

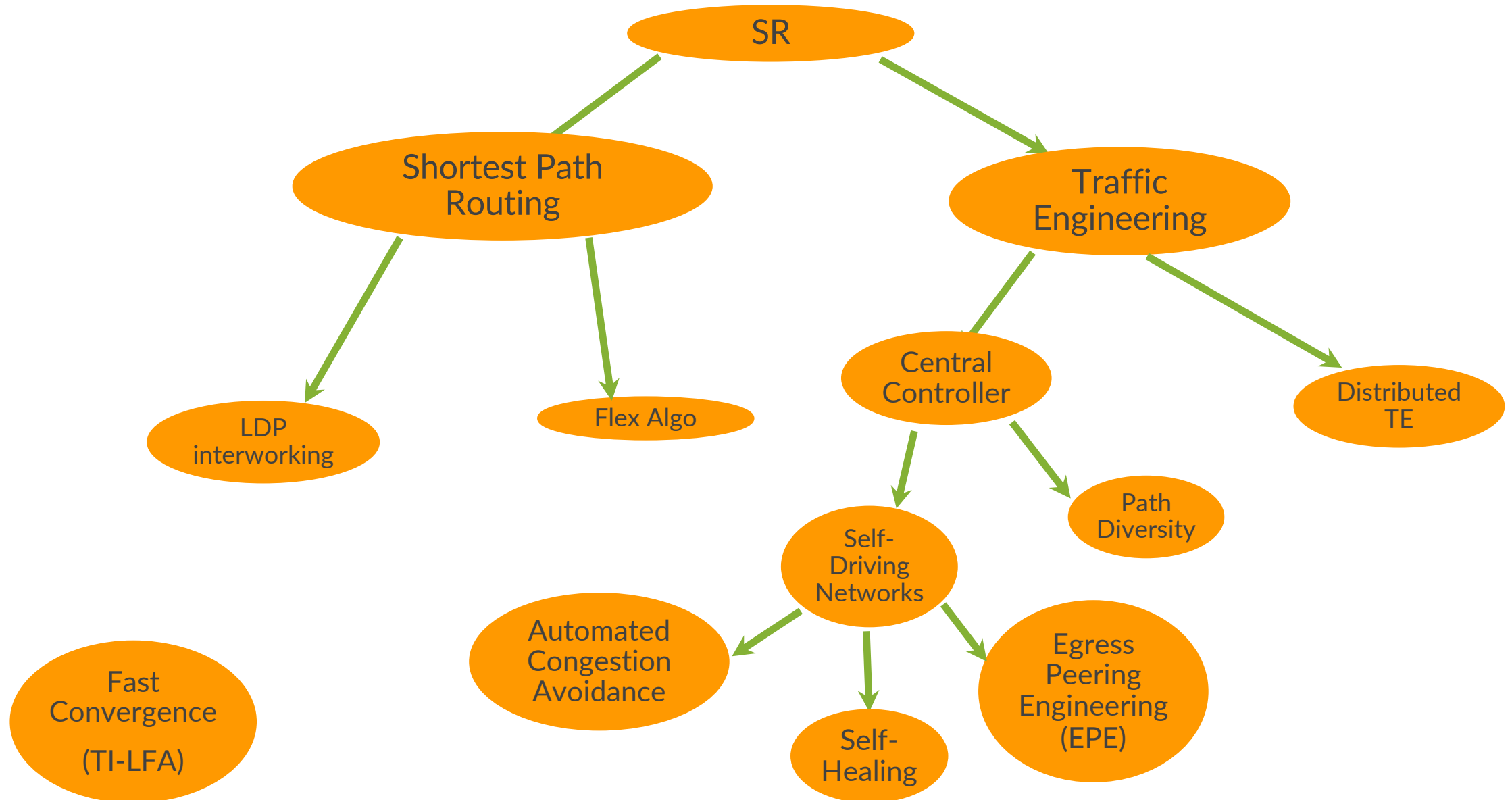
# Segment Routing innovations: Flex Algo and BGP-CT

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# SEGMENT ROUTING (SR) LANDSCAPE

