command Modes SR-TE policy
 PCC profile

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.4	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **include ipv6 all** command form enables autoroute support for IPv6 prefixes, for a specified SR-TE policy. This command can be used in the SR-TE policy and PCC profile modes.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the IPv6 autoroute function for an SR-TE policy with an IPv4 endpoint:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng policy pol12
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# autoroute include ipv6 all
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# commit
```

The following example shows how to configure the IPv6 autoroute function for a PCE-instantiated SR-TE policy with an IPv4 endpoint:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng pcc profile 10
Router(config-pcc-prof)# autoroute include ipv6 all
Router(config-pcc-prof)# commit
```

bfd timers

To specify how long to wait for new BFD session to come up, use the **bfd timers** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

bfd timers session-bringup *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i> Specify how long to wait for new BFD session to come up, in seconds. The range is from 10 to 3600.				
Command Default	The default BFD session bring-up timer is 60 seconds.				
Command Modes	SR-TE configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				

Example

The following example shows how to configure the BFD session timer.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# bfd timers session-bringup 90
```

bgp bestpath igp-metric sr-policy

To configure BGP best path selection based on SR policy metrics in an SR-TE domain, use the **bgp bestpath igp-metric sr-policy** command in BGP configuration mode on the headend router. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

bgp bestpath igp-metric sr-policy

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

BGP best path selection based on SR policy metrics is disabled.

Command Modes

BGP configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.2	This command was introduced.

Example

The following example shows how to configure BGP best path selection based on SR policy metrics (over IGP metric) in an SR-TE domain:

```
RR # configure
RR (config) # router bgp 100
RR (config-bgp) # bgp bestpath igp-metric sr-policy
RR (config-bgp) # commit
RR (config-bgp) # end
```

bgp prefix-path-label ignore

To indicate BGP to ignore the programming of the service route's prefix label when recursing onto the BSID of an SR-TE policy, use the **bgp prefix-path-label ignore** command in SR-TE policy steering config mode.

bgp prefix-path-label ignore

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE policy steering

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.9.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command can be configured for manual SR policies.

Example

The following example shows how to configure BGP to ignore the programming of the service route's prefix label when recursing onto the BSID of an SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy POLICY1
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# steering
Router(config-sr-te-policy-steering)# bgp prefix-path-label ignore
```

binding-sid (SR-TE)

To specify the binding SID (BSID) allocation behavior, use the **binding-sid** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
binding-sid { dynamic disable | explicit { enforce-srlb | fallback-dynamic } }
```

Syntax Description	dynamic disable	explicit enforce-srlb	explicitfallback-dynamic
	Disables dynamic binding SID allocation. Candidate paths without an explicit BSID will be considered invalid.	Specifies strict SRLB enforcement. If the BSID is not within the SRLB, the policy stays down.	Specifies that, if the BSID is not available, the BSID is allocated dynamically and the policy comes up.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Explicit BSIDs are allocated from the segment routing local block (SRLB) or the dynamic range of labels. A best-effort is made to request and obtain this BSID for the SR-TE policy. If requested BSID is not available (if it does not fall within the available SRLB or is already used by another application or SR-TE policy), the policy stays down.

Use this command to specify how the BSID allocation behaves if the BSID value is not available.

Example

The following example shows how to specify how the BSID allocation behaves if the BSID value is not available.

Fallback to dynamic allocation:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# binding-sid explicit fallback-dynamic
```

Strict SRLB enforcement:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# binding-sid explicit enforce-srlb
```


distribute link-state

To enable reporting of SRTE policies, use the **distribute link-state** command in the SR-TE configuration mode.

distribute link-state [**report-candidate-path-inactive**]

Table 6: Syntax Description:

Syntax	Description
report-candidate-path-inactive	Enables reporting of SRTE policies using BGP-LS.

Command Default The reporting of policies to BGP-LS is disabled by default.

Command Modes SR-TE configuration (config-sr-te)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	Supports reporting of SR-TE policies using BGP- Link State for SRv6.
Release 7.10.1	This command was introduced and supports reporting of SR-TE policies using BGP- Link State for SR-MPLS.	

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	distribute link-state	

Example

This example shows how to enable BGP-LS reporting and syncing of SRTE Policies:

```
Router# config
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# distribute link-state
Router(config-sr-te-distribute-ls)# report-candidate-path-inactive
Router(config-sr-te-distribute-ls)# exit
```

effective-metric

```
effective-metric admin-distance metric-type { igp | te | latency | hopcount | unknown }
admin-distance distance
```

Syntax Description	admin-distance metric-type	Specify the metric type.
	admin-distance distance	Specify the admin distance for the specified metric type.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
		Release 6.3.1

Usage Guidelines No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# effective-metric admin-distance metric-type te admin-distance 15
```

hw-module l3 feature sharedlspa enable

To enable the extended label switch path array (EXT_LSPA) resource to be shared per-path-list rather than per-prefix, use the **hw-module l3 feature sharedlspa enable** command in XR Config mode.

hw-module l3 feature sharedlspa enable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Sharing the EXT_LSPA resource is disabled.

Command Modes XR Configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.5.4	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command is used to enable the shared LSPA feature on a specific line card module on a Cisco ASR 9000 router, allowing multiple service modules to share the same packet-processing resources for improved performance and resource utilization.

This command is supported on third-generation and later ASR 9000 series line cards.

After to enter this command and commit, you must reload the router or line card.

Ensure that MPLS encapsulation sharing is not disabled (using the **cef encap-sharing disable** command). If MPLS encapsulation sharing is disabled, separate hardware resources (FEC/EEDB) are allocated for every prefix.

Example

The following example shows how to enable the sharing of the EXT_LSPA resource:

```
Router(config)# hw-module l3 feature sharedlspa enable
Router(config)# commit
```

interface

To to assign affinity and configure the TE metric for an interface, use the **interface** command in SR-TE submode.

```
interface type interface-path-id { affinity name name | metric value }
```

Syntax Description	type	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all possible interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	affinity name <i>name</i>	Specifies the affinity color name. Configure this on routers with interfaces that have an associated admin group attribute.
	metric <i>value</i>	Specifies the traffic engineering (TE) metric. The range is from 0 to 2,147,483,647.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Configure this on routers with interfaces that have an associated admin group attribute.

Example

The following example show how to assign affinity to an interface.

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# interface TenGigE0/0/1/2
Router(config-sr-if)# affinity
Router(config-sr-if-affinity)# name RED
```

The following example show how to configure the TE metric for an interface.

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# interface TenGigE0/0/1/2
Router(config-sr-te-if)# metric 50
```

kshortest-paths

To set the maximum number of attempts for SR-TE to compute paths that satisfy cumulative metric bounds criteria, use the **kshortest-paths** command in SR-TE configuration mode. To revert to the default number of attempts (100), use the **no** form of the command.

kshortest-paths *max-attempts*

no kshortest-paths

Syntax Description

max-attempts Maximum number of attempts.
Choose a value between 1 and 200.

