

CCIE Service Provider Lab Workbook v4.0

(<http://labs.ine.com/workbook/toc/service-provider-v4>) »

CCIE SP v4 Advanced Technology Labs - MPLS TE

MPLS Traffic Engineering with OSPF

« IP L2 VPN with L2TPv3 (/workbook/view/service-provider-v4/task/ip-l2-vpn-with-l2tpv3-Mjk0Nw%3D%3D) | MPLS Traffic Engineering with IS-IS (/workbook/view/service-provider-v4/task/mpls-traffic-engineering-with-is-is-Mjg4MA%3D%3D) »

Last updated: April 22, 2016

›
CONTENTS

Note:

Initial Configuration & Diagrams: [Load the initial configuration files for the section named MPLS TE with OSPF, which can be found in CCIE SPv4 Topology Diagrams & Initial Configurations \(http://labs.ine.com/workbook/view/service-provider-v4/task/ccie-spv4-topology-diagrams-initial-configs\).](#) [Refer to the Base IPv4 Diagram in order to complete this task.](#)

Task

- R2 and XR1 are preconfigured as PE routers for the MPLS L3VPN customer routers R1 and XR2, respectively. However, the core of the Service Provider network is not running LDP.
- Configure the core of the Service Provider network to support MPLS TE tunnels as follows:
 - Enable MPLS TE support for the OSPF area 0 core.
 - Set the OSPF MPLS TE Router-ID to be the Loopback0 interfaces.
 - Enable support for RSVP and MPLS TE on all transit interfaces running OSPF in the core.
- Configure an MPLS TE tunnel from R2 to XR1 as follows:
 - Unnumber the tunnel to R2's Loopback0 interface.
 - Set the tunnel destination as XR1's Loopback0 interface.
 - Set the tunnel's path option to dynamic.
 - Configure Autoroute Announce on the tunnel so that the OSPF core can use it for dynamic routing.
- Configure an MPLS TE tunnel from XR1 to R2 as follows:
 - Unnumber the tunnel to XR1's Loopback0 interface.
 - Set the tunnel destination as R2's Loopback0 interface.
 - Set the tunnel's path option to dynamic.
 - Configure Autoroute Announce on the tunnel so that the OSPF core can use it for dynamic routing.
- When complete, the following reachability should be achieved:
 - R1 and XR2 should have full IP reachability to each other, and a traceroute should indicate that their L3VPN tunnel is transiting over the MPLS TE tunnels in the core of the SP network.

Configuration [Click to collapse](#)

```

R2:
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip unnumbered Loopback0
 tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
 tunnel destination 19.19.19.19
 tunnel mpls traffic-eng autroute announce
!
 tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 10 dynamic
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.23
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.24
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
router ospf 1
 mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
 mpls traffic-eng area 0

R3:
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.23
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.34
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.36
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
router ospf 1
 mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
 mpls traffic-eng area 0

R4:
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.24
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.34
 mpls traffic-eng tunnels
 ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.45

```

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.46
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
router ospf 1

```

```

mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
mpls traffic-eng area 0

```

R5:

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.45
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.56
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.519
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
router ospf 1

```

```

mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
mpls traffic-eng area 0

```

R6:

```

mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.36
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.46
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.56
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
interface GigabitEthernet1.619
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
ip rsvp bandwidth
!
router ospf 1
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
mpls traffic-eng area 0

```

XR1:

```
interface tunnel-te0
  ipv4 unnumbered Loopback0
  autoroute announce
  destination 2.2.2.2
  path-option 1 dynamic
!
router ospf 1
  area 0

mpls traffic-eng
!
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
!
rsvp
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.519
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.619
  !
mpls traffic-eng
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.519
  !
  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.619
  !
mpls ldp
```

Verification

Traditional routing only takes link costs into account when selecting a best path towards each destination. This decision is done on a hop by hop basis. Making routing decisions on information other than destination address can normally be solved using Policy Based Routing (PBR). However, this would have to be configured on a hop by hop basis throughout the core and edge of the network, which can lead to an operational nightmare. MPLS Traffic Engineering solves the problem of providing a more granular traffic forwarding model, by allowing customizable forwarding paths to be established based on criteria other than link costs/metrics.