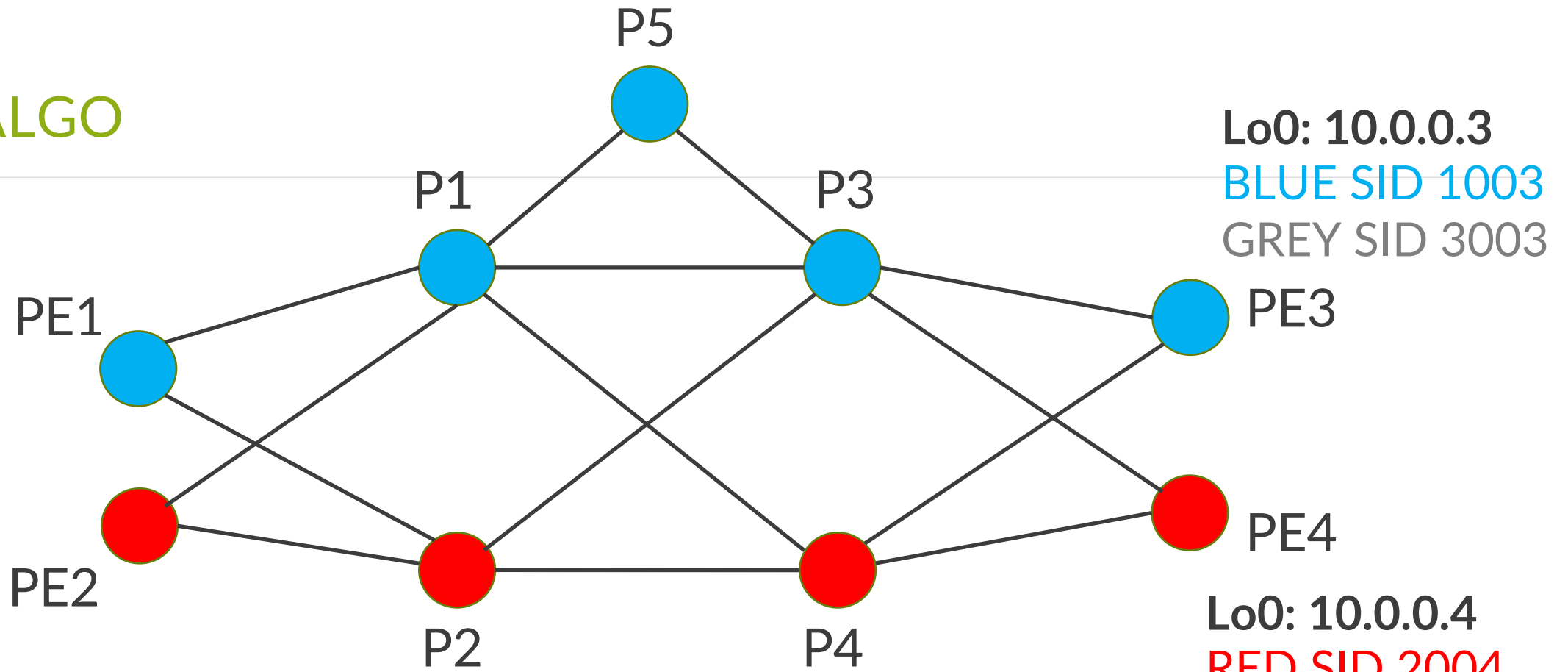




# Flex Algo

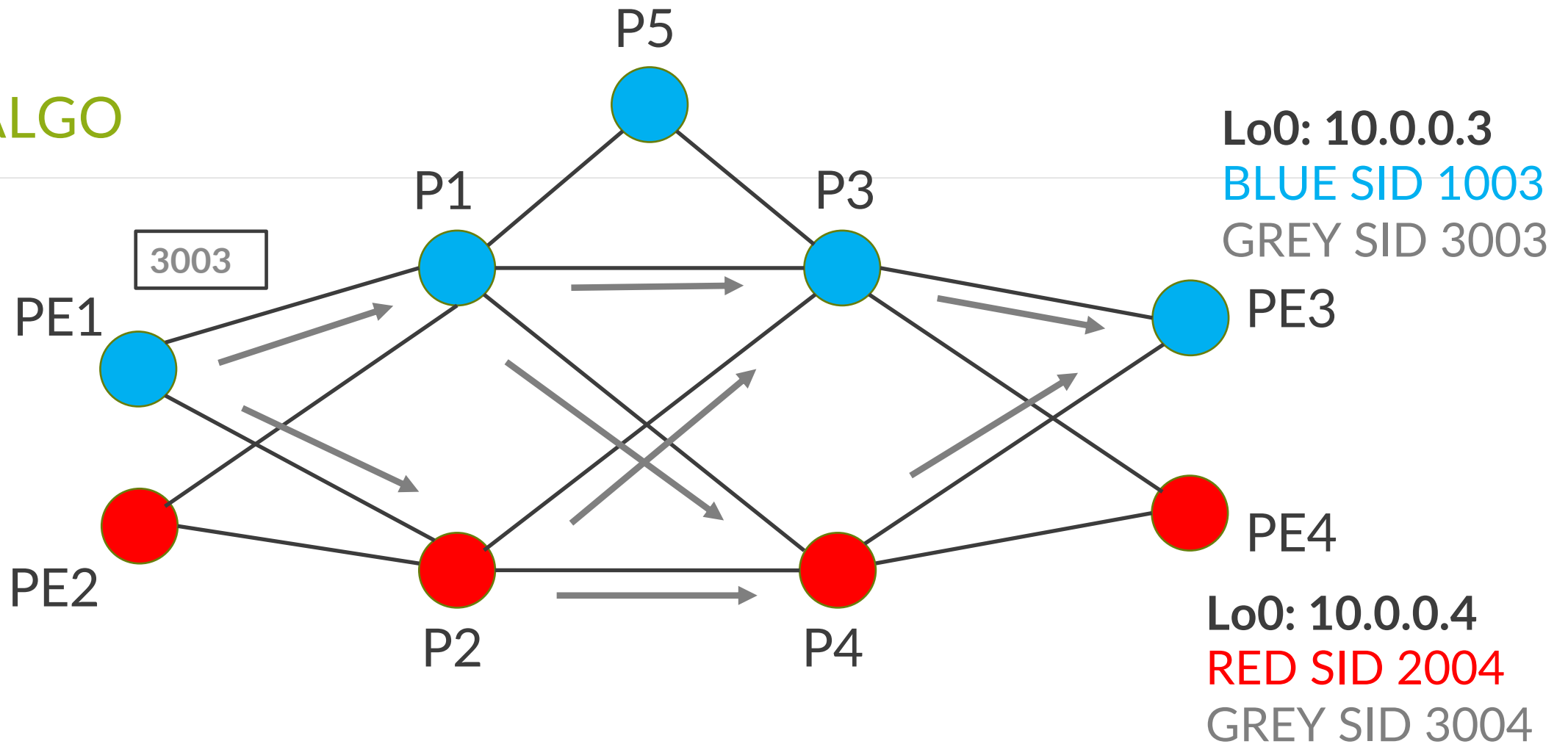


## FLEX-ALGO



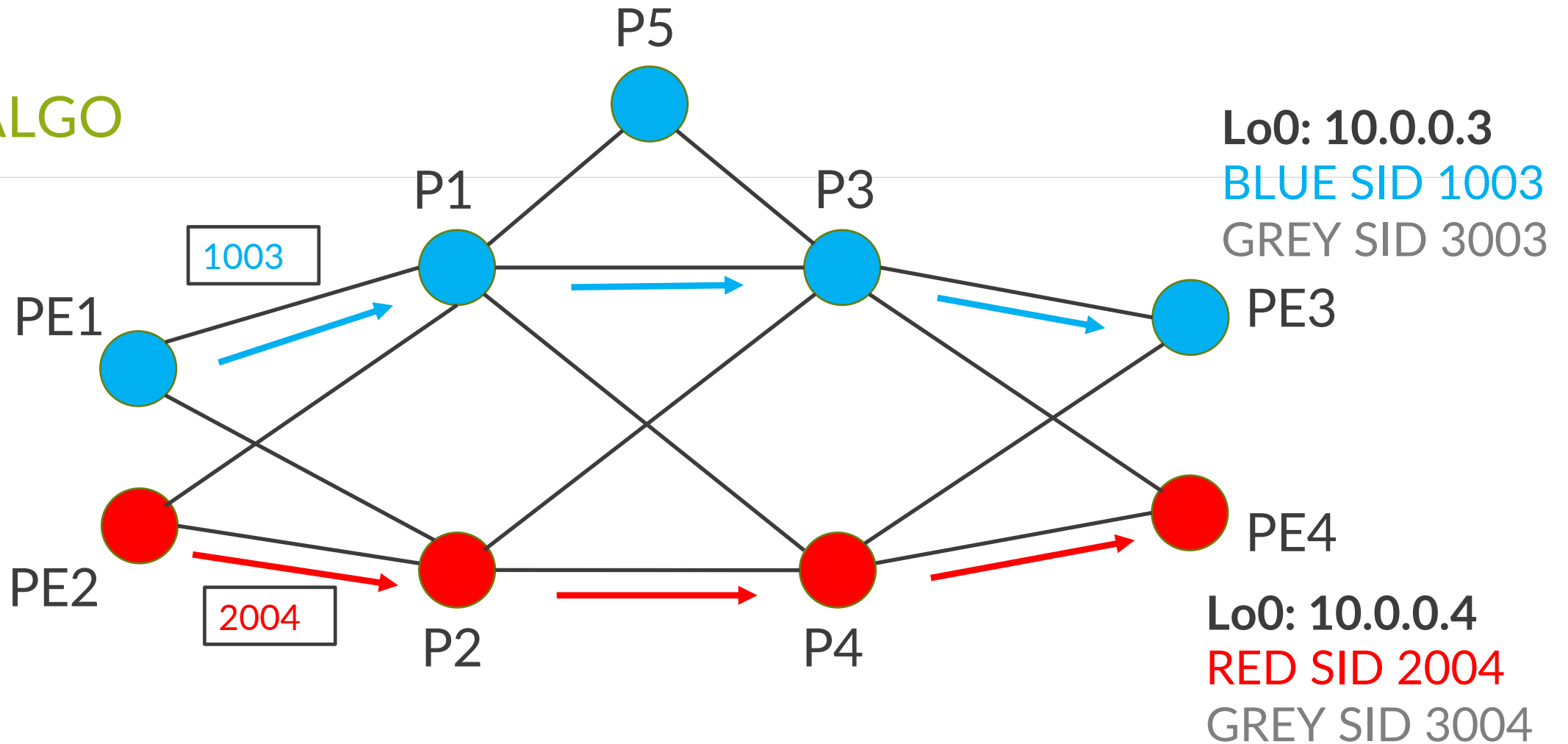
- A node can be a member of multiple algos.
- A node announces a different node SID for each algo that it is a member of.
- Separate Shortest Path First (SPF) calculations per algo.
- In the diagram, all nodes are members of the Grey topology. Nodes in one plane are members of Red algo, nodes in the other plane are members of the Blue algo.