Command Default

100 attempts are made to compute paths that satisfy the cumulative metric bounds criteria.

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration (config-sr-te)

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

By default, a maximum of 100 attempts are made. To update the value, you can use this command.

You can use the **show segment-routing traffic-eng policy color** command (**Number of K-shortest-paths** field) to see the K-shortest path algorithm computation result. For example, if the **Number of K-shortest-paths** field displays 4, it means that the K-shortest path algorithm took 4 computations to find the right path. The 4 shortest paths that are computed using K-shortest path algorithm did not respect the cumulative bounds, and the fifth shortest path was valid against the bounds.

Example

This example shows how to set the maximum number of attempts for computing paths that satisfy the cumulative metric bounds criteria:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# kshortest-paths 120
Router(config-sr-te)# commit
```

logging

To enable SYSLOG alarms related to PCEP peer-status and SR-TE policies, use the **logging** command in SR-TE submode.

```
logging { pcep peer-status | policy status }
```

Syntax Description

pcep peer-status Enables PCEP peer status SYSLOG alarms.

policy status Enables SR-TE related SYSLOG alarms.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

The following example shows how to enable logging for SR-TE policies.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# logging policy status
```

maximum-sid-depth

To customize the maximum number of SIDs advertised by the router or signaled by the PCC during PCEP session establishment, use the **maximum-sid-depth** command in SR-TE sub-mode or SR-TE ODN sub-mode.

maximum-sid-depth *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i> Specifies the maximum number of SIDs advertised by the router or signaled by the PCC during PCEP session establishment. The range is from 1 to 255.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	The default MSD <i>value</i> is equal to the maximum MSD supported by the platform (10).
------------------------	--

Command Modes	SR-TE configuration SR-TE On-Demand Next-Hop (SR-ODN) configuration
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The default MSD <i>value</i> is equal to the maximum MSD supported by the platform (10). For cases with path computation at PCE, a PCC can signal its MSD to the PCE in the following ways:
-------------------------	--

- During PCEP session establishment – The signaled MSD is treated as a node-wide property.
 - MSD is configured under **segment-routing traffic-eng maximum-sid-depth** *value* command.
- During PCEP LSP path request – The signaled MSD is treated as an LSP property.
 - On-demand (ODN) SR Policy: MSD is configured using the **segment-routing traffic-eng on-demand color** *color* **maximum-sid-depth** *value* command.



Note	If the configured MSD values are different, the per-LSP MSD takes precedence over the per-node MSD.
-------------	---

After path computation, the resulting label stack size is verified against the MSD requirement.

- If the label stack size is larger than the MSD and path computation is performed by PCE, then the PCE returns a "no path" response to the PCC.
- If the label stack size is larger than the MSD and path computation is performed by PCC, then the PCC will not install the path.



Note A sub-optimal path (if one exists) that satisfies the MSD constraint could be computed in the following cases:

- For a dynamic path with TE metric, when the PCE is configured with the **pce segment-routing te-latency** command or the PCC is configured with the **segment-routing traffic-eng te-latency** command.
- For a dynamic path with LATENCY metric
- For a dynamic path with affinity constraints

For example, if the PCC MSD is 4 and the optimal path (with an accumulated metric of 100) requires 5 labels, but a sub-optimal path exists (with accumulated metric of 110) requiring 4 labels, then the sub-optimal path is installed.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the MSD during PCEP session establishment. The signaled MSD is treated as a node-wide property:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# segment-routing
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr)# traffic-eng
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te)# maximum-sid-depth 4
```

The following example shows how to configure the MSD during PCEP LSP path request for the On-demand (ODN) SR Policy. The signaled MSD is treated as an LSP property:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# segment-routing
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr)# traffic-eng
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 250
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-color)# maximum-sid-depth 4
```


max-install-standby-cpaths

To configure standby candidate paths for all SR policies, for a specific policy, or for an ODN template, use the **max-install-standby-cpaths** command.

To disable the configuration for global SR policies, use the **no** form of this command.

max-install-standby-cpaths *value*

Syntax Description	<i>value</i> Specifies the number of non-active CPs to program in forwarding. The range for <i>value</i> is from 1 to 3 for global SR policies, and from 0 (disable) to 3 for local and ODN policies.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	SR-TE configuration SR-TE Policy configuration SR-TE On-Demand Next-Hop (SR-ODN) configuration
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.6.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to three non-active CPs can be programmed in the forwarding plane. • Manually configured CPs are supported. This includes CPs with explicit paths or dynamic (head-end computed or PCE-delegated) paths. • On-Demand instantiated CPs (ODN) are supported. • BGP-initiated CPs are supported. • PCE-initiated CPs via PCEP are not supported. • Programming of non-active CPs is not supported with SRv6-TE policies, Per-Flow Policies (PFP), or point-to-multipoint SR policies (Tree-SID) • PCEP reporting of additional CPs is supported, but the PCEP reporting does not distinguish between active and non-active CPs. • Programming of non-active CPs can be enabled for all SR policies (global), for a specific policy (local), or ODN template. <p>If enabled globally and locally or on ODN template, the local or ODN configuration takes precedence over the global configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming of non-active CPs under global SR-TE and configuring policy path protection of an SR policy is supported. In this case, policy path protection takes precedence. • Programming of non-active CPs for a specific SR policy and configuring policy path protection of an SR policy is not supported.
-------------------------	---

- The number of policies supported could be impacted by the number of non-active CPs per policy. Programming non-active CPs in the forwarding plane consumes hardware resources (such as local label and ECMP FEC) when more candidate paths are pre-programmed in forwarding than are actually carrying traffic.
- The active CP will be in programmed state. The remaining CPs will be in standby programmed state.
- We recommend that you create separate PM sessions for active and standby candidate paths to monitor the health of the paths end-to-end.
- The protected paths for each CP is programmed in the respective LSPs. The protected paths of active CPs are programmed in the active LSP, and the protected paths of standby CPs are programmed in the standby LSP.
- If a candidate path with higher preference becomes available, the traffic will switch to it in Make-Before-Break (MBB) behavior.