Picture a scenario where a customer has two sites using a L3VPN service from the Service Provider. The customer sends two types of traffic between the sites, Voice/Video and normal bulk data. Based on normal routing, the PE router connected to the customer CE would select a single LSP to send traffic to the other site (another PE). This means that all traffic between the two PEs will take the same path through the MPLS core network. In order to provider SLAs to the customer for the voice/video traffic, MPLS Traffic Engineering can be used to find a the best path through the network for each traffic class, based on criteria other than link cost/metric. Voice traffic can use an LSP with the least amount of delay (shortest fiber length for example), and bulk data traffic can follow the default path.

The example outlined in this task shows the minimum configuration needed to build two basic MPLS TE tunnels between the PE routers of the Service Provider's network. Additionally in this case, the TE tunnels replace the need for Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) in the SP core. Instead of automatically allocating a label value for each route advertised via IGP, MPLS TE only allocates labels for destinations that have a TE tunnel built toward them. This is why two tunnels are needed in this example; the first tunnel is unidirectional from R2 to XR1, which allocates the transport label to get to XR1, and the second tunnel is unidirectional from XR1 back to R2, which allocates the transport label to get to R2.

Note an important caveat of IOS XR here: Even though LDP is not used for label distribution, the command `mpls ldp` must be entered globally to allow the forwarding of MPLS-labeled packets. Without this, the MPLS TE tunnels will form and labels will be allocated for the tunnel endpoints, but the end customer traffic will not actually be able to use the tunnels. This is a rather obscure problem, though,

because typically the SP core network would be running LDP already to service L3VPN or L2VPN customers, and then run MPLS TE on top of this. It only becomes a problem in this example because LDP is not already running in the SP core.

The issue can be verified by looking at the LFIB on XR1. Notice that the entry shows up as "unresolved". As soon as 'mpls ldp' is enabled, the LFIB entry gets resolved as becomes usable for forwarding.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#show cef vrf VPN_A 1.1.1.1 detail
Sun May 17 23:51:10.59/ UTC
1.1.1.1/32, version 6, internal 0x14004001 0x0 (ptr 0xa0ec2974) [1], 0x0 (0x0), 0x208 (0xa13f62d0)
Updated May 17 23:37:42.052
Prefix Len 32, traffic index 0, precedence n/a, priority 3
gateway array (0xa0d47568) reference count 2, flags 0x403a, source rib (6), 0 backups
    [1 type 1 flags 0x148089 (0xa141026c) ext 0x0 (0x0)]
LW-LDI[type=0, refc=0, ptr=0x0, sh-ldi=0x0]
via 2.2.2.2, 0 dependencies, recursive [flags 0x6000]
path-idx 0 NHID 0x0 [0xa0c28204 0x0]
next hop VRF - 'default', table - 0xe0000000
unresolved
labels imposed {16}

Load distribution: 0 (refcount 1)

Hash OK Interface Address
0 Y Unknown drop

RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#conf t
Sun May 17 23:53:08.668 UTC
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1(config)#mpls ldp
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1(config-ldp)#commit
Sun May 17 23:53:13.008 UTC
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1(config-ldp)#end
RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#show cef vrf VPN_A 1.1.1.1 detail
Sun May 17 23:53:21.088 UTC
1.1.1.1/32, version 6, internal 0x14004001 0x0 (ptr 0xa0ec2974) [1], 0x0 (0x0), 0x208 (0xa13f62d0)
Updated May 17 23:37:42.052
Prefix Len 32, traffic index 0, precedence n/a, priority 3
gateway array (0xa0d47568) reference count 2, flags 0x4038, source rib (6), 0 backups
    [1 type 1 flags 0x40089 (0xa141026c) ext 0x0 (0x0)]
LW-LDI[type=0, refc=0, ptr=0x0, sh-ldi=0x0]
via 2.2.2.2, 3 dependencies, recursive [flags 0x6000]
path-idx 0 NHID 0x0 [0xa145e9f4 0x0]
next hop VRF - 'default', table - 0xe0000000
next hop 2.2.2.2 via 16016/0/21
    next hop 2.2.2.2/32 tt0 labels imposed {ImplNull 16}

Load distribution: 0 (refcount 1)

Hash OK Interface Address
0 Y Unknown 16016/0
```

The final verification of this task is to check whether the customer sites have reachability to each other. The end result is just like a normal MPLS L3VPN. The customer sites see no difference between the transport labels being allocated via MPLS TE vs. being allocated via LDP.