## FLEX-ALGO



“Vanilla” traffic from PE1 is mapped to Grey topology, can go anywhere

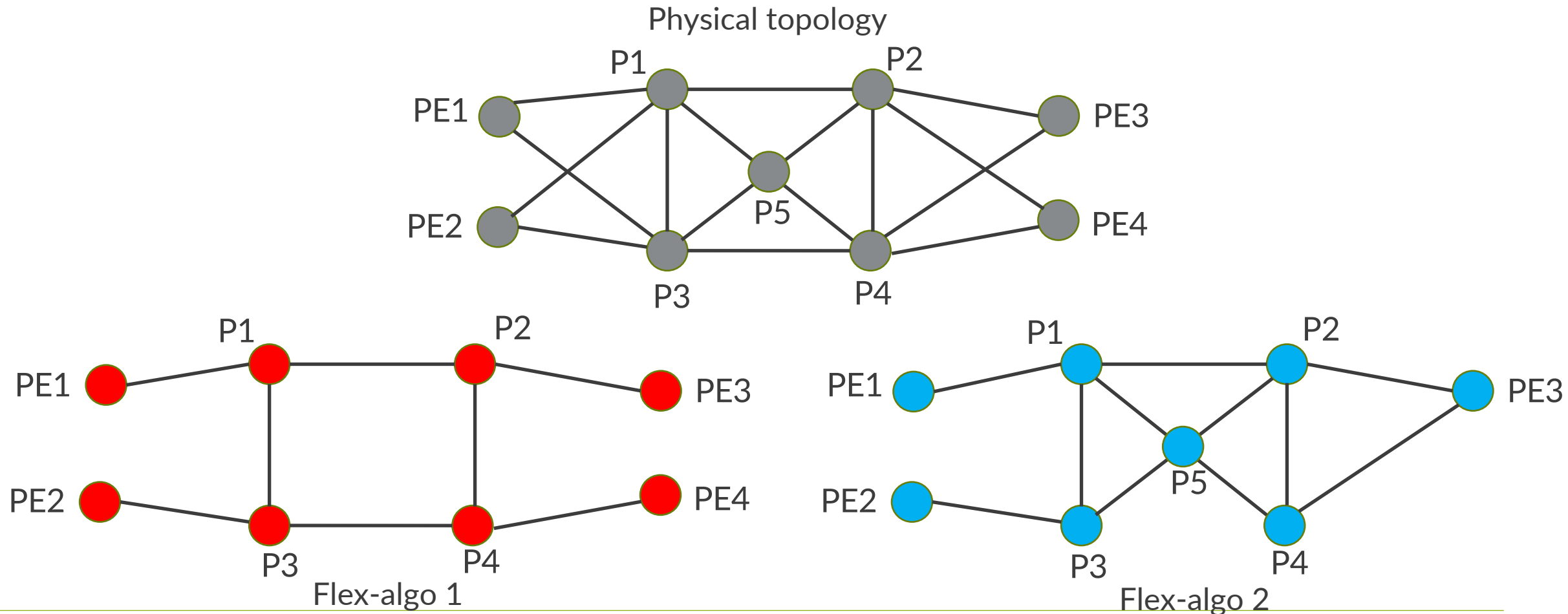
## FLEX-ALGO



- We have some traffic from PE1 to PE3 that needs to be diversely routed from other traffic from PE2 to PE4
- Use Blue and Red algos respectively

# ANOTHER FLEX-ALGO EXAMPLE

Nodes and links can be members of multiple flex-algos



# METRIC ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC TYPE

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Another application for flex-algo is a situation where different traffic types need to use different link metrics.