Example

The following example shows how to configure standby candidate paths globally:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# max-install-standby-cpaths 2
Router(config-sr-te)#
```

The following example shows how to configure standby candidate paths for a specific SR policy:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy MyBackupPolicy
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# max-install-standby-cpaths 2
Router(config-sr-te-policy)#
```

The following example shows how to configure standby candidate paths for an SR ODN template:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10
Router(config-sr-te-color)# max-install-standby-cpaths 1
Router(config-sr-te-color)#
```

The following example shows how to enable three standby CPs globally and disable standby CPs on SR policy and ODN template:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# max-install-standby-cpaths 3
Router(config-sr-te)# policy MyBackupPolicy
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# max-install-standby-cpaths 0
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# exit
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10
Router(config-sr-te-color)# max-install-standby-cpaths 0
Router(config-sr-te-color)#
```

max-metric

Use the **max-metric** command in the SR-TE sub-mode to set the protocol advertising maximum metric. This will render the router as a less preferable intermediate hop for other routers.

maximum-metric *default-route delay external interlevel level on-startup srv6-locator te*

Syntax Description	
<i>default-route</i>	Override the default route metric with maximum metric.
<i>delay</i>	Apply max metric to delay metric.
<i>external</i>	Override metric of prefixes learned from another protocol with maximum metric.
<i>interlevel</i>	Override metric of prefixes learned from another ISIS level with maximum metric.
<i>level</i>	Set maximum metric for one level only.
<i>on-startup</i>	Set maximum metric temporarily after reboot.
<i>srv6-locator</i>	Override segment routing ipv6 locator metric with maximum metric.
<i>te</i>	Apply max-metric to TE metric.

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.6.1	This command was introduced.
	Release 7.8.1	This command was modified.

Example

The following example shows how to set the maximum metric for the SR-TE:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# max-metric delay te
Router(config-sr-te)# commit
```

```
Router(config-sr-te)# #sh isis da de r100
```

```
IS-IS 1 (Level-2) Link State Database
LSPID    LSP Seq Num    LSP Checksum    LSP Holdtime/Rcvd    ATT/P/OL
F100.00.00 * 0x000000a    0x79ab          1190 /*              0/0/0
  Area Address:    49.0001
  LSP MTU:         1350
  NLPID:           0xcc
  NLPID:           0x8e
  MT:              Standard (IPv4 Unicast)
  MT:              IPv6 Unicast
```

```
IP Address:      2020:1000::100
Hostname:       100
Router Cap:     20.1.0.100 D:0 S:0
Metric: 16777214 IS-Extended r101.00
Metric: 16777214 IS-Extended r101.00
Metric: 16777214 MT (IPv6 Unicast) IS-Extended r101.00
Metric: 16777214 MT (IPv6 Unicast) IS-Extended r103.00
Metric: 16777214 IP-Extended 6.6.6.100/32
Metric: 16777214 IP-Extended 10.1.1.0/24
Metric: 16777214 IP-Extended 10.4.1.0/24
Metric: 16777214 IP-Extended 20.1.0.100/32
Metric: 16777214 MT (IPv6 Unicast) IPv6 2001:1000::/64
Metric: 16777214 MT (IPv6 Unicast) IPv6 2004:1000::/64
Metric: 16777214 MT (IPv6 Unicast) IPv6 2020:1000::100/128
Metric: 16777214 MT (IPv6 Unicast) IPv6 6060:1000::100/128
```

nexthop validation color-extcomm disable

To disable BGP Next-Hop validation on the route reflector in an SR-TE domain, use the **nexthop validation color-extcomm disable** command in BGP configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

nexthop validation color-extcomm disable

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

BGP NH validation is not disabled in an SR-TE domain.

Command Modes

BGP configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To fully enable Next-Hop soft validation for SR policy-installed routes, do the following:

- On the headend router, enable **nexthop validation color-extcomm sr-policy**
- On the route reflector, enable **nexthop validation color-extcomm disable**



Note BGP NH soft validation is enabled on the headend router while the usual BGP NH validation is disabled on the RR.

Example

The following example shows how to disable BGP Next-Hop validation on a RR in an SR-TE domain:

```
Headend # configure
Headend (config) # router bgp 100
Headend (config-bgp) # nexthop validation color-extcomm disable
Headend (config-bgp) # commit
Headend (config-bgp) # end
```

nexthop validation color-extcomm sr-policy

To enable BGP Next-Hop soft validation in an SR-TE domain, use the **nexthop validation color-extcomm sr-policy** command in BGP configuration mode.

nexthop validation color-extcomm sr-policy

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default BGP NH validation is disabled.

Command Modes BGP configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To fully enable Next-Hop soft validation for SR policy-installed routes, do the following:

- On the headend router, enable nexthop validation color-extcomm sr-policy
- On the route reflector, enable nexthop validation color-extcomm disable



Note BGP NH soft validation is enabled on the headend router while the usual BGP NH validation is disabled on the RR.

Example

The following example shows how to configure BGP Next-Hop soft validation on the headend router in an SR-TE domain:

```
Headend # configure
Headend (config) # router bgp 100
Headend (config-bgp) # nexthop validation color-extcomm sr-policy
Headend (config-bgp) # commit
Headend (config-bgp) # end
```

Use this command to view BGP Soft Next-Hop Validation details.

```
Headend # show bgp process detail | i Nexthop
```

```
Use SR-Policy admin/metric of color-extcomm Nexthop during path comparison: enabled
ExtComm Color Nexthop validation: SR-Policy then RIB.
```

on-demand constraints

To configure the SR Flexible Algorithm constraints, use the **constraints segments sid-algorithm** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

To specify resource constraints for path computation for ODN SR-TE policies, use the **constraints resources** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
on-demand color color constraints { segments sid-algorithm algo | resources { exclude
resource-list name | exclude-group group_name | apply-group group_name } }
```

Syntax Description

segments	Specify constraints for segments of a path in a network.
sid-algorithm <i>algo</i>	Specify the SR Flexible Algorithm value. The <i>algo</i> range is from 128 to 255.
resources	Specify resource constraints for path computation.
exclude	Exclude resources from path computation.
resource-list <i>name</i>	Specify the name of the resource-list to exclude from the path computation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 24.1.1	The resources option was introduced.
Release 7.9.1	For Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, you must reconfigure all SR-ODN configurations with Flexible Algorithm constraints that use the on-demand dynamic sid-algorithm with the on-demand constraints command.
Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

The following example shows how to add an SR Flexible Algorithm constraint:

```
Router(config-sr-te-color)#constraints segments sid-algorithm 128
```

The following example shows how to associate the excluded IPv4 addresses for ODN SR-TE policies:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing
Router(config-sr)#traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#on-demand color 7001
Router(config-sr-te-color)#constraints resources exclude resource-list node_resc_list
```

on-demand dynamic affinity

To configure the affinity constraints for dynamic ODN paths, use the **on-demand dynamic affinity** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
on-demand color color dynamic affinity { include-all | include-any | exclude-any } [ name name ]
```

Syntax Description

affinity {**include-all** | **include-any** | **exclude-any**} Specify the affinity type.

name *name* Name of the affinity.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the affinity constraints .

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10 dynamic
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)# affinity include-all name CROSS
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)#
```


on-demand dynamic bounds

To configure SR-TE ODN to calculate a shortest path with cumulative metric bounds, use the **on-demand dynamic bounds** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
on-demand color color bounds cumulative type { hopcount | igp | latency | te } metric
```

Syntax Description	type { hopcount igp latency te }	Specify the metric type.
	<i>metric</i>	Specify the bound metric value. Valid values are from 1 to 4294967295.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	SR-TE configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When an SR policy is configured on a head-end node with these metric bounds, a path is finalized towards the specified destination only if it meets each of these criteria.