```
R1#traceroute 20.20.20.20 source lo0

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 20.20.20.20
 0 10.1.1.1 [MPLS: Labels 16/16014 Exp 0] 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
 1 10.1.2.2 4 msec 1 msec 1 msec
 2 20.2.4.4 [MPLS: Labels 16/16014 Exp 0] 11 msec 8 msec 4 msec
 3 20.4.5.5 [MPLS: Labels 16/16014 Exp 0] 4 msec 16 msec 20 msec
 4 20.5.19.19 20 msec 12 msec 14 msec
 5 10.19.20.20 18 msec * 11 msec

RP/0/0/CPU0:XR2#traceroute 1.1.1.1 source 20.20.20.20
```

Sun May 17 23:58:51.765 UTC

CONTENTS

Type escape sequence to abort. Tracing the route to 1.1.1.1

```
1 10.19.20.19 9 msec 0 msec 0 msec
2 20.6.19.6 [MPLS: Labels 16/19 Exp 0] 9 msec 0 msec 0 msec
3 20.3.6.3 [MPLS: Labels 16/19 Exp 0] 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
4 10.1.2.2 [MPLS: Label 19 Exp 0] 0 msec 0 msec 9 msec
5 10.1.2.1 9 msec * 9 msec
```

In the above output, we see that a two-label stack is used in the core for forwarding the L3VPN customer's traffic. From R1 to XR2, bottom label 16014 is the VPN label that was allocated by the VPNv4 process of R2, whereas the top label is the transport label that was allocated by RSVP for the MPLS TE tunnel. Likewise, on the way back from XR2 to R1, the bottom label is the VPNv4 BGP-derived label, whereas the top label is the MPLS TE label.

The details of the MPLS TE tunnels can be verified on both the head end and the tail end, as seen below.

R2#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels detail

P2P TUNNELS/LSPs:

Name: R2_t0 (Tunnel0) Destination: 19.19.19.19

Status:

Admin: up Oper: up Path: valid Signalling: connected

path option 10 type dynamic (Basis for Setup path weight 3)

Config Parameters:

Bandwidth: 0 kbps (Global) Priority: 7 7 Affinity: 0x0/0xFFFF

Metric Type: TE (default)

AutoRoute: enabled LockDown: disabled Loadshare: 0 [0] bw-based

auto-bw: disabled

Active Path Option Parameters:

State: dynamic path option 10 is active

BandwidthOverride: disabled LockDown: disabled Verbatim: disabled

InLabel : -

OutLabel : GigabitEthernet1.24, 16

Next Hop : 20.2.4.4

RSVP Signalling Info:

Src 2.2.2.2, Dst 19.19.19.19, Tun_Id 0, Tun_Instance 30

RSVP Path Info:

My Address: 20.2.4.2

Explicit Route: 20.2.4.4 20.4.5.4 20.4.5.5 20.5.19.5

20.5.19.19 19.19.19.19

Record Route: NONE

Tspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

RSVP Resv Info:

Record Route: NONE

Fspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

History:

Tunnel:

Time since created: 20 minutes, 58 seconds

Time since path change: 14 minutes, 53 seconds

Number of LSP IDs (Tun_Instances) used: 30

Current LSP: [ID: 30]

Uptime: 14 minutes, 53 seconds

Prior LSP: [ID: 29]

ID: path option unknown

Removal Trigger: path error

LSP Tunnel XR1_t0 is signalled, connection is up

InLabel : GigabitEthernet1.23, implicit-null

Prev Hop : 20.2.3.3

OutLabel : -

RSVP Signalling Info:

Src 19.19.19.19, Dst 2.2.2.2, Tun_Id 0, Tun_Instance 2

RSVP Path Info:

My Address: 2.2.2.2

Explicit Route: NONE

```
Record Route: NONE

Tspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

RSVP Resv Info:

Record Route: NONE

Fspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

P2MP TUNNELS:

P2MP SUB-LSPS:
```

In the above output, R2 has state for two separate TE tunnels. The first is the local tunnel to XR1 (R2_t0); R2 is the head end (the originator) of the tunnel. The second is the remote tunnel from XR1 (XR1_t0); R2 is the tail end (the destination).

The important aspects of the above output are that the tunnel is up, that the path is valid, and that signaling is connected. This means that whichever path option was chosen (such as dynamic, explicit, or verbatim) was acceptable, and that RSVP was able to send the PATH messages and get the RESV message responses to actually build the tunnel. Additionally, we see the label value that R2 uses for the top of the stack for traffic routed out the tunnel, and the resulting path that the dynamic path option computed.

For the second tunnel output, we can tell that R2 is the tail because the label value is implicit NULL, and the destination is the local address 2.2.2.2.

Note that neither of these tunnels has asked for additional path requirements such as bandwidth values, affinity bits, fast reroute protection, etc. All of these features are optional parameters of the tunnels and are not required for the most basic design.

Likewise, in the below output we see that XR1 is the head end for a tunnel going to R2, and the tail end for a tunnel coming from R2.

RP/0/0/CPU0:XR1#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels detail

Mon May 18 00:28:52.062 UTC

Name: tunnel-te0 Destination: 2.2.2.2

Signalled-Name: XR1_t0

Status:

Admin: up Oper: up Path: valid Signalling: connected

path option 10, type dynamic (Basis for Setup, path weight 3)

G-PID: 0x0800 (derived from egress interface properties)

Bandwidth Requested: 0 kbps CT0

Creation Time: Sun May 17 23:48:38 2015 (00:40:14 ago)

Config Parameters:

Bandwidth: 0 kbps (CT0) Priority: 7 7 Affinity: 0x0/0xffff

Metric Type: TE (default)

Hop-limit: disabled

AutoRoute: enabled LockDown: disabled Policy class: not set

Forward class: 0 (default)

Forwarding-Adjacency: disabled

Loadshare: 0 equal loadshares

Auto-bw: disabled

Fast Reroute: Disabled, Protection Desired: None

Path Protection: Not Enabled

BFD Fast Detection: Disabled

Reoptimization after affinity failure: Enabled

Soft Preemption: Disabled

SNMP Index: 11

History:

Tunnel has been up for: 00:40:14 (since Sun May 17 23:48:38 UTC 2015)

Current LSP:

Uptime: 00:40:14 (since Sun May 17 23:48:38 UTC 2015)

Current LSP Info:

Instance: 2, Signaling Area: OSPF 1 area 0

Uptime: 00:40:14 (since Sun May 17 23:48:38 UTC 2015)

Outgoing Interface: GigabitEthernet0/0/0.619, Outgoing Label: 16

Router-IDs: local 19.19.19.19

downstream 6.6.6.6

Soft Preemption: None

Path Info:

Outgoing:

Explicit Route:

Strict, 20.6.19.6

Strict, 20.3.6.6

Strict, 20.3.6.3

Strict, 20.2.3.3

Strict, 20.2.3.2

Strict, 2.2.2.2

Record Route: Disabled

Tspec: avg rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

Session Attributes: Local Prot: Not Set, Node Prot: Not Set, BW Prot: Not Set

Soft Preemption Desired: Not Set

<https://t.me/learningnets>

```

Resv Info: None

Record Route: Disabled

Resv Info:

Record Route: Disabled

Fspec: avg rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

LSP Tunnel 2.2.2.2 0 [30] is signalled, connection is up

Tunnel Name: R2_t0 Tunnel Role: Tail

InLabel: GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.519, implicit-null

Signalling Info:

Src 2.2.2.2 Dst 19.19.19.19 , Tun ID 0, Tun Inst 30, Ext ID 2.2.2.2

Router-IDs: upstream 5.5.5.5

local 19.19.19.19

Bandwidth: 0 kbps (CT0) Priority: 7 7 DSTE-class: 0

Soft Preemption: None

Path Info:

Incoming Address: 20.5.19.19

Incoming:

Explicit Route:

Strict, 20.5.19.19

Strict, 19.19.19.19

Record Route: Disabled

Tspec: avg rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

Session Attributes: Local Prot: Not Set, Node Prot: Not Set, BW Prot: Not Set

Soft Preemption Desired: Not Set

Resv Info: None

Record Route: Disabled

Resv Info:

Record Route: Disabled

Fspec: avg rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits

Displayed 1 (of 1) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 1 (of 1) tails

Displayed 1 up, 0 down, 0 recovering, 0 recovered heads

```

Again, the important information that `show mpls traffic-eng tunnels detail` gives us is that the tunnel is up, the path calculation is valid, and RSVP successfully made the reservation and label allocation. Here we see that the label value 16 was allocated, and the next-hop of the tunnel is R6. The path information shows the specific end-to-end path of the tunnel, which in this case is XR1 to R6 to R3 to R2.

For the second tunnel, XR1 knows that it is the tail (destination) of the tunnel, and is advertising label value implicit null, because the destination is connected.

Devices in the core of the network, or what is considered the midpoints of the tunnel, should also know about the end-to-end signaling, as seen below.