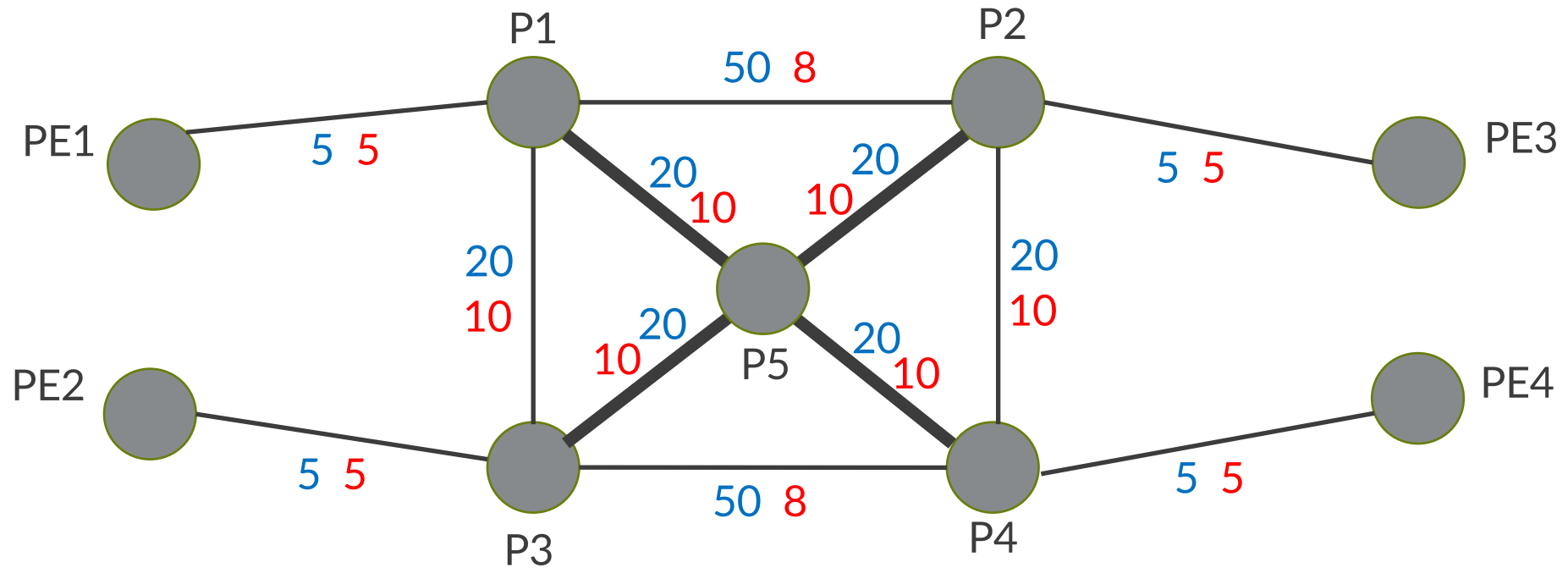
For example, for delay sensitive traffic, you want a metric proportional to the latency of the link.

For bulk internet traffic, you want a metric inversely proportional to the bandwidth of the link.

In a given network, the two requirements might conflict!



