SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY SPRING 2017



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EE 283 – BROADBAND COMMUNICATION NETWORKING

SIMULATION OF MPLS LABEL DESCRIPTION PROTOCOL USING GNS3

ADDITIONAL- ADVANCED MPLS USING VRF AND BGP AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

SUPERVISOR – PROF. NADER MIR

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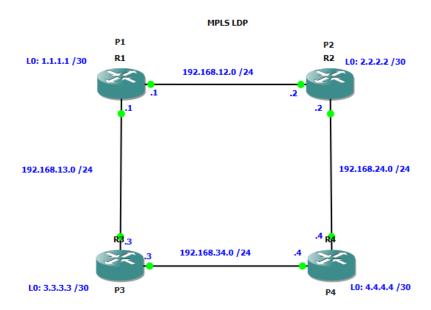
ABSTRACT

The Internet has grown explosively in the past years. In addition to this growth, the advent of sophisticated services requires an effective change. MPLS was proposed as an effect to bring about these changes.

The main goal of this project is to understand the working of an MPLS network. In this project, we try to understand and learn the concept of GNS3 which is a popular computer communication network simulation tool. We understand how to simulate computer networks such as multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) networks. We also try to understand the basics of Cisco IOS using CLI (Command line interface).

Also, we will be implementing advanced MPLS using VRF and BGP in addition to the basic part along with traffic engineering.

NETWORK DIAGRAM



Router used: CISCO 3640

- This topology connects 4 CISCO 3640 routers using fast ethernet links.
- Drag four C3640 routers from browse router pane to the map pane
- Select the link and connect the routers to the desired interfaces.
- Interface f0/0 of R1 is connected to f0/0 of R2
 Interface f1/0 of R1 is connected to f0/0 of R3
 Interface f1/0 of R2 is connected to f0/0 of R4
 Interface f1/0 of R3 is connected to f1/0 of R4

MPLS

- Multi Protocol Label switching is a protocol for speeding up and shaping network traffic flows.
- MPLS protocol This protocol is used to direct data from one network node to the next network node. The next network node is based on short path labels rather than long network addresses. This avoids complex lookups in a routing table.
- It allows most of the packets to be forwarded at layer 2 which is switching level rather than having to be passed up to layer 3.
- The ingress router labels each packet on entry into the service provider's network.
- Packet forwarding is performed by all the subsequent routing switches based only on those labels—they never look as far as the IP header.
- The label is finally removed by the egress router and the original IP packet is forwarded towards its final destination.

LDP

- In Label Distribution Protocol (LDP), the routers are capable of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) exchange label mapping information. LDP peers are two routers with an established session to exchange information.
- This information exchange is bidirectional. LDP is used to build and maintain LSP databases. These are used to forward traffic through MPLS networks.

LABEL ASSIGNMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

- In the MPLS architecture, the decision to bind a label L to a particular FEC F is made by the LSR which is DOWNSTREAM with respect to that binding.
- The downstream LSR then informs the upstream LSR of the binding. Thus, labels are "downstream-assigned", and label bindings are distributed in the "downstream to upstream" direction.
- If an LSR has been designed so that it can only look up labels that fall into a certain numeric range, then it merely needs to ensure that it only binds labels that are in that range.

STEP BY STEP EXPLANATION OF THE CODE

STEP 1: Configure router P2, P3 and P4 to activate MPLS an IETF standard MPLS protocol.

mpls ip – It is used to globally configure MPLS hop-by-hop. Router interfaces are not enabled just by globally enabling MPLS forwarding. You must enable MPLS forwarding on both, the interfaces and the router.

OBSERVATION

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Compliance with U.S. and local country laws. By making this product you comply with applicable laws and repulations. If you are unable comply with applicable laws and repulations. If you are unable comply with 3. and local laws, return this product immediately.

A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at: http://www.cisco.com/wi/cappt/reppic/col/sycquited.

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to experted into concern.

Cisco 1640 MRN00 processor invaision 0xFFV vith 187928/9216K bytes of memory.

Processor local IN FIGURES.

A 1900 CUL at 10000; highesentation 3.), Rev 1.2

MINIOR CONTROL IN FIGURES.

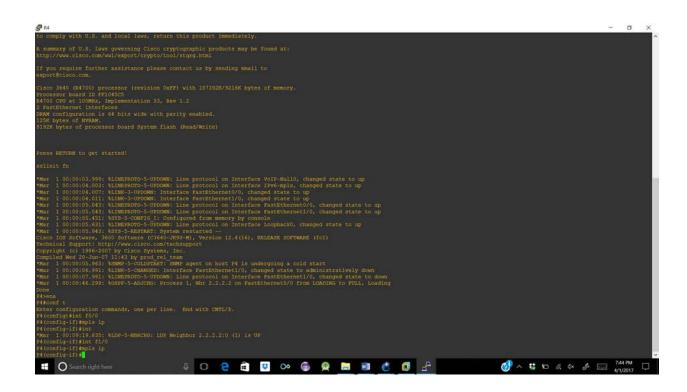
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MINIOR CONTROL IN FIGURES.

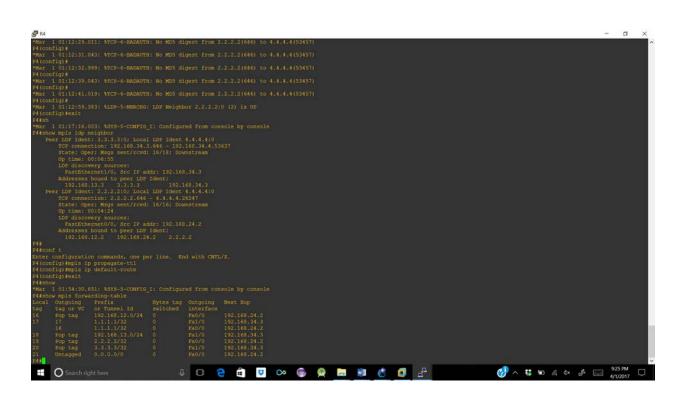
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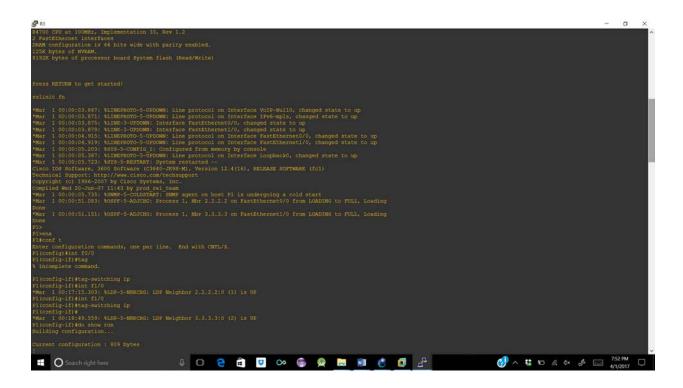