```
R3#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels detail
```

```
P2P TUNNELS/LSPs:
```

```
LSP Tunnel XR1_t0 is signalled, connection is up
```

```
  InLabel : GigabitEthernet1.36, 16
```

```
  Prev Hop : 20.3.6.6
```

```
  OutLabel : GigabitEthernet1.23, implicit-null
```

```
  Next Hop : 20.2.3.2
```

```
  RSVP Signalling Info:
```

```
    Src 19.19.19.19, Dst 2.2.2.2, Tun_Id 0, Tun_Instance 2
```

```
  RSVP Path Info:
```

```
    My Address: 20.2.3.3
```

```
    Explicit Route: 20.2.3.2 2.2.2.2
```

```
    Record Route: NONE
```

```
    Tspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits
```

```
  RSVP Resv Info:
```

```
    Record Route: NONE
```

```
    Fspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits
```

```
P2MP TUNNELS:
```

```
P2MP SUB-LSPS:
```

```
R4#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels detail
```

```
P2P TUNNELS/LSPs:
```

```
LSP Tunnel R2_t0 is signalled, connection is up
```

```
  InLabel : GigabitEthernet1.24, 16
```

```
  Prev Hop : 20.2.4.2
```

```
  OutLabel : GigabitEthernet1.45, 16
```

```
  Next Hop : 20.4.5.5
```

```
  RSVP Signalling Info:
```

```
    Src 2.2.2.2, Dst 19.19.19.19, Tun_Id 0, Tun_Instance 30
```

```
  RSVP Path Info:
```

```
    My Address: 20.4.5.4
```

```
    Explicit Route: 20.4.5.5 20.5.19.5 20.5.19.19 19.19.19.19
```

```
    Record Route: NONE
```

```
    Tspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits
```

```
  RSVP Resv Info:
```

```
    Record Route: NONE
```

```
    Fspec: ave rate=0 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=0 kbits
```