# METRIC ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC TYPE

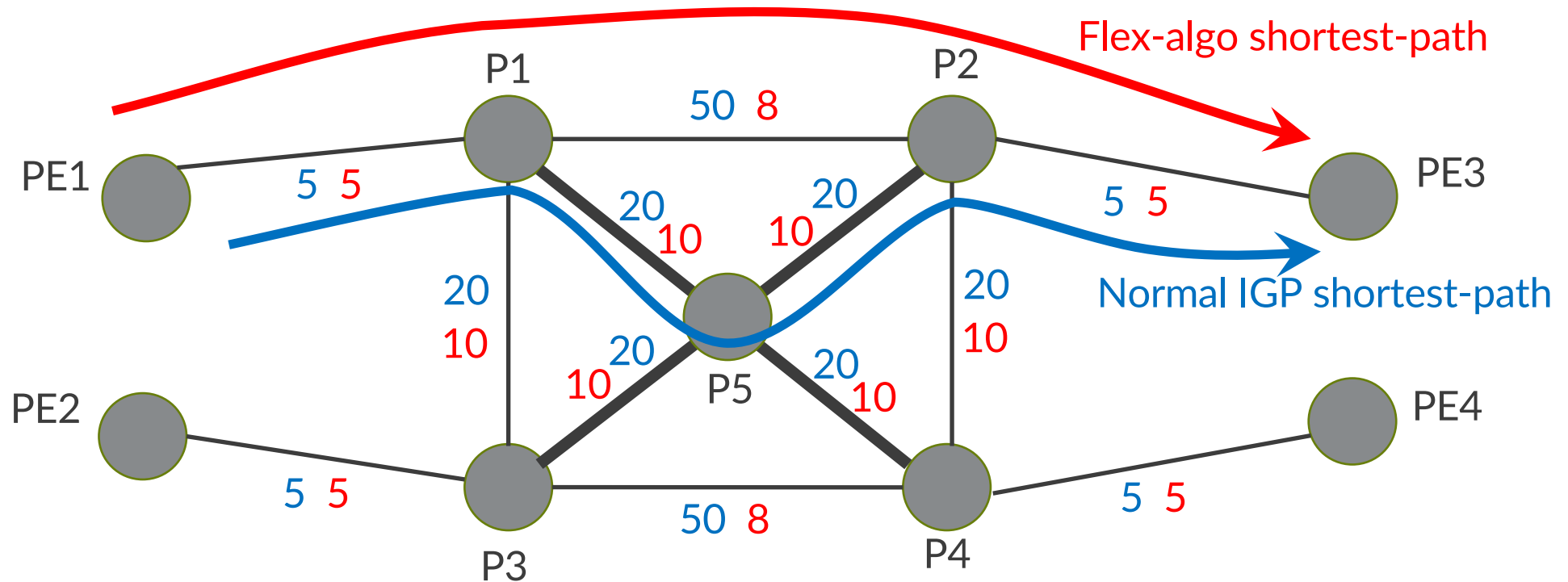


Normal IGP metric in **blue font**. Bulk traffic uses the normal IGP.

Red flex-algo metric in **red font**. Delay-sensitive traffic uses the red flex-algo.

In this example, all routers are members of the normal IGP and the red flex-algo.

# METRIC ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC TYPE



# FLEX-ALGO USING DELAY-METRIC

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- In the IGP, on each interface configure a delay-metric (as well as the normal IGP metric).
  - The delay metric can either be static, or can be automatically derived from live TWAMP probe packet measurements.
- Configure the flex-algo to use the delay metric.

```
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition priority 100
```

```
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 definition metric-type delay-metric
```

```
set routing-options flex-algorithm 129 color 129
```

- In general, a flex-algo can be configured to use one of these metric-types:
  - normal IGP metric
  - TE-metric
  - delay-metric

## MAPPING TRAFFIC TO THE PREFERRED TRANSPORT

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*Colors* provide a convenient way to auto-map prefixes/services to a particular transport

For example, mapping a particular VPN to a particular type of TE-tunnel or to a particular Flex-Algo.

It's a very versatile approach, and also plays an important part in BGP-CT (see later)