PCE-based cumulative metric bounds computations are not supported. You must use non-PCE (SR-TE topology) based configuration for path calculation, for cumulative bounds.

If you use PCE dynamic computation configuration with cumulative bounds, the PCE computes a path and validates against cumulative bounds. If it is valid, then the policy is created with this path on PCC. If the initial path doesn't respect the bounds, then the path is not considered, and no further K-shortest path algorithm is executed to find the path.

Example

The following example shows how to configure IGP, TE, hop count, and latency metric bounds for the SR-ODN color template:

```
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 1000 dynamic
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn) bounds cumulative
Router(config-sr-te-odc-bounds-type)# type igp 100
Router(config-sr-te-odc-bounds-type)# type te 60
Router(config-sr-te-odc-bounds-type)# type hopcount 6
Router(config-sr-te-odc-bounds-type)# type latency 1000
```

on-demand dynamic disjoint-path

To configure the disjoint-path constraints, use the **on-demand dynamic disjoint-path** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
on-demand color color dynamic disjoint-path group-id id type { link | node | srlg | srlg-node } [
{ sub-id sub_id | fallback disable } ]
```

Syntax Description

group-id <i>id</i>	Specify the group ID of the disjoint path. Valid values are from 1 to 65535.
type { link node srlg srlg-node }	Specify the type of disjointness.
sub-id <i>id</i>	Specify the sub-group ID of the disjoint path. Valid values are from 1 to 65535.
fallback disable	Disable all fallback behavior in case the requested disjointness cannot be achieved.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 24.1.1	The fallback disable keyword was introduced.
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Configures the disjoint group ID and defines the preferred level of disjointness (the type of resources that should not be shared by the two paths):

- **link**—Specifies that links are not shared on the computed paths.
- **node**—Specifies that nodes are not shared on the computed paths.
- **srlg**—Specifies that links with the same SRLG value are not shared on the computed paths
- **srlg-node**—Specifies that SRLG and nodes are not shared on the computed paths.

If a pair of paths that meet the requested disjointness level cannot be found, then the paths will automatically fallback to a lower level:

- If the requested disjointness level is SRLG or node, then link-disjoint paths will be computed.
- If the requested disjointness level was link, or if the first fallback from SRLG or node disjointness failed, then the lists of segments encoding two shortest paths, without any disjointness constraint, will be computed.

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)# disjoint-path group-id 775 type link
```

The following example indicates how to configure strict disjointness for an ODN SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#on-demand color 4
Router(config-sr-te-color)#dynamic
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)#disjoint-path group-id 1 type node fallback disable
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)#commit
```

on-demand dynamic metric

To configure the On-Demand dynamic path metric, use the **on-demand dynamic metric** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
on-demand color color dynamic metric { margin { absolute value | relative percent }
margin | type { hopcount | igp | latency | te } }
```

Syntax Description

metric {**absolute** *value* | **relative** *percent*} Specify the On-Demand dynamic path metric margin. The range for *margin* and *percent* is from 0 to 2147483647.

type { **hopcount** | **igp** | **latency** | **te** } Specify the metric type for use in path computation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)# metric type te
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)# metric margin absolute 5
```

on-demand dynamic pcep

To indicate that only the path computed by SR-PCE should be associated with the on-demand SR policy, use the **on-demand dynamic pcep** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

on-demand color *color* dynamic pcep

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines With this configuration, local path computation is not attempted; instead the head-end router will only instantiate the path computed by the SR-PCE.

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10 dynamic pcep
```

on-demand dynamic sid-algorithm



Note For Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, you must reconfigure all SR-ODN configurations with Flexible Algorithm constraints that use the [on-demand dynamic sid-algorithm](#) with the [on-demand constraints](#) command.

To configure the SR Flexible Algorithm constraints, use the **on-demand dynamic sid-algorithm** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

on-demand color *color* dynamic sid-algorithm *algo*

Syntax Description **sid-algorithm *algo*** Specify the SR Flexible Algorithm value . The *algo* range is from 128 to 255.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.
	Release 7.4.1	This command was replaced by the on-demand constraints command.
	Release 7.9.1	For Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, you must reconfigure all SR-ODN configurations with Flexible Algorithm constraints that use the on-demand dynamic sid-algorithm with the on-demand constraints command.

Usage Guidelines This command was replaced by the [on-demand constraints](#) command.

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te-color-dyn)# sid-algorithm 128
```

on-demand maximum-sid-depth

To customize the maximum SID depth (MSD) constraints advertised by the router, use the **on-demand maximum-sid-depth** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
on-demand color color maximum-sid-depth value
```

Syntax Description	maximum-sid-depth <i>value</i> Specify the maximum SID depth. The range of <i>value</i> is 1 to 255.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	The default MSD <i>value</i> is equal to the maximum MSD supported by the platform (10).
------------------------	--

Command Modes	SR-TE configuration
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te-color)# maximum-sid-depth 5
```

on-demand steering

on-demand color color steering path-invalidation drop

Syntax Description **path-invalidation drop** Drop traffic but keep the SR policy up in the control plane.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- **path-invalidation drop:**

By default, if an SR Policy becomes invalid, traffic would fall back to the native SR forwarding path. In some scenarios, a network operator may require that certain traffic be only carried over the path associated with an SR policy and never allow the native SR LSP to be used. This command is introduced to meet this requirement.

With **path-invalidation drop** enabled, an SR policy that would become invalid (for example, no valid candidate path available) is programmed to drop traffic. At the same time, the SR policy stays up in the control plane to prevent prefixes mapped to the SR policy from falling back to the native SR LSP.

When the SR policy becomes valid again, forwarding over the SR policy resumes.

Example

The following example shows how enable the dropping of traffic when an On-Demand SR Policy becomes invalid.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10
Router(config-sr-te-color)# steering
Router(config-sr-te-on-demand-color-steering)# path-invalidation drop
```


path-invalidation drop

To enable the dropping of traffic when an SR Policy becomes invalid, use the **path-invalidation drop** command.

policy *policy* **steering** **path-invalidation** **drop**

on-demand **color** *color* **steering** **path-invalidation** **drop**

pcc **profile** *profile* **steering** **path-invalidation** **drop**

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes SR-TE Policy
SR-TE ODN
SR-TE PCC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.4.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines By default, if an SR Policy becomes invalid, traffic would fall back to the native SR forwarding path. In some scenarios, a network operator may require that certain traffic be only carried over the path associated with an SR policy and never allow the native SR LSP to be used. This command is introduced to meet this requirement.