```
P2MP TUNNELS:
```

```
P2MP SUB-LSPS:
```

The above output tells us that R3 is a midpoint for a tunnel that is coming from XR1 and going to R2. R3 is the penultimate (next to last) hop for the tunnel, because the outgoing label is implicit null. Likewise, R4 is a midpoint for the tunnel coming from R2 and going to XR1. Just like in the previous L3VPN and L2VPN examples we saw, the core of the SP network does not care what kind of traffic

transits over the tunnel. It only cares about moving traffic from the tunnel head end to the tail end. As long as the LSP for the transport label is end to end (that is, the TE tunnel is up), it doesn't need to know about the final end customer traffic.

Another key requirement of establishing the MPLS TE tunnels is that the core of the network agrees on the traffic engineering topology. In this example, the TE topology is calculated based on the OSPF topology, but additional attributes such as the TE metrics, available link bandwidth, reservable link bandwidth, etc. make up what is considered the Constrained topology. These additional attributes are then used to run the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) calculation, to result in the Constrained Shortest Path Tree (CSPT). The idea behind this calculation as compared to a normal SPF calculation is to take other attributes into account besides link costs when calculating the paths. MPLS TE allows considering additional attributes such as amount of already reserved bandwidth on a link, attribute flags configured on each link, or an additional metric value (TE Metric).

A link state routing protocol is needed for proper operation and flooding of MPLS TE resource information. Specifically, OSPF uses the Opaque LSAs to flood this information - LSA Type 9, 10, and 11. The following information is flooded by the IGP once MPLS TE extensions have been enabled:

- Interface address
- Neighbor address
- Physical bandwidth
- Maximum reservable bandwidth
- Unreserved bandwidth
- TE metric
- Administrative group

An additional database is build by the IGP, called the Traffic Engineering Database (TED). The TED is consulted by the head end routers when computing CSPF during the tunnel building process. Once the CSPF is computed at the head end, signaling takes place via RSVP PATH and RESV messages.

The Opaque LSAs can be inspected from the OSPF database.

R3#show ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 1)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
3.3.3.3	3.3.3.3	2002	0x80000007	0x00FD21	4
4.4.4.4	4.4.4.4	1965	0x80000006	0x007E3A	5
5.5.5.5	5.5.5.5	2009	0x80000007	0x008938	4
6.6.6.6	6.6.6.6	11	0x80000007	0x005106	5
19.19.19.19	19.19.19.19	3	0x80000005	0x005FCA	3

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
20.2.3.3	3.3.3.3	2002	0x80000003	0x00AF4C
20.2.4.4	4.4.4.4	1965	0x80000003	0x009E53
20.3.4.4	4.4.4.4	1965	0x80000003	0x00C428
20.3.6.6	6.6.6.6	11	0x80000004	0x00A037
20.4.5.5	5.5.5.5	2009	0x80000003	0x00D904
20.4.6.6	6.6.6.6	11	0x80000004	0x00C60C
20.5.6.6	6.6.6.6	11	0x80000004	0x00ECE0
20.5.19.19	19.19.19.19	2022	0x80000003	0x00F15A
20.6.19.19	19.19.19.19	2021	0x80000003	0x00083F

Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Opaque ID
1.0.0.0	2.2.2.2	1750	0x80000003	0x0058C7	0
1.0.0.0	3.3.3.3	1503	0x80000003	0x005CBB	0
1.0.0.0	4.4.4.4	1702	0x80000003	0x0060AF	0
1.0.0.0	5.5.5.5	1493	0x80000003	0x0064A3	0
1.0.0.0	6.6.6.6	1508	0x80000003	0x006897	0
1.0.0.0	19.19.19.19	1529	0x80000003	0x009CFA	0
1.0.0.6	2.2.2.2	1750	0x80000004	0x00E4E7	6
1.0.0.6	3.3.3.3	1503	0x80000003	0x00E6E1	6
1.0.0.6	4.4.4.4	1702	0x80000003	0x002F91	6
1.0.0.6	5.5.5.5	1493	0x80000003	0x00D7DC	6
1.0.0.6	6.6.6.6	1509	0x80000003	0x00EFBE	6
1.0.0.7	2.2.2.2	1503	0x80000004	0x0023A5	7
1.0.0.7	3.3.3.3	1503	0x80000003	0x00556D	7
1.0.0.7	4.4.4.4	1702	0x80000003	0x005568	7
1.0.0.7	5.5.5.5	1493	0x80000003	0x004668	7
1.0.0.7	6.6.6.6	1509	0x80000003	0x001695	7
1.0.0.8	3.3.3.3	1503	0x80000003	0x00DBDF	8
1.0.0.8	4.4.4.4	1702	0x80000003	0x00C3F3	8
1.0.0.8	5.5.5.5	1494	0x80000003	0x00E79E	8
1.0.0.8	6.6.6.6	1509	0x80000003	0x003C6C	8
1.0.0.8	19.19.19.19	1529	0x80000004	0x00CF83	8
1.0.0.9	4.4.4.4	1703	0x80000003	0x0002B1	9
1.0.0.9	6.6.6.6	1510	0x80000003	0x000E70	9

1.0.0.9 19.19.19.19 1528 0x80000004 0x00F55A 9

R3#show ip ospf database opaque-area adv-router 3.3.3.3

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 1)

Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)

LS age: 1571

Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)

LS Type: Opaque Area Link