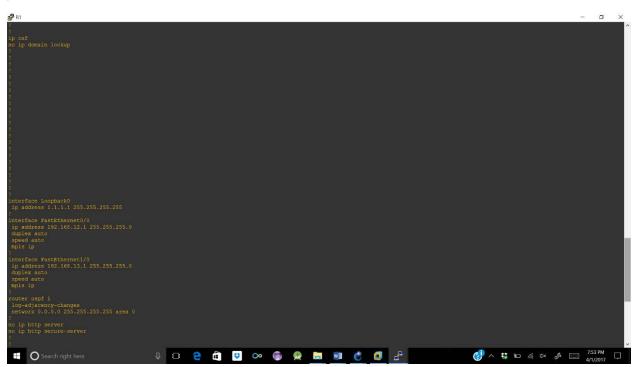
STEP 2: Configure router P1 to enable the same MPLS protocol without using the 'mpls ip' command.

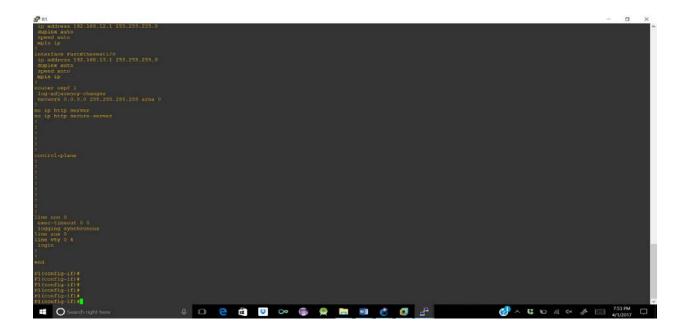
Tag switching is a flexible and efficient network communication mechanism. Internet Protocol (IP) traffic is transmitted over a telecommunications network. Different networking routes are supported by tag switching. Tag switching is also known as label switching.

'do show run' command shows the current configuration of the router, switch, or firewall. This configuration is the config that is present in the router's memory.

OBSERVATION







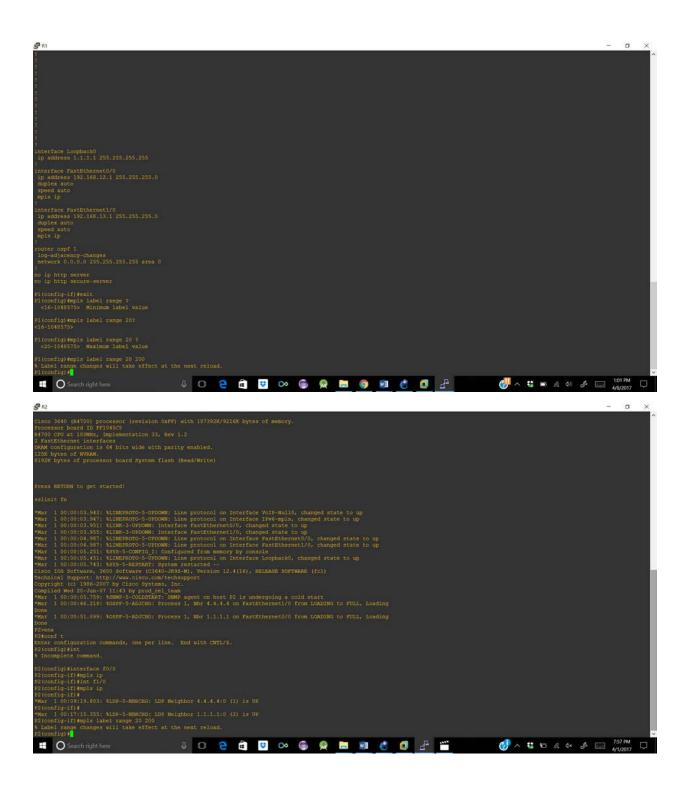
STEP 3: Configure all routers so only label range 20 – 200 will be used.

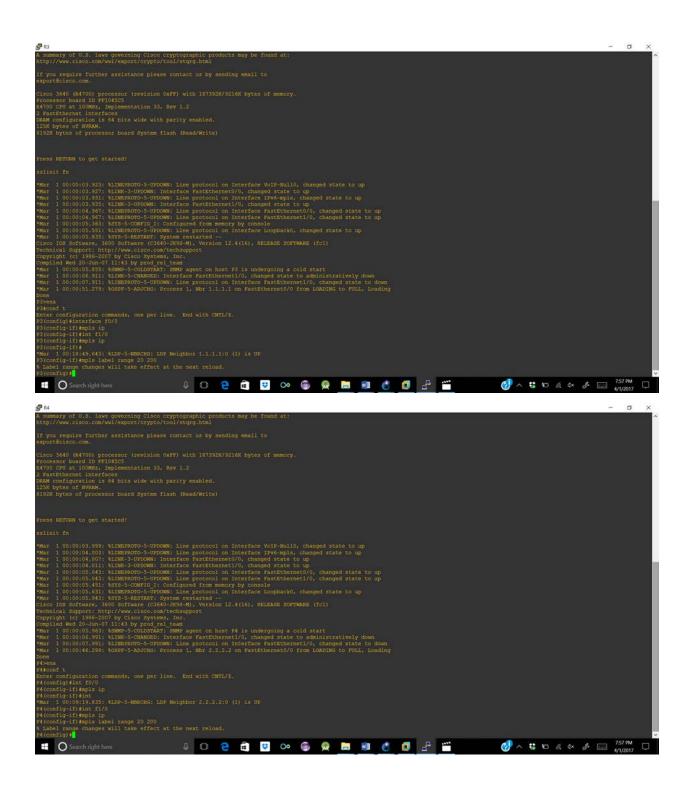
The default MPLS label range for cisco router 3640 used in the topology is 16-1048575.

Label range – Using the label range command, the header for the label ranges are configured using commands label-range min-value value max-value value. Thus, using these commands, we set a label range.