With **path-invalidation drop** enabled, an SR policy that would become invalid (for example, no valid candidate path available) is programmed to drop traffic. At the same time, the SR policy stays up in the control plane to prevent prefixes mapped to the SR policy from falling back to the native SR LSP.

When the SR policy becomes valid, forwarding over the SR policy resumes.

Example

The following example shows how enable the dropping of traffic when an SR Policy becomes invalid.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10
Router(config-sr-te-color)# steering
Router(config-sr-te-on-demand-color-steering)# path-invalidation drop
```

The following example shows how enable the dropping of traffic when an On-Demand SR Policy becomes invalid.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
```

```
Router(config-sr-te)# policy FOO  
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# steering  
Router(config-sr-te-policy-steering)# path-invalidation drop
```

The following example shows how enable the dropping of traffic when a PCE-Initiated SR Policy becomes invalid.

```
Router# configure  
Router(config)# segment-routing  
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng  
Router(config-sr-te)# pcc profile 7  
Router(config-pcc-prof)# steering  
Router(config-pcc-prof-steering)# path-invalidation drop
```

pcc pce address

To configure the SR-PCE address and options, use the **pcc pce address** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
pcc pce address ipv4 address [ keychain word | password { clear | encrypted } password
| precedence 0-255 | tcp-ao word [include-tcp-options] ]
```

Syntax Description		
keychain <i>keychain-name</i>		Configures keychain based authentication for PCC
password { clear encrypted } <i>password</i>		Configures password for MD5 authentication
precedence <i>precedence</i>		Specifies the precedence for the PCC peer. The value range is from 0 to 255.
tcp-ao <i>tcp-ao-keychain-name</i>		Configures AO keychain based authentication
include-tcp-options		Includes other TCP options in the header.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A PCE can be given an optional precedence. If a PCC is connected to multiple PCEs, the PCC selects a PCE with the lowest precedence value. If there is a tie, a PCE with the highest IP address is chosen for computing path. The precedence value range is from 0 to 255.

Example

The following shows how to configure the SR-PCE address.

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-engineering
Router(config-sr-te)# pcc pce address ipv4 1.1.1.2 precedence 250
```

pcc report-all

To enable the PCC to report all SR policies in its database to the PCE, use the **pcc report-all** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

pcc report-all

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

The following example shows how to enable the PCC to report all SR policies in its database to the PCE:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# pcc report-all
```

pcc source-address

To configure the PCC source address, use the **pcc source-address** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
pcc source-address ipv4 address
```

Syntax Description	<i>address</i> Specifies the local IPv4 address of the PCC.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	SR-TE configuration				
Command History	<table><thead><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Release 6.3.1</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				

Example

The following example shows how to configure the PCC source address:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# pcc source-address ipv4 1.1.1.4
```

pcc timers

To configure PCEP-related timers, use the **pcc timers** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
pcc timers { deadtimer seconds | delegation-timeout seconds | initiated { orphan seconds
| state seconds } | keepalive seconds }
```

Syntax Description

deadtimer <i>seconds</i>	Specifies how long the remote peers wait before bringing down the PCEP session if no PCEP messages are received from this PCC. The range is from 1 to 255 seconds.
delegation-timeout <i>seconds</i>	Specifies how long a delegated SR policy can remain up without an active connection to a PCE. The range is from 0 to 3600 seconds.
initiated orphan <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the amount of time that a PCE-initiated SR policy will remain delegated to a PCE peer that is no longer reachable by the PCC. The range is from 10 to 180 seconds.
initiated state <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the amount of time that a PCE-initiated SR policy will remain programmed while not being delegated to any PCE. The range is from 15 to 14440 seconds (24 hours).
keepalive <i>seconds</i>	Specifies how often keepalive messages are sent from PCC to its peers. The range is from 0 to 255 seconds.

Command Default

Deadtimer: 120 seconds
 Delegation timeout: 60 seconds
 Initiated orphan: 180 seconds
 Initiated state: 600 seconds
 Keepalive: 30 seconds

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To better understand how the PCE-initiated SR policy timers operate, consider the following example:

1. PCE A instantiates SR policy P at head-end N.
2. Head-end N delegates SR policy P to PCE A and programs it in forwarding.
3. If head-end N detects that PCE A is no longer reachable, then head-end N starts the PCE-initiated orphan and state timers for SR policy P.
4. If PCE A reconnects before the orphan timer expires, then SR policy P is automatically delegated back to its original PCE (PCE A).

5. After the orphan timer expires, SR policy P will be eligible for delegation to any other surviving PCE(s).
6. If SR policy P is not delegated to another PCE before the state timer expires, then head-end N will remove SR policy P from its forwarding

Example

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# pcc
Router(config-sr-te-pcc)# timers keepalive 20
Router(config-sr-te-pcc)# timers deadtimer 60
Router(config-sr-te-pcc)# timers delegation-timeout 30
Router(config-sr-te-pcc)# timers initiated orphan 60
Router(config-sr-te-pcc)# timers initiated state 1200
```

policy bfd

To enable SBFD on an SR-TE policy or an SR on-demand (SR-ODN) color template and enter BFD configuration mode, use the **policy bfd** command in SR-TE configuration mode

```
policy policy bfd { disable | invalidation-action { down | none } | logging session-state-change
| minimum-interval interval | multiplier multiplier | reverse-path binding-label label }
```

Syntax Description

disable	Disables BFD session.
invalidation-action { down none }	Specifies the action to be taken when BFD session is invalidated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • down: LSP can only be operationally up if the BFD session is up. • none: BFD session state does not affect LSP state, use for diagnostic purposes
logging session-state-change	Displays a syslog when the state of the session changes.
minimum-interval <i>interval</i>	Specifies the interval between sending BFD hello packets to the neighbor. The range is from 50 to 30000 milliseconds.
multiplier <i>multiplier</i>	Specifies the number of times a packet is missed before BFD declares the neighbor down. The range is from 2 to 10.
reverse-path binding-label <i>label</i>	(SR-TE policy only) Specifies BFD packets return to head-end by using a binding label.

Command Default

minimum-interval = 150
multiplier = 3

Command Modes

SR-TE policy
SR-TE ODN

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use BFD with disjoint paths. The reverse path might not be disjoint, causing a single link failure to bring down BFD sessions on both the disjoint paths.

reverse-path binding-label: (SR-TE policy only) Use the **reverse-path binding-label** label command to specify BFD packets return to head-end by using a binding label.

By default, the S-BFD return path (from tail-end to head-end) is via IPv4. You can use a reverse binding label so that the packet arrives at the tail-end with the reverse binding label as the top label. This label is meant to point to a policy that will take the BFD packets back to the head-end. The reverse binding label is configured per-policy.

Note that when MPLS return path is used, BFD uses echo mode packets, which means the tail-end's BFD reflector does not process BFD packets at all.

The MPLS label value at the tail-end and the head-end must be synchronized by the operator or controller. Because the tail-end binding label should remain constant, configure it as an explicit BSID, rather than dynamically allocated.

Example

The following example shows how to enable SBFD on an SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy POLICY1
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# bfd
Router(config-sr-te-policy-bfd)# invalidation-action down
Router(config-sr-te-policy-bfd)# minimum-interval 250
Router(config-sr-te-policy-bfd)# multiplier 5
Router(config-sr-te-policy-bfd)# reverse-path binding-label 24036
Router(config-sr-te-policy-bfd)# logging session-state-change
```

The following example shows how to enable SBFD on an SR-ODN color:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# on-demand color 10
Router(config-sr-te-color)# bfd
Router(config-sr-te-color-bfd)# minimum-interval 250
Router(config-sr-te-color-bfd)# multiplier 5
Router(config-sr-te-color-bfd)# logging session-state-change
Router(config-sr-te-color-bfd)# invalidation-action down
```

policy binding-sid mpls

To specify the explicit BSID, use the **policy binding-sid mpls** command in SR-TE policy mode.