Link State ID: 1.0.0.0

Opaque Type: 1

Opaque ID: 0

Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3

LS Seq Number: 80000003

Checksum: 0x5CBB

Length: 28

Fragment number : 0

MPLS TE router ID : 3.3.3.3

Number of Links : 0

LS age: 1571

Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)

LS Type: Opaque Area Link

Link State ID: 1.0.0.6

Opaque Type: 1

Opaque ID: 6

Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3

LS Seq Number: 80000003

Checksum: 0xE6E1

Length: 124

Fragment number : 6

Link connected to Broadcast network

Link ID : 20.2.3.3

Interface Address : 20.2.3.3

Admin Metric : 1

Maximum bandwidth : 125000000

Maximum reservable bandwidth : 93750000

Number of Priority : 8

Priority 0 : 93750000 Priority 1 : 93750000

Priority 2 : 93750000 Priority 3 : 93750000

Priority 4 : 93750000 Priority 5 : 93750000

Priority 6 : 93750000 Priority 7 : 93750000

Affinity Bit : 0x0

IGP Metric : 1

Number of Links : 1

LS age: 1571

Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
 LS Type: Opaque Area Link
 Link State ID: 1.0.0.7
 Opaque Type: 1
 Opaque ID: 7
 Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
 LS Seq Number: 80000003
 Checksum: 0x556D

Length: 124

Fragment number : 7

Link connected to Broadcast network

Link ID : 20.3.4.4
 Interface Address : 20.3.4.3
 Admin Metric : 1
 Maximum bandwidth : 125000000
 Maximum reservable bandwidth : 93750000
 Number of Priority : 8
 Priority 0 : 93750000 Priority 1 : 93750000
 Priority 2 : 93750000 Priority 3 : 93750000
 Priority 4 : 93750000 Priority 5 : 93750000
 Priority 6 : 93750000 Priority 7 : 93750000
 Affinity Bit : 0x0
 IGP Metric : 1

Number of Links : 1

LS age: 1571

Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
 LS Type: Opaque Area Link
 Link State ID: 1.0.0.8
 Opaque Type: 1
 Opaque ID: 8
 Advertising Router: 3.3.3.3
 LS Seq Number: 80000003
 Checksum: 0xDBDF

Length: 124

Fragment number : 8

Link connected to Broadcast network

Link ID : 20.3.6.6
 Interface Address : 20.3.6.3
 Admin Metric : 1
 Maximum bandwidth : 125000000
 Maximum reservable bandwidth : 93750000
 Number of Priority : 8
 Priority 0 : 93750000 Priority 1 : 93750000
 Priority 2 : 93750000 Priority 3 : 93750000
 Priority 4 : 93750000 Priority 5 : 93750000
 Priority 6 : 93750000 Priority 7 : 93750000
 Affinity Bit : 0x0
 IGP Metric : 1

Number of Links : 1

The below output of `show mpls traffic-eng topology` is similar to what `show ip ospf database` or `show isis database detail` would convey, but it also shows the additional attributes for the CSPF calculation. The IGP IDs are the nodes in the MPLS TE topology graph, similar to what the OSPF Type 1 Router LSA is used to advertise.

CONTENTS 

R3#show mpls traffic-eng topology

My_System_id: 3.3.3.3 (ospf 1 area 0)

Signalling error holddown: 10 sec Global Link Generation 31

IGP Id: 2.2.2.2, MPLS TE Id:2.2.2.2 Router Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, DR: 20.2.3.3, nbr_node_id:2, gen:16

frag_id: 6, Intf Address: 20.2.3.2

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[1]: Broadcast, DR: 20.2.4.4, nbr_node_id:3, gen:16

frag_id: 7, Intf Address: 20.2.4.2

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

IGP Id: 3.3.3.3, MPLS TE Id:3.3.3.3 Router Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, DR: 20.2.3.3, nbr_node_id:2, gen:18

frag_id: 6, Intf Address: 20.2.3.3

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Total Allocated	Global Pool Reservable	Sub Pool Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[1]: Broadcast, DR: 20.3.4.4, nbr_node_id:4, gen:18

frag_id: 7, Intf Address: 20.3.4.3

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Total Allocated	Global Pool Reservable	Sub Pool Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[2]: Broadcast, DR: 20.3.6.6, nbr_node_id:5, gen:18

frag_id: 8, Intf Address: 20.3.6.3

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Total Allocated	Global Pool Reservable	Sub Pool Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

IGP Id: 4.4.4.4, MPLS TE Id:4.4.4.4 Router Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, DR: 20.4.6.6, nbr_node_id:7, gen:22

frag_id: 9, Intf Address: 20.4.6.4

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[1]: Broadcast, DR: 20.4.5.5, nbr_node_id:6, gen:22

frag_id: 8, Intf Address: 20.4.5.4

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[2]: Broadcast, DR: 20.3.4.4, nbr_node_id:4, gen:22

frag_id: 7, Intf Address: 20.3.4.4

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0