# AUTO-MAPPING OF COLORED PREFIXES ONTO COLORED TUNNELS

10.1/16, color community 100, nh PEY  
10.2/16, color community 100, nh PEY

Red Flex-Algo,  
color 100



PEX



PEY

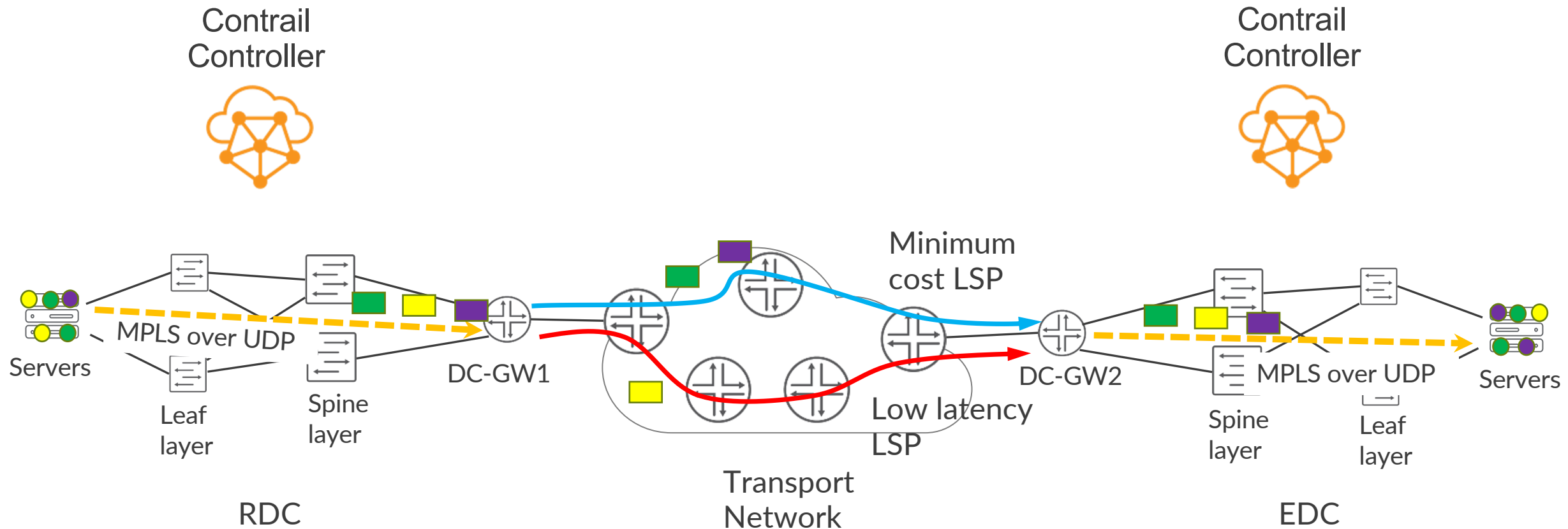
Blue Flex-Algo,  
color 200

11.1/16, color community 200, nh PEY  
11.2/16, color community 200, nh PEY

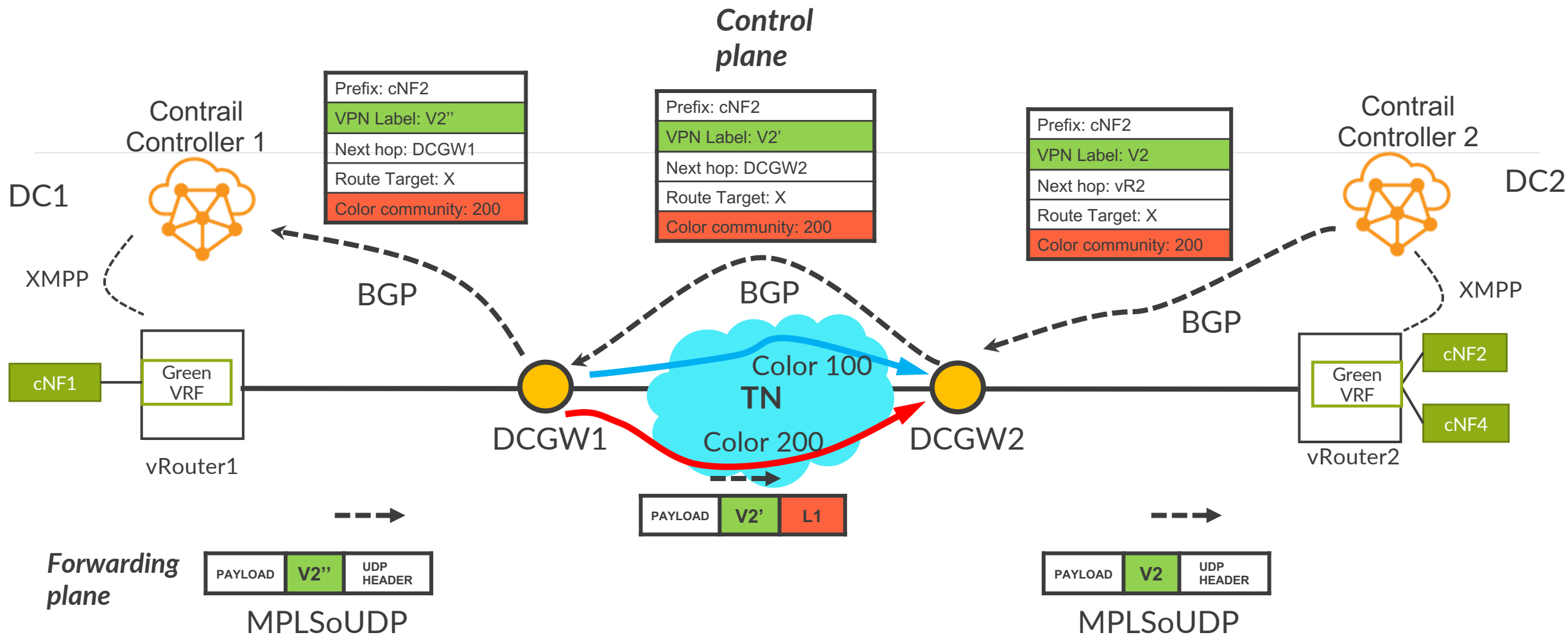
- A prefix (e.g. plain IP or VPN prefix) with a color community is automatically mapped onto the flex-algo with the matching color.
- Can also be used to map traffic onto a colored TE Tunnel (SR-TE or RSVP-TE).