```
binding-sid mpls label
```

Syntax Description

label Explicit binding SID
label

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE policy

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Explicit BSIDs are allocated from the segment routing local block (SRLB) or the dynamic range of labels. A best-effort is made to request and obtain the BSID for the SR-TE policy. If requested BSID is not available (if it does not fall within the available SRLB or is already used by another application or SR-TE policy), the policy stays down.

Example

The following example shows how to configure an SR policy to use an explicit BSID of 1000:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy FOO
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# binding-sid mpls 1000
```

policy candidate-paths constraints affinity

To configure affinity constraints on an SR-TE policy, use the **policy candidate-paths constraints affinity** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
policy policy candidate-paths preference preference constraints affinity { include-all | include-any | exclude-any } name name
```

Syntax Description		
policy <i>policy</i>		Specifies the name of the policy.
candidate-paths preference <i>preference</i>		Configures the candidate path preference. The range is from 1 to 65535.
constraints affinity { include-all include-any exclude-any }		Configures the affinity constraints.
name <i>name</i>		Specifies the affinity name.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE policy

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The candidate path with the highest preference is the active candidate path (highlighted below) and is installed in forwarding.

You can apply a color or name to links or interfaces by assigning affinity bit-maps to them. You can then specify an affinity (or relationship) between an SR policy path and link colors. SR-TE computes a path that includes or excludes links that have specific colors, or combinations of colors

Example

The following example shows how to associate affinity constraints for an SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config-sr-te)# policy POLICY1
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 20 end-point ipv4 1.1.1.4
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# candidate-paths
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path)# preference 200
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)# constraints affinity exclude-any red
```

policy candidate-paths constraints disjoint-path

To configure the disjoint-path constraints, use the **on-demand dynamic disjoint-path** command in SR-TE sub-mode.

```
policy policy candidate-paths preference preference constraints disjoint-path group-id
id type { link | node | srlg | srlg-node } [ { sub-id sub_id | shortest-path | fallback disable }
]
```

Syntax Description		
group-id <i>id</i>		Specify the group ID of the disjoint path. Valid values are from 1 to 65535.
type { link node srlg srlg-node }		Specify the type of disjointness.
sub-id <i>id</i>		Specify the sub-group ID of the disjoint path. Valid values are from 1 to 65535.
shortest-path		Enable shortest path computation for the selected candidate path.
fallback disable		Disable all fallback behavior in case the requested disjointness cannot be achieved.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 24.1.1	The shortest-path and fallback disable keywords were introduced.
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Configures the disjoint group ID and defines the preferred level of disjointness (the type of resources that should not be shared by the two paths):

- **link**—Specifies that links are not shared on the computed paths.
- **node**—Specifies that nodes are not shared on the computed paths.
- **srlg**—Specifies that links with the same SRLG value are not shared on the computed paths
- **srlg-node**—Specifies that SRLG and nodes are not shared on the computed paths.

If a pair of paths that meet the requested disjointness level cannot be found, then the paths will automatically fallback to a lower level:

- If the requested disjointness level is SRLG or node, then link-disjoint paths will be computed.
- If the requested disjointness level was link, or if the first fallback from SRLG or node disjointness failed, then the lists of segments encoding two shortest paths, without any disjointness constraint, will be computed.

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te) # policy FOO
Router(config-sr-te-policy) # candidate-paths preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref) # constraints disjoint-path group-id 775 type link
```

The following example indicates how to configure the shortest path preference for a disjoint path:

```
Router(config) #segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te) #policy dynamic_pcep_policy_disjoint
Router(config-sr-te-policy) #candidate-paths
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path) #preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref) #constraints disjoint-path group-id 1 type link
shortest-path
```

The following example indicates how to configure strict disjointness for a SR-TE policy:

```
Router(config) #segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te) #policy foo
Router(config-sr-te-policy) #color 1 end-point ipv4 10.10.10.1
Router(config-sr-te-policy) #candidate-paths preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref) #constraints disjoint-path group-id 1 type node fallback
disable
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref) #commit
```

policy candidate-paths constraints resources

To exclude IP addresses from the path computation for SR-TE policies, use the **policy candidate-paths constraints resources** command in the SR-TE configuration mode.

```
policy policy candidate-paths preference preference constraints resources { exclude
resource-list name | exclude-group group_name | apply-group group_name }
```

Syntax Description

resources {**exclude-group** |
exclude | **apply-group**}

Specify the resource constraints for path computation:

- **exclude**. Excludes resources from the path computation.
- **exclude-group**. Excludes the apply-group configuration from the group.
- **apply-group**. Applies configuration from a group.

resource-list *name*

Specify the name of the resource-list to exclude from the path computation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 24.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None.

Example

The following example shows how to exclude a list of IPv4 addresses from the network resource list:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#resource-list node_resc_list
Router(config-sr-te-rl)#index 1 ipv4 10.10.10.1
Router(config-sr-te-rl)#index 2 ipv4 10.10.10.8
```

The following example shows how to associate the excluded IPv4 addresses to one or more candidate paths for SR-TE policies:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#policy dynamic pcep_policy
Router(config-sr-te-policy)#candidate-paths
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path)#preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)#constraints resources exclude resource-list
node_resc_list
```

policy candidate-paths dynamic

To configure the SR-TE head-end or SR-PCE to compute a path that is encoded using Anycast prefix SIDs of nodes along the path, use the **policy candidate-paths dynamic** command.