```

bw[2]:      0      750000      0
bw[3]:      0      750000      0
bw[4]:      0      750000      0
bw[5]:      0      750000      0
bw[6]:      0      750000      0
bw[7]:      0      750000      0

```

link[3]: Broadcast, DR: 20.2.4.4, nbr_node_id:3, gen:22

frag_id: 6, Intf Address: 20.2.4.4

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

		Global Pool	Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

IGP Id: 5.5.5.5, MPLS TE Id:5.5.5.5 Router Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, DR: 20.5.19.19, nbr_node_id:9, gen:25

frag_id: 8, Intf Address: 20.5.19.5

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

		Global Pool	Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[1]: Broadcast, DR: 20.5.6.6, nbr_node_id:8, gen:25

frag_id: 7, Intf Address: 20.5.6.5

TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0

SRLGs: None

physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)

max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Total Allocated	Global Pool Reservable	Sub Pool Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[2]: Broadcast, DR: 20.4.5.5, nbr_node_id:6, gen:25
 frag_id: 6, Intf Address: 20.4.5.5
 TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
 SRLGs: None
 physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
 max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Total Allocated	Global Pool Reservable	Sub Pool Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

IGP Id: 6.6.6.6, MPLS TE Id:6.6.6.6 Router Node (ospf 1 area 0)
 link[0]: Broadcast, DR: 20.6.19.19, nbr_node_id:10, gen:29
 frag_id: 9, Intf Address: 20.6.19.6
 TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
 SRLGs: None
 physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
 max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Total Allocated	Global Pool Reservable	Sub Pool Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[1]: Broadcast, DR: 20.5.6.6, nbr_node_id:8, gen:29
 frag_id: 8, Intf Address: 20.5.6.6
 TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
 SRLGs: None
 physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
 max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[2]: Broadcast, DR: 20.4.6.6, nbr_node_id:7, gen:29
 frag_id: 7, Intf Address: 20.4.6.6
 TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
 SRLGs: None
 physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
 max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

link[3]: Broadcast, DR: 20.3.6.6, nbr_node_id:5, gen:29
 frag_id: 6, Intf Address: 20.3.6.6
 TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
 SRLGs: None
 physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
 max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

	Global Pool		Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0

```

bw[2]:      0      750000      0
bw[3]:      0      750000      0
bw[4]:      0      750000      0
bw[5]:      0      750000      0
bw[6]:      0      750000      0
bw[7]:      0      750000      0

```

IGP Id: 19.19.19.19, MPLS TE Id:19.19.19.19 Router Node (ospf 1 area 0)

```

link[0]: Broadcast, DR: 20.5.19.19, nbr_node_id:9, gen:31
frag_id: 8, Intf Address: 20.5.19.19
TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
SRLGs: None
physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

```

		Global Pool	Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

```

link[1]: Broadcast, DR: 20.6.19.19, nbr_node_id:10, gen:31
frag_id: 9, Intf Address: 20.6.19.19
TE metric: 1, IGP metric: 1, attribute flags: 0x0
SRLGs: None
physical_bw: 1000000 (kbps), max_reservable_bw_global: 750000 (kbps)
max_reservable_bw_sub: 0 (kbps)

```

		Global Pool	Sub Pool
	Total Allocated	Reservable	Reservable
	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)	BW (kbps)
	-----	-----	-----
bw[0]:	0	750000	0
bw[1]:	0	750000	0
bw[2]:	0	750000	0
bw[3]:	0	750000	0
bw[4]:	0	750000	0
bw[5]:	0	750000	0
bw[6]:	0	750000	0
bw[7]:	0	750000	0

IGP Id: 20.2.3.3, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

```
link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 3.3.3.3, nbr_node_id:1, gen:4
```

```
link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 2.2.2.2, nbr_node_id:11, gen:4
```

IGP Id: 20.2.4.4, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 4.4.4.4, nbr_node_id:12, gen:5

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 2.2.2.2, nbr_node_id:11, gen:5

IGP Id: 20.3.4.4, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 4.4.4.4, nbr_node_id:12, gen:6

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 3.3.3.3, nbr_node_id:1, gen:6

IGP Id: 20.3.6.6, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 6.6.6.6, nbr_node_id:14, gen:7

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 3.3.3.3, nbr_node_id:1, gen:7

IGP Id: 20.4.5.5, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 5.5.5.5, nbr_node_id:13, gen:8

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 4.4.4.4, nbr_node_id:12, gen:8

IGP Id: 20.4.6.6, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 6.6.6.6, nbr_node_id:14, gen:9

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 4.4.4.4, nbr_node_id:12, gen:9

IGP Id: 20.5.6.6, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 6.6.6.6, nbr_node_id:14, gen:10

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 5.5.5.5, nbr_node_id:13, gen:10

IGP Id: 20.5.19.19, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 5.5.5.5, nbr_node_id:13, gen:11

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 19.19.19.19, nbr_node_id:15, gen:11

IGP Id: 20.6.19.19, Network Node (ospf 1 area 0)

link[0]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 6.6.6.6, nbr_node_id:14, gen:12

link[1]: Broadcast, Nbr IGP Id: 19.19.19.19, nbr_node_id:15, gen:12

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MPLS Traffic Engineering with IS-IS (/workbook/view/service-provider-v4/task/mpls-traffic-engineering-with-is-is-
Mjg4MA%3D%3D) »