# SLICING ACROSS TELCO CLOUD AND TRANSPORT NETWORK



- Traffic from green and purple overlay networks (slices) need minimum cost transport.
- Traffic from yellow overlay network (slice) needs minimum cost transport.



Key point: DCGW1 puts the traffic for cNF2 onto the Flex-Algo or TE-LSP that has color 200, because the BGP prefix has color community C200.

# BGP Classful Transport (BGP-CT)



# BGP CLASSFUL TRANSPORT (BGP-CT)

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A mechanism for extending color-mapping across multiple ASes.

No need to expose internal topology of a domain to any other domain.

Each domain can make its own choice of transport technology independently of what other domains are using

RSVP-TE/SR-TE, with or without controller, Flex-Algo,

BGP-CT acts as the “glue” between domains

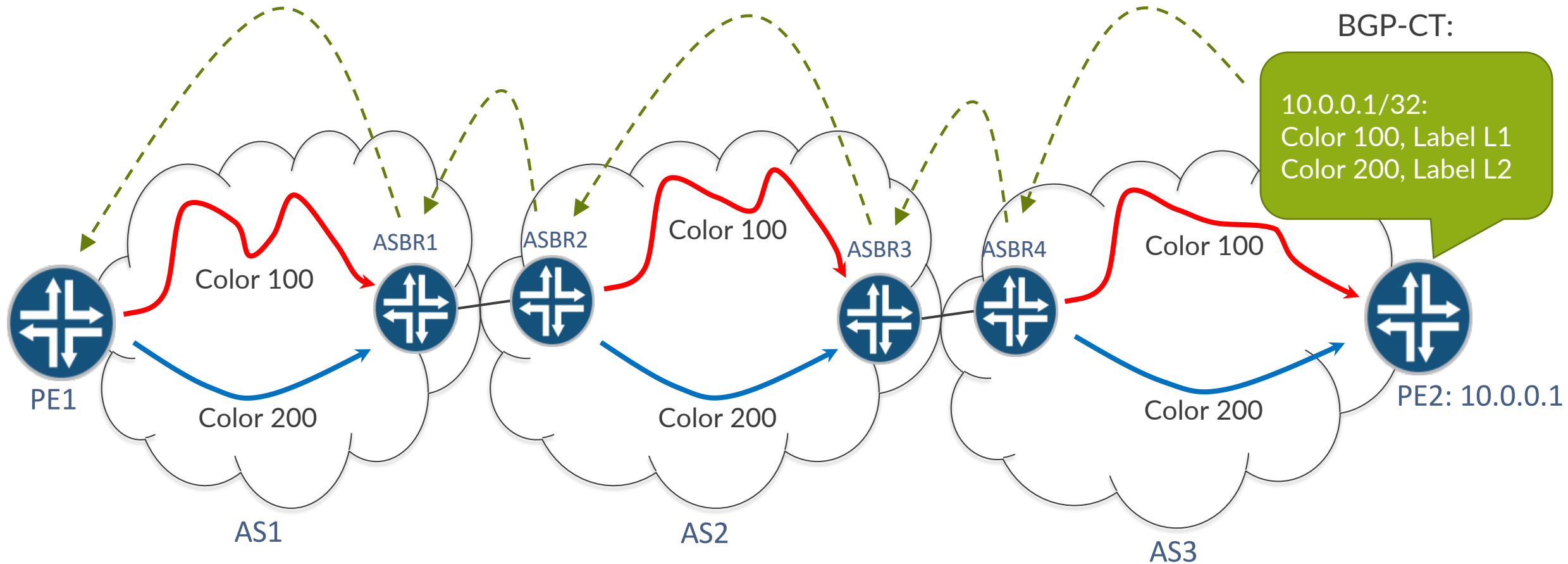
BGP-CT is similar to BGP-LU, except that it has {egress PE, color} granularity

Color denotes the “flavor” of the transport e.g. minimum latency, cheapest monetary cost.

**See <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-kaliraj-idr-bgp-classful-transport-planes/>**

# BGP-CT

- PE1 maps prefixes (according to color community) to the matching color BGP-CT label and local tunnel or flex-algo to ASBR1.
- In turn, ASBR2 maps traffic to tunnel or flex-algo to ASBR3 according to the color of the incoming BGP-CT label.



e.g. Color 100 = cheapest cost  
Color 200 = minimum latency



# FURTHER READING

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## Flex-Algo

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-lsr-flex-algo/>

## BGP Classful Transport (BGP-CT)

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-kaliraj-idr-bgp-classful-transport-planes/>

## Blog about Differentiated Transport for Cloud Overlay Networks

<https://blogs.juniper.net/en-us/service-provider-transformation/differentiated-transport-across-the-wan-for-cloud-overlay-networks>



# Thank you

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