```
policy policy candidate-paths preference preference dynamic { anycast-sid-inclusion | pcep }
```

Syntax Description	anycast-sid-inclusion	Specifies a PCC-initiated path computation at the head-end router, encoded using Anycast prefix SIDs of nodes along the path.
	pcep	Specifies that the path computation is at the SR-PCE.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines An Anycast SID is a type of prefix SID that identifies a set of nodes and is configured with n-flag clear. The set of nodes (Anycast group) is configured to advertise a shared prefix address and prefix SID. Anycast routing enables the steering of traffic toward multiple advertising nodes, providing load-balancing and redundancy. Packets addressed to an Anycast address are forwarded to the topologically nearest nodes.

Example

The following example shows how to request a PCC-initiated Anycast SID-aware path computation at the head-end router:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy FOO
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 10 end-point ipv4 1.1.1.10
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# candidate-paths
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path)# preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)# dynamic
Router(config-sr-te-pp-info)# anycast-sid-inclusion
```

policy candidate-paths dynamic metric

policy *policy* **candidate-paths preference** *preference* **dynamic metric** { **margin** { **absolute** | **relative** } *margin* | **sid-limit** *value* | **type** { **hopcount** | **igp** | **latency** | **te** } }

Syntax Description	metric { absolute relative } <i>margin</i>	Specify the On-Demand dynamic path metric margin. The range for <i>margin</i> is from 0 to 2147483647.
	sid-limit <i>value</i>	Specify the maximum SID depth (MSD).
	type { hopcount igp latency te }	Specify the metric type for use in path computation.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If the configured MSD values are different, the per-LSP MSD takes precedence over the per-node MSD.

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)# dynamic metric type te
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)# dynamic metric margin absolute 5
```


policy candidate-paths explicit

policy *policy* **candidate-paths** **preference** *preference* **explicit** **segment-list** *sid_list* [**weight** *weight*]

Syntax Description	segment-list <i>sid_list</i> Specify the explicit segment list.				
	weight <i>weight</i> Path option weight. Range is from 1 to 4294967295.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	ST-TE policy				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 6.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				

Example

```
Router(config-sr-te)# policy POLICY1
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 10 end-point ipv4 1.1.1.4
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# candidate-paths
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path)# preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)# explicit segment-list SIDLIST1
```

policy candidate-paths per-flow

To map a forward class to a per-flow policy, use the **policy candidate-paths per-flow** command.

```
policy policy candidate-paths preference preference per-flow forward-class { value
color color | default value }
```

Syntax Description

forward-class <i>value</i>	Specify the forward class (FC). Values are from 0 to 7.
color <i>color</i>	Specify the color of the policy.
default <i>value</i>	Explicitly specify a default FC.

Command Default

When not explicitly configured, FC 0 is the default FC.

Command Modes

SR-TE policy

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When not explicitly configured, FC 0 is the default FC.

A Per-Flow Policy (PFP) defines an array of FC-to-PDP mappings. A PFP can then be used to steer traffic into a given PDP based on the FC assigned to a packet.

A Per-Flow Policy (PFP) is considered valid as long as its default FC has a valid Per-Destination Policy (PDP).

A color associated with a PFP SR policy cannot be used by a non-PFP SR policy. For example, if a per-flow ODN template for color 100 is configured, then the system will reject the configuration of any non-PFP SR policy using the same color. You must assign different color value ranges for PFP and non-PFP SR policies.

Example

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy FOO
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# candidate-paths
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path)# preference 100
Router(config-sr-te-policy-path-pref)# per-flow
Router(config-sr-te-pol-cp-pfp)# forward-class 0 color 10
Router(config-sr-te-pol-cp-pfp)# forward-class 1 color 20
```

policy candidate-paths preference lock duration

To enable a new lock duration for the Protect candidate path, use the **policy candidate-paths preference lock duration** command in the SR-TE configuration mode. To remove the lock function for a Protect path, use the **no** form of the command.

```
policy name [ candidate-paths [ preference preference [ lock [ duration seconds ] ] ] ]
```

Syntax Description		
candidate-paths [preference <i>preference</i>]	(Optional) Configures the candidate path preference. The range is from 1 to 65535.	
lock [duration <i>seconds</i>]	(Optional) Enables the specified lock duration for the Protect candidate path.	The default lock duration is 300 seconds.

Command Default The default Protect path lock duration is 300 seconds.

Command Modes SR-TE configuration (config-sr-te)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 7.4.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When the Working path is invalid, the Protect path becomes active. After the Working path has recovered, the Protect path remains active until the default lock duration (300 seconds) expires. You can configure a different lock duration using this command.

The duration range is 0 (disabled) to 3000 seconds. If the lock duration is 0 (disabled), then the Working path becomes active as soon as it recovers. If duration is not specified, the Protect path remains active.

Example

This example shows how to enable a new lock duration of 600 seconds for the Protect candidate path:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te)# policy foo candidate-paths preference 50 lock duration 600
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te)# commit
```

policy color end-point

To configure the SR-TE color and end-point address, use the **policy color end-point** command.

```
policy policy color color end-point { ipv4 | ipv6 } ip_addr
```

Syntax Description	color <i>color</i>	Specify the color of the SR policy.
	end-point { ipv4 ipv6 } <i>ip_addr</i>	Specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the end-point.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE policy

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An SR-TE policy is identified as an ordered list (head-end, color, end-point):

- Head-end – Where the SR-TE policy is instantiated
- Color – A numerical value that distinguishes between two or more policies to the same node pairs (Head-end – End point)
- End-point – The destination of the SR-TE policy

Every SR-TE policy has a color value. Every policy between the same node pairs requires a unique color value.

Example

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy POLICY1
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 10 end-point ipv4 1.1.1.4
```

policy ipv6 disable

To disable IPv6 encapsulation (IPv6 caps) for a particular color and IPv4 NULL end-point, use the **ipv6 disable** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

policy ipv6 disable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.5.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines IPv6 caps for IPv4 NULL end-point is enabled automatically when the policy is created in Segment Routing Path Computation Element (SR-PCE). The binding SID (BSID) state notification for each policy contains an "ipv6_caps" flag that notifies SR-PCE clients (PCC) of the status of IPv6 caps (enabled or disabled).

An SR-TE policy with a given color and IPv4 NULL end-point could have more than one candidate path. If any of the candidate paths has IPv6 caps enabled, then all of the remaining candidate paths need IPv6 caps enabled. If IPv6 caps is not enabled on all candidate paths of same color and end-point, traffic drops can occur.

You can disable IPv6 caps for a particular color and IPv4 NULL end-point using the **ipv6 disable** command on the local policy. This command disables IPv6 caps on all candidate paths that share the same color and IPv4 NULL end-point.