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Designed 1921/10/13/12/255/255/255/25

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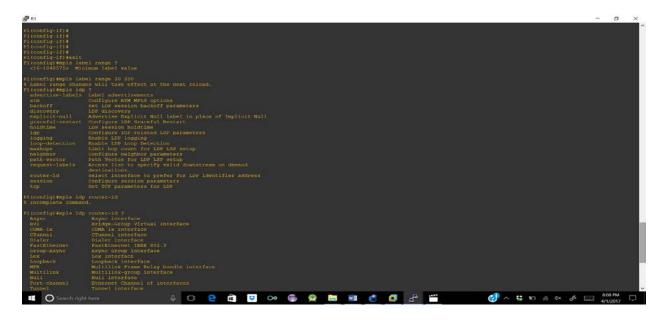


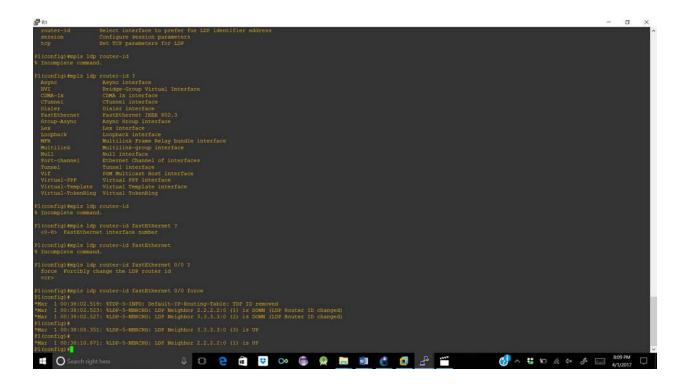
STEP 4: Configure router P1 to use the IP address on the F0/0 interface as the MPLS Router-ID

'show mpls ldp neighbor' command is the command that configures Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) in a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network. It also provides the means for label switching routers (LSRs) to request, distribute, and release label prefix binding information to peer routers in a network. This command displays the status of LDP sessions.

'mpls ldp router-id fastEthernet 0/0 force' command

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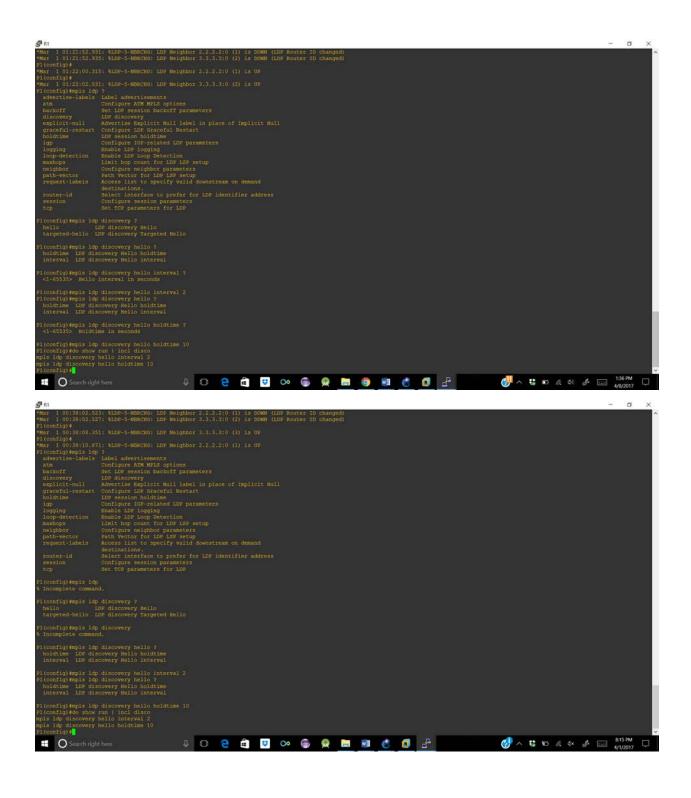
STEP 5: Configure all routers to send the MPLS Hello every 2 seconds, the holdtime should be 10 seconds.

mpls ldp discovery hello message verifies that the interface is up and is sending hello messages.r The range for mpls ldp hello interval is <1-65535> in seconds.

We assign a hello interval of 2 seconds.

The range for mpls ldp hello holdtime is <1-65535> in seconds.

We assign a holdtime of 10 seconds.



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**PAR 1 00:38:10.989: %LDP-5-NBECHG: LDP Meighbor 192.168.12.1:0 (2) is UP

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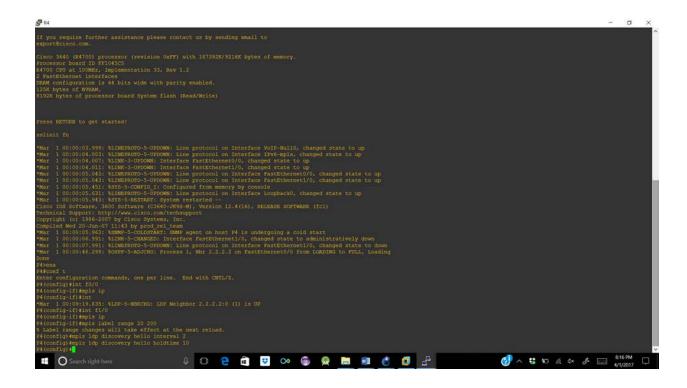
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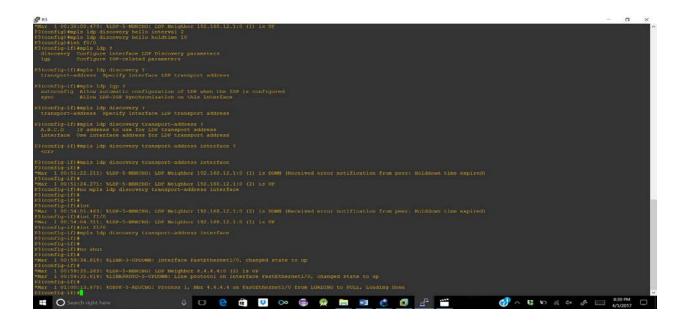
**Par 
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         R3
inco 3640 (RA700) processor (revision 0xFF) with 187392K/9216K bytes of memory.
rocessor board ID FT1045C5
4700 CPU at 100MHz. implementation 33, Rev 1:2
FRATEKhernet interfaces
RAM configuration is 44 bits wide with parity enabled.
25K bytes of NVRAM.
192K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)
                                                     gg)# 00:38:08.479: %LDP-5-MBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 192.165.12.1:0 (1) is UP 98 mpls ldp discovery bello interval 2 98 mpls ldp discovery hello holdtime 10 99 mpls ldp dis
                                                                                                                                                                                           Search right here
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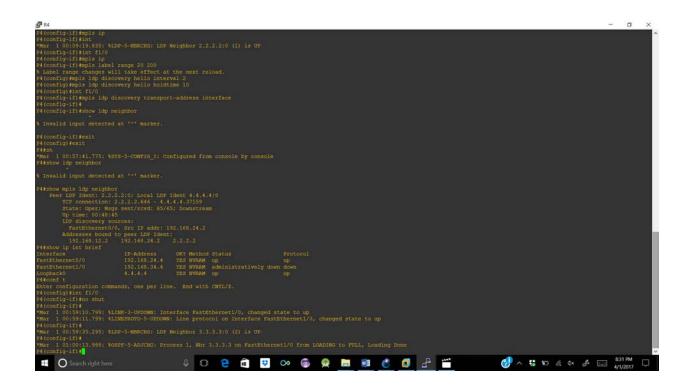


STEP 6: Configure router P3 and P4 to establish the LDP connection between their fastethernet interfaces.

'show mpls ldp neighbor' command displays the status of LDP sessions.

'show ip int brief' command displays the description of the interface briefly.

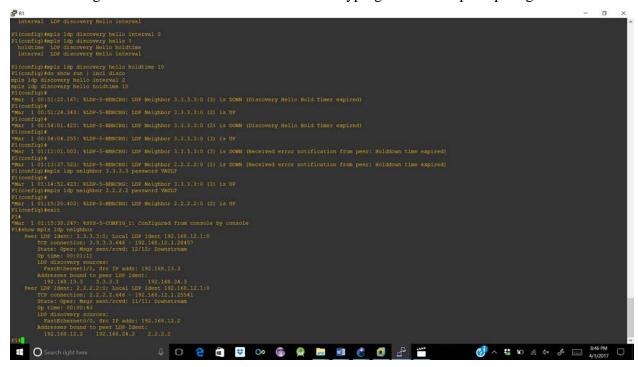


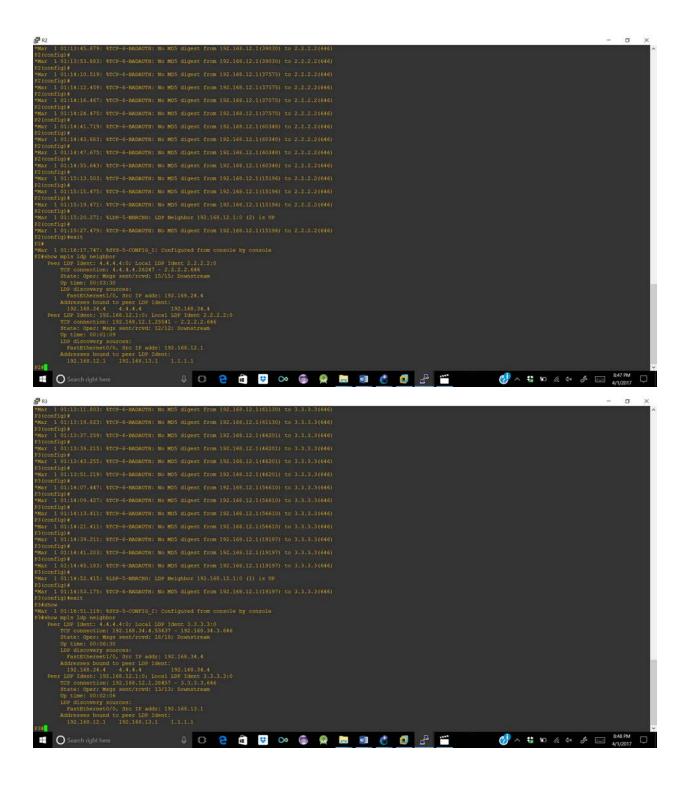


STEP 7: Configure all routers to use MPLS MD5 authentication, the password should be "VAULT".

'show mpls ldp neighbor' command displays the status of LDP sessions.

The following screenshots show the execution after typing the show mpls ldp neighbor command.





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More: 1 0111196.1991 NYCH-G-BANANTHI No NGO digest from 2.2.2.2.1646) to 4.4.6.4(55454)
F4 (configit)
F5 (configit)
F5 (configit)
F6 (configit
```

STEP 8: The TTL from IP packets should be copied into the label on all routers.

STEP 9: Advertise a default route on router P2 & Make sure that there is also a label advertised for the default route.

'show ip route' command shows the router's routing table. This includes the list of all the routers the network can reach. It also includes their metrics and how to get there.

'mpls ip default route' associates a label to a default route.

'show mpls forwarding-table' displays the mpls forwarding table of the router.

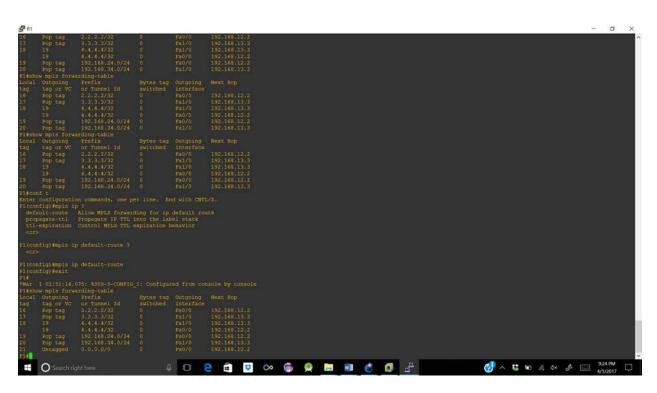
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   Peer LDF Ident: 192.168.12.1:0: Local LDF Ident 2.2.2.2:00
TCP connection: 192.168.12.1.25541 - 2.2.2.2.2.646
State: Oper: Msgs sent/roud: 12/12: Downstream
Up time: 0:0:0:1:09
LDP discovery sources:
    FastEthernetU/O, Src IP addr: 192.169.12.1
Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
192.168.12.1 192.168.13.1 1.1.1.1
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72#configuration commands, one per line. End with CMTL/S.
72(config)#prouter ospf 1
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         omfig) fexit

now

1 0:16:51.19: ksys-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console

Now mpls 1dg neighbor

Feet EDF Ident: 4.4.4:00 Local LDP Ident 3.3.3.3:00

TOP connection: 192.168.34.4:5367 - 192.168.343.6:66

State: Oper: Msgs sent/rcvd: 18/18; Downstream

Up time: 0:00:08:30

LDP discovery sources:
FastEthernet!/0, Src IP addr: 192.168.34.4

Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
192.168.24.4 4.4.4.4

Feer LDP Ident: 192.168.12.1:01 Local LDP Ident 3.3.3:30

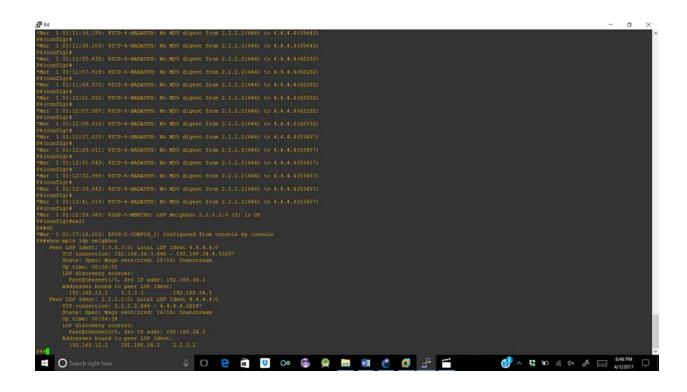
TCP connection: 192.168.12.1:02 Home Inden 3.3.3:366

State: Oper: Msgs sent/rcvd: 13/13; Downstream

Up time: 0:00:2:06

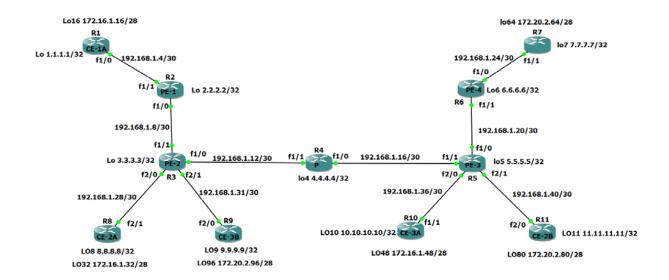
LDP discovery sources:
FastEthernet0/0, Src IP addr: 192.168.13.1

Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
192.168.12.1 192.168.13.1 1.1.1.1
```



ADVANCED MPLS LAB

The network topology of advanced MPLS lab is as follows,



- The first step in this is to establish connectivity in the network. The routing protocol used here is IS-IS (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System).
- It is a link-state protocol, flexible, fast converging, support larger internetworks and less susceptible to routing loops.
- It runs Dijkstra shortest path first (SPF) algorithm to create database of network's topology.

 The best route is determined from that topology.
- The packets carrying information about the network topology are called link-state protocol data units. It includes IP routes, checksums and other additional information
- It runs SPF algorithm on the information available in the link-state database to get the shortest path for reaching the destination.
- This protocol runs over data-link layer. It does not require IP address to exchange information
- Its addresses are called as network entity titles. They are 8 to 12 bytes long.
- For example, 49.0100.0040.0400.4004.00

- It consists of three parts:
 - 1. Area identifier: First three bytes are area ID. 49 is the address family identifier of the authority.

0100: IS-IS area number

- System identifier: The next six bytes identifies the node on the network. IP address
 filled with all leading zeros and decimal points are repositioned.
 0040.0400.4004.
- 3. NET selector: The final two bytes are the NET selector. '00' indicates this system

Type of routers in the network,

- P- Router: Provider router which are within the cloud
- PE Router: They are provider edge router. They will be facing the customers
- CE Router: They are customer edge routers. They will be facing PE Router. Customer edge router do not participate in MPLS process. They pop out MPLS label and send IP straight forward.

ROUTER CONFIGURATION:

R1:

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Copyright (no. 1986-0016 by class Systems. Inc.

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R3:

R4:

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R5:

```
Apr 10 8517(0) 4751 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4751 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to down capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5-TYPORN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet4/1, changed state to up capt 10 9517(0) 4851 ALNEWROTO-5
```

R6:

```
Apr 10 05:37:10.665: ALDRO-S-COMANGE, Interface FastEthernet1/1, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.667: ALDRO-S-COMANGE, Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet2/1, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet2/1, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to administratively down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:11.651: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:10.671: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: Interface FastEthernet4/0, changed state to down
Apr 10 05:37:10.751: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: ALDRO-S-COMANGE: ALDRO-S-COM
```

R7:

```
Type 10 05:17:10.7711 & ALINE-5-CHARMEN: interface FastEthermetz/O, changed state to administratively down
Type 10 05:17:10.7711 & ALINE-5-CHARMEN: interface FastEthermetz/O, changed state to administratively down
Type 10 05:17:10.3712 & LINE-5-CHARMEN: interface FastEthermetz/O, changed state to administratively down
Type 10 05:17:10.3712 & LINE-5-CHARMEN: interface FastEthermetz/O, changed state to administratively down
Type 10 05:17:10.3712 & LINE-5-CHARMEN: interface FastEthermetz/O, changed state to administratively down
Type 10 05:17:11.1711 & SYG-5-EEFPART: System restarted
Type 10 05:17:11.1711 & SYG-5-EEFPART: System
Type 10 05:17:11.1711 & SYG-5-EEFPART: System
Type 10 05:17:11.1711
```

R8:

```
When 10 05:17:02.555: ANYS-D-MESTART: System restarted --
Vage 10 05:17:03.551: ANYS-D-MESTART: System restarted --
Vage 10 05:17:03.551: ANYS-D-MESTART: ANYS-D-MESTA
```

R9:

```
Per 10 05:37:06.147; %LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface FartEtherneti/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.147; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface FartEtherneti/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.155; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface FartEtherneti/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.155; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface FartEtherneti/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.155; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface FartEtherneti/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.167; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface FartEtherneti/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.137; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.138; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.138; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.138; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.138; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to administratively down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface Setials/o, changed state to down  
Apr 10 05:37:06.439; LINE-5-CHANNED: Interface LINE-5-CHANNED: CHANNED: CHANNED: CHANNED: CHANNED: CHANNED: CHANNE
```

R10:

```
Fig. 10 05:17:08. 281; NATE-COMPTED 1: Configured from sementy by composed to 15:27:08. 281; NATE-COMPTED 1: Configured from sementy by composed to 15:27:08. 281; NATE-COMPTED 1: The protocol on Interface Serial(7), changed state to deministratively down the protocol on Interface PastEthernet(7), changed state to deministratively down the protocol on 15:27:08. 281; NATE-COMPTED 1: The protocol on 15:27:28. 281; NATE-COMPTED 1: The protocol on 1
```

R11:

After configuring IS-IS, message can be exchanged between configured peers. It is shown below,

```
### Apr 10 05:46:55.647: %373-5-COMPIG-1: Configured from commonle by commonle

### Apr 10 05:46:55.647: %373-5-COMPIG-1: Configured from commonle by commonle

### Apr 10 05:46:55.647: %373-5-COMPIG-1: Configured from commonle

### Apr 10 05:46:16.747: %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.747-6-1. %40:45.74
```

Now. Network has been connected. The next step is to configure MPLS,

MPLS Configuration

MPLS is created from R2 to R6 through R3, R4 and R5. The configuration is as follows,

Command Description

IP CEF:

CEF- Cisco express forwarding is advanced, layer-3 IP switching technology. It optimizes network performances and increases the network scalability. This makes the routing to happen faster.

R2:

R3:

```
PROJUCTOR [19, 15] NEW AUTONOMY. Interface PastRithermet1/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:08.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Interface PastRithermet1/0, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:08.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet1/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:21.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet1/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:21.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet1/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Apr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:22.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:20.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:20.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:20.09; NEW AUTONOMY. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:20.09; New Autonomy. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:20.09; New Autonomy. Line protocol on Interface PastRithermet2/1, changed state to up *Napr 10 05:40:20.09; New Autonomy. Line protocol on Interface PastRith
```

R4:

```
P1*EONF T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
P1(config) #MPLS IP
P1(config) #IP CEF
P1(config) #INT F1/1
P1(config-if) #MPLS IP
P1(config-if) #
*Apr 10 05:53:03.067: %LDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 3.3.3.3:0 (1) is UP
P1(config-if) #MPLS LABEL PROTOCOL LDP
P1(config-if) #INT F1/0
P1(config-if) #MPLS IP
P1(config-if) #MPLS LABEL PROTOCOL LDP
P1(config-if) #MPLS LABEL PROTOCOL LDP
P1(config-if) #MPLS LABEL PROTOCOL LDP
P1(config-if) #DO WR
Building configuration...
[OK]
P1(config-if) #
*Apr 10 05:55:04.975: %LDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 5.5.5.5:0 (2) is UP
```

R5:

R6:

```
*Apr 10 05:53:28.307; %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console PE-45EMA
PE-45EMA
PE-45COMF T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/S.
PE-4(config)*MPLS IP
PE-4(config)*MPLS IABEL PROTOCOL LDP
```

Now, to view the imposed MPLS bindings, use the following command

```
With the state of the state of
```

Created MPLS forwarding table:

```
FE-44* MPLS FORMARDING-TABLE
Local Outgoing Prefix Bytes Label Outgoing Next Hop
Label Label or Tunnel Id Switched interface
16 16 2.72.72/32 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
17 17 3.3.3.3/32 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
18 18 4.4.4.4/32 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
19 Pop Label 5.5.5.5/32 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
20 20 192.168.1.8/30 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
21 21 192.168.1.12/30 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
22 Fop Label 192.168.1.12/30 0 Fa1/1 192.168.1.21
23 PF-44SH MPLS INT F1/1
1Nterface IP Tunnel HGP Static Operational
FastEthernet1/1 Yes (ldp) No No No Yes
FE-44H
```

Pop tag: This is present because it reaches customer router and the labels are popped out here.

Advanced Lab VRF

It is an IP technology that allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist on the same router. Routing instances are independent in nature, this allows us to use overlapping IP address without any problem. Network path is segmented without using multiple devices. It increases network security and can eliminate the need for encryption and authentication. It is the key component of Layer-3 MPLS VPN. This will enable PE routers to appear like many routers to customer edge router. Separate routing table is maintained for each customer. PE routers will store and forward the packets irrespective of the fact that they have same IP addressing.

The key component of VRF are the VRF name and route distinguisher. Route distinguisher is used to distinguish between overlapping address. It maintains the uniqueness among identical routes in different VRF. Route target is used to share routes among different VRF's. It is used to control the import and export of routes among VRF's.

All PE router in this configuration will have VRF and one VRF is assigned per interface with unique route distinguisher.

Export: leaving VRF to go to BGP

Import: Coming from BGP into the VRF

Router 2 VRF Configuration:

Router 3 VRF:

Router R5 VRF:

Router R6 VRF:

```
PE-4*COMF T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTI/Z.

PE-4*COMF T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTI/Z.

PE-4*Comfiguration to the commands of the configuration of the configuration commands of the commands of the configuration.

PE-4*Comfiguration of the commands of the com
```

Now, the interfaces in each router should be configured as follows,

R2:

R6:

```
FE-4 (config-vrf) #exit

PE-4 (config) #INT FI/O

PE-4 (config) #INT FI/O

PE-4 (config) #INT FI/O

PE-4 (config-if) #IP VRF FORWARDING CUST-B

% Interface FastEthernet1/O IPv4 disabled and address(es) removed due to enabling VRF CUST-B

PE-4 (config-if) #ID ADDRESS 192.168.1.25 255.255.255.252

PE-4 (config-if) #ID WR

Building configuration...

[OK]

PE-4 (config-if) #DO SH IP VRF

Name

CUST-A

CUST-B

1:1

CUST-B

1:2

PE-4 (config-if) #

Default RD

Interfaces

CUST-A

1:1

CUST-B

PE-4 (config-if) #

PE-4 (config-if) #

Default RD

Interfaces

CUST-B

1:2

Fa1/O
```

R3:

```
PE-2(config-if)#INT F2/0
PE-2(config-if)#IP VRF FORWARDING CUST-B
% Interface FastEthernet2/0 IPv4 disabled and address(es) removed due to enabling VRF CUST-B
PE-2(config-if)#IP ADDRESS 192.168.1.33 255.255.252
PE-2(config-if)#EXIT
PE-2(config)#EXIT
PE-2#SH
*Apr 10 06:33:10.135: %sys-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
% Type "show ?" for a list of subcommands
PE-2#SH IP VRF
Name Default RD Interfaces
CUST-A 1:1 Fa0/0
CUST-B 1:2 Fa2/0
PE-2#WR
Building configuration...
[OK]
PE-2#
```

```
PE-2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-2(config) #mpls ip
PE-2(config) #int f2/1
PE-2(config-if) #ip vrf forwarding CUST-A

* Interface FastEthernet2/1 IPv4 disabled and address(es) removed due to enabling VRF CUST-A
PE-2(config-if) #IP address 192.168.1.29 255.255.252
PE-2(config-if) #exit
PE-2(config) #exit
PE-2#
*Apr 10 07:07:42.631: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
PE-2#sh ip vrf
Name
CUST-A
1:1
Fa0/0
Fa2/1
CUST-B
1:2
Fa2/0
PE-2#
```

R5:

```
PE-3(config-if) #INT F2/0
PE-3(config-if) #IP VRF FORWARDING CUST-B
% Interface FastEthernet2/0 IPv4 disabled and address(es) removed due to enabling VRF CUST-B
PE-3(config-if) #INT F2/0
PE-3(config-if) #IP VRF FORWARDING CUST-B
PE-3(config-if) #IP ADDRESS 192.168.1.41 255.255.252
PE-3(config-if) #DO WR
Building configuration...
[OK]
PE-3(config-if) #EXIT
PE-3(config) #EXIT
PE-3# *Apr 10 06:37:47.379: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
PE-3#SH IP VRF
Name Default RD Interfaces
CUST-A 1:1 Fa0/0
CUST-B 1:2 Fa2/0
PE-3#
```

```
PE-3>
PE-3>ena
PE-3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-3(config)#int f2/1
PE-3(config-if)#ip vrf forwarding CUST-A
% Interface FastEthernet2/1 IPv4 disabled and address(es) removed due to enabling VRF CUST-A
PE-3(config-if)#IP ADDRESS 192.168.1.37 255.255.252
PE-3(config-if)#EXIT
PE-3(config)#EXIT
PE-3#SH
*Apr 10 07:12:37.283: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
% Type "show ?" for a list of subcommands
PE-3#SH IP VRF
Name Default RD Interfaces
CUST-A 1:1 Fa0/0
Fa2/1
CUST-B 1:2 Fa2/0
```

IP Route R5:

```
PE-3#SH IP ROUTE

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
    D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
    N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
    E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
    i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
    ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
    o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, 1 - LISP
    + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

2.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1 2.2.2.2 [115/40] via 192.168.1.17, 00:55:55, FastEthernet1/1
    3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1 3.3.3.3 [115/30] via 192.168.1.17, 00:55:55, FastEthernet1/1
    4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
c    5.5.5.5 is directly via 192.168.1.17, 00:55:55, FastEthernet1/1
    5.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1 4.4.4.4 [115/20] via 192.168.1.17, 00:55:55, FastEthernet1/0
    5.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
i L1 6.6.6.6 [115/20] via 192.168.1.22, 00:00:25, FastEthernet1/0
    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
i L1 192.168.1.18/30 [115/30] via 192.168.1.17, 00:55:55, FastEthernet1/1
c 192.168.1.16/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/1
L 192.168.1.18/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/1
L 192.168.1.18/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
L 192.168.1.20/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C 192.168.1.20/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C 192.168.1.20/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C 192.168.1.20/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/1
```

```
PE-3#SH IP ROUTE CONNECTED

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

O - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, 1 - LISP

+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

5.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 5.5.5.5 is directly connected, Loopback5

192.168.1.16/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/1

L 192.168.1.18/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/1

C 192.168.1.20/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0

L 192.168.1.21/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0

C 192.168.1.40/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/1

L 192.168.1.41/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/1

PE-3#

PE-3#

PE-3#SH IP VRF CUST-A

Name

Default RD

Interfaces

CUST-A

1:1

Fa0/0
```

```
PE-3#PING VRF CUST-B 192.168.1.41
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.41, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/7/8 ms
```

Now, the router has one global routing table and separately for each interface. Same configuration should be on all routers.

Configuring BGP for PE to PE communication

Pairing is done between

- PE-1(R2) and PE-2(R3)
- PE-3(R5) and PE-4(R6)
- PE-2(R3) and PE-3(R5)

This is the transport mechanism. The information in VRF is put into BGP. Neighbor relationship is created between all the routers. Though R4 is between R3 and R5, they can become neighbors by the concept of Route Reflectors.

R2 BGP:

```
PE-1 con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

EE-1>
EE-1>
EE-1>
EE-1>
EE-1-
EE-1 configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/E.
EE-1-
EE
```

ROUTER BGP 800 – In this command, 800 denotes the autonomous system number, this identifies the routing domain under the control that connects the internet.

To communicate with BGP peer, router needs to be configured with neighbor statement and a route to that neighbor. Remote-as command specifies the neighbor's AS number. This determines whether the neighbor is an internal or external BGP router. If same AS number, then it is internal.

By using update-source, any interface such as loopback can be used for establishing TCP connections.

Address-family vpnv4 – It places the router in address family configuration mode, using this routing sessions can be configured that uses VPN version 4 address prefix

Send-community command: This specify that the community attribute should be sent to BGP neighbor.

R3 BGP:

```
### Company of the Co
```

```
Fig. (config-router-af) #meighbor 2.2.2.2 and community both
Fig. (config-router-af) #meighbor 5.5.5.5 and community #meighbor 5.5.5.5 proved #meighbor
```

One neighbor will be 2.2.2.2 and other will 5.5.5.5, provider router is bypassed here using the concept of route reflector. This route reflector is used to eliminate full mesh requirement and allow building BGP networks that scale easily.

R5 BGP:

```
PR-3>comf t

% Invalid input detected at 'a' marker.

PR-3-comf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CMTL/2.

PR-3-comf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CMTL/2.

PR-3-comfiguration commands, one per line. End with CMTL/2.

PR-3-comfiguration commands, one per line. End with CMTL/2.

PR-3-comfiguration commands.

Apr 10 07:40:31.463: %spr-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 800

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 800

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source loopback 5

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source loopback 5

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-reflector-client

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 800

Reflect command.

Apr 10 07:41:13.479: %spr-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 3.3.3.3 Down RR client config change

Apr 10 07:41:13.479: %spr-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 3.3.3.3 Update-source loopback 5

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 6.6.6.6 remote-as 800

PR-3-comfigurouter) #neighbor 6.6.6.6 remote-as 800

PR-3-comfigurouter: #neig
```

R6 BGP:

```
PE-45
```

Configured neighbors:

R6: neighbor 5.5.5.5

```
DE-41sh ip bop neighbors

DEF neighbor is 5.5.5.5. remote AS 800, internal link

DEF version 4, remote router ID 5.5.5.5

DEF state = Borablished, up for 00:01:59

Last read 00:00:00:00:00, last write 00:00:12, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:

1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

Neighbor capable advertised and received(rew)

Pour-octet ASN Capablity: advertised and received

Address Eamily IFV4 Unicast: advertised and received

Address Eamily IFV4 Unicast: advertised and received

Enhanced Refresh Capability: advertised and received

Multisession Capability:
Stateful switchover support enabled: NO for session 1

Message statistics:

Ing depth is 0

Out; depth is 0

Out; depth is 0

Out; depth is 0

Opdates:

1 1

Notifications:

0 0

Opdates:

1 2

Respailves:

1 2

Respailves:

1 3

Notifications:

0 0

Opdates:

1 1

Notifications:

1 2

Respailves:

1 2

Respailves:

1 3

Respailves:

1 4

Respailves:

1 5

Respailves:

1 6

Respailves:

1 7

Pefsuit minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

For address family: IPV4 Unicast

Session: 5.5.5.5

DUT table version 1, neighbor version 1/0

Output quencies as to 0

1 2

Undate-group member

Slow-peer split-update-group dynamic is disabled

Slow-peer split-update-gr
```

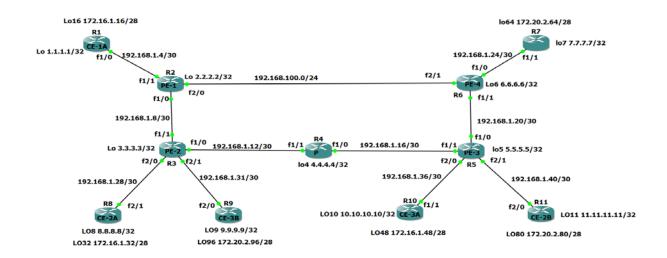
R5: Neighbor 3.3.3.3 and 6.6.6.6

```
Apr 10 07:55109.207: %578--CONTO_Ti Configured from console by console PET-3407
FE-3407
FE-340
```

```
### Action of the part of the
```

Traffic Engineering in MPLS:

Topology



To demonstrate traffic engineering, the path from R3-R5 via R4 is taken. An alternate path is made from R3 to R5 via R2 and R6, if there is any bandwidth shortage. R4 is configured with less bandwidth so that diversion of traffic to R2-R6 can be seen.

R2 Config:

```
PE-1#CONFIG T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-1(config) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG TUNNELS
PE-1(config) #ROUTER ISIS
PE-1(config-router) #METRIC-STYLE WIDE
PE-1(config-router) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG LEVEL-2
PE-1(config-router) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo2
PE-1(config-router) #INT F2/1
PE-1(config-if) #INT F2/1
PE-1(config-if) #INT F1/1
PE-1(config-if) #INT F1/1
PE-1(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 256
PE-1(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 256
PE-1(config-if) # *Apr 10 15:48:15.125: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
PE-1(config-if) #do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

R3 config

```
PE-2*CONFIG T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-2(config) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG TUNNELS
PE-2(config) #ROUTER ISIS
PE-2(config-router) #METRIC-STYLE WIDE
PE-2(config-router) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG LEVEL-2
PE-2(config-router) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo3
PE-2(config-router) #INT F1/0
PE-2(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 256
PE-2(config-if) # *Apr 10 15:42:38.913: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 2.2.2.2 Up
*Apr 10 15:42:38.953: %LDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 2.2.2.2:0 (2) is UP
PE-2(config-if) #do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

R4:

```
P1>consignation commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

P1(config) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG TUNNELS

P1(config) #ROUTER ISIS

P1(config-router) #METRIC-STYLE WIDE

P1(config-router) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG LEVEL-2

P1(config-router) #MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo4

P1(config-router) #INT F1/0

P1(config-if) #INT F1/1

P1(config-if) #INT F1/1

P1(config-if) #INT F1/1

P1(config-if) # RSVP BANDWIDTH 70

P1(config-if) #
*Apr 10 15:49:18.025: %LDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 3.3.3.3:0 (1) is DOWN (TCP connection closed by peer)

P1(config-if) #do

*Apr 10 15:49:21.845: %LDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 3.3.3.3:0 (3) is UP

% Incomplete command.

P1(config-if) #do wr

Building configuration...

[OK]
```

R5:

```
PE-3>conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/2.
PE-3(config) #CONFIG T

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

PE-3(config) #ROUTER ISIS
PE-3(config-router) #NETRIC-ENG TUNNELS
PE-3(config-router) #NETRIC-STYLE WIDE
PE-3(config-router) #NPLS TRAFFIC-ENG LEVEL-2
PE-3(config-router) #NPLS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID LoS
PE-3(config-router) #NPLS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID LoS
PE-3(config-router) #INT F1/0
PE-3(config-ri) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 256
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 256
*Apr 10 15:48:08.005: *BEF-5-ADJCRANGE: Neighbor 3.3.3.3 active reset (BGP Notification sent)
*Apr 10 15:48:08.009: *BEF-5-ADJCRANGE: neighbor 3.3.3.3 Up
*Apr 10 15:48:08.125: *EDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 250
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 256
*Apr 10 15:48:08.009: *BEF-5-ADJCRANGE: neighbor 3.3.3.3 Up
*Apr 10 15:48:08.125: *EDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 250
*Apr 10 15:48:08.125: *EDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 250
*Apr 10 15:48:08.125: *EDP-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 250
*Apr 10 15:48:08.09: *BEF-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 250
*Apr 10 15:48:08.09: *BEF-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
PE-3(config-if) #IP RSVP BANDWIDTH 250
**Apr 10 15:48:08.09: *BEF-5-NBRCHG: LDP Neighbor 4.4.4.4:0 (1) is UP
**Building configuration...
```

R6:

```
PE-4>
PE-4>
PE-4CONFIG T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
PE-4(config) MMPLS TRAFFIC-ENG TUNNELS
PE-4(config) MMPLS TRAFFIC-ENG TUNNELS
PE-4(config-router) MMELS TRAFFIC-ENG LEVEL-2
PE-4(config-router) MMELS TRAFFIC-ENG LEVEL-2
PE-4(config-router) MMELS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo6
PE-4(config-router) MMELS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo6
PE-4(config-id) MMELS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo6
PE-4(config-id) MMELS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID Lo6
PE-4(config-id) PMPLS TRAFFIC-ENG ROUTER-ID LO6
PE-4(c
```

Tunnel in R3

```
PE-2(config) #INT TUN 0
PE-2(config-if) #IP UNNUMBERED LO3
PE-2(config-if) #MPLS IP
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL DESTINATION 5.5.5.5
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL MODE MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG AUTOROUTE ANNOUNCE
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG PRIORITY 0 0
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG BANDWIDTH 100
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG BANDWIDTH 100
PE-2(config-if) #TUNNEL MPLS TRAFFIC-ENG PATH-OPTION 1 DYNAMIC
PE-2(config-if) #DO WR
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

If trace route is used, it can be observed that it is taking the newly created path to reach the destination.

```
#TRACE 6.6.6.6
escape sequence to abort.
ring the route to 6.6.6.6
192.168.1.9 [MPLS