Example

This example shows how to disable IPv6 caps for a particular color and IPv4 NULL end-point:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy P1
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 1 end-point ipv4 0.0.0.0
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# ipv6 disable
```

policy path-protection

To enable path-protection for an SR-TE policy's candidate paths, use the **policy path-protection** command in the SR-TE configuration mode. To disable SR-TE policy path-protection, use the **no** form of the command.

policy *name* [**path-protection**]

Syntax Description	path-protection (Optional) Specifies that path-protection should be enabled for the specified policy.				
Command Default	Path-protection is not enabled for an SR-TE policy's candidate paths.				
Command Modes	SR-TE configuration (config-sr-te)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 7.4.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 7.4.2	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 7.4.2	This command was introduced.				

Example

This example shows how to enable SR-TE policy path-protection for the policy **foo**:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te)# policy foo path-protection
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-sr-te-path-pref-protection)#commit
```

policy performance-measurement

To apply a performance measurement profile to an SR policy, use the **performance-measurement** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
{ policy performance-measurement [ delay-measurement delay-profile name name [ logging
delay-exceeded ] ] | [ liveness-detection liveness-profile name name [ invalidation-action {
down | none } ] ] | logging session-state-change ] | [ reverse-path label label ] }
```

Syntax Description		
policy <i>policy</i>		Specifies the SR policy name.
liveness-detection		Enables end-to-end SR Policy Liveness Detection
invalidation-action {none down}		Specifies the action to take when the PM liveness session goes down: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • down (default): The candidate path is immediately operationally brought down. • none: No action is taken. If logging is enabled, the failure is logged but the SR Policy operational state is not modified.
logging session-state-change		Enables Syslog messages when the session state changes.
logging delay-exceeded		Enables Syslog messages when the delay exceeds the threshold.
delay-profile name <i>profile</i>		Specifies the SR Policy delay profile name.
reverse-path label { <i>BSID-value</i> <i>NODE-SID-value</i> }		Specifies the MPLS label to be used for the reverse path for the reply. If you configured liveness detection with ECMP hashing, you must specify the reverse path. The default reverse path uses IP Reply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSID-value: The Binding SID (BSID) label for the reverse SR Policy. (This is practical for manual SR policies with a manual BSID.) • NODE-SID-value: The absolute SID label of the (local) Sender Node to be used for the reverse path for the reply.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.5.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 7.3.1	The liveness-detection options were introduced.

Example

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy TEST
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# color 4 end-point ipv4 10.10.10.10
Router(config-sr-te-policy)# performance-measurement
Router(config-sr-te-policy-perf-meas)# delay-measurement delay-profile name profile2
```


policy shutdown

To shutdown an SR policy, use the **policy name shutdown** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

policy name shutdown

Syntax Description	policyname Specifies the SR policy name.
Command Default	None
Command Modes	SR-TE configuration mode
Command History	Release Modification
	Release 6.3.1 This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# policy TEST shutdown
```

resource-list

To configure a list of IPv4 addresses that you want to exclude from the network resource list for a candidate path, use the **resource-list** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
resource-list name index "1-65535" ipv4 ipv4-addr
```

Syntax Description

resource-list <i>name</i>	Specify the resource-list name to exclude from the path computation.
index <i>1-65535</i>	Specify the index entry. Ranges from 1–65535.
ipv4 <i>ipv4-addr</i>	Specify the IPv4 address that you want to exclude from the network resource list.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 24.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a list of IPv4 addresses that you want to exclude from the network resource list:

```
Router(config)#segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)#resource-list node_resc_list
Router(config-sr-te-rl)#index 1 ipv4 10.10.10.1
Router(config-sr-te-rl)#index 2 ipv4 10.10.10.8
```

segment-list

To create a segment list for explicit policy path, use the **segment-list** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
segment-list [name] name index index mpls { label label | adjacency { ipv4-addr
ipv6-addr } }
```

Syntax Description		
index <i>index</i>		Specifies the index entry.
mpls		Enters MPLS configure mode.
label <i>label</i>		Specify the MPLS label value.
adjacency { <i>ipv4-addr</i> <i>ipv6-addr</i> }		Specify the IP address.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A segment list can use IPv4/IPv6 addresses (adjacency) or MPLS labels, or a combination of both.

- The IP address can be link or a Loopback address.
- Once you enter an MPLS label, you cannot enter an IP address.

Example

The following example shows how to create a segment list with IP addresses:

```
Router(config-sr-te)# segment-list name SIDLIST1
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 10 mpls adjacency 1.1.1.2
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 20 mpls adjacency ipv4 1.1.1.3
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 30 mpls adjacency ipv4 1.1.1.4
```

The following example shows how to create a segment list with MPLS labels:

```
Router(config-sr-te)# segment-list name SIDLIST2
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 10 mpls label 16002
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 20 mpls label 16003
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 30 mpls label 16004
```

The following example shows how to create a segment list with IP addresses and MPLS labels:

```
Router(config-sr-te)# segment-list name SIDLIST3
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 10 mpls adjacency ipv4 1.1.1.2
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 20 mpls label 16003
```

```
Router(config-sr-te-sl)# index 30 mpls label 16004
```

te-latency

To enable ECMP-aware path computation for TE metric, use the **te-latency** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

te-latency

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes SR-TE configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines ECMP-aware path computation is enabled by default for IGP and LATENCY metrics

Example

This example shows how to enable ECMP-aware path computation for TE metric:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing  
Router(config-sr)# traffic-eng  
Router(config-sr-te)# te-latency
```

timers

To configure SR-TE reoptimization timers, use the **timers** command in SR-TE configuration mode.

```
timers { candidate-path cleanup-delay seconds | cleanup-delay seconds | init-verify-restart
seconds | init-verify-switchover seconds | init-verify-startup seconds | periodic-reoptimization
seconds | install-delay seconds }
```

Syntax Description

candidate-path cleanup-delay <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the delay before cleaning up candidate paths. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 0 (immediate cleanup) to 86400.
cleanup-delay <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the delay before cleaning up previous path. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 0 (immediate cleanup) to 300.
init-verify-restart <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the delay before topology convergence after topology starts populating for restart case. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 10 to 10000.
init-verify-switchover <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the delay before topology convergence after topology starts populating for switchover case. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 10 to 10000.
init-verify-startup <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the delay before topology convergence after topology starts populating for startup case. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 10 to 10000.
install-delay <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the delay before switching to a reoptimized path. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 0 (immediate cleanup) to 300.
periodic-reoptimization <i>seconds</i>	Specifies how often to perform periodic reoptimization of policies. Range of <i>seconds</i> is from 0 (disables reoptimization) to 86400.

Command Default

- **candidate-path cleanup-delay**: 120 seconds
- **cleanup-delay**: 10 seconds
- **init-verify-restart**: 40 seconds
- **init-verify-switchover**: 60 seconds
- **init-verify-startup**: 120 seconds
- **install-delay**: 10 seconds
- **periodic-reoptimization**: 600 seconds

Command Modes

SR-TE configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 6.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Example

```
Router(config)# segment-routing traffic-eng
Router(config-sr-te)# timers
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# candidate-path cleanup-delay 600
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# cleanup-delay 60
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# init-verify-restart 120
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# init-verify-startup 600
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# init-verify-switchover 30
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# install-delay 60
Router(config-sr-te-timers)# periodic-reoptimization 3000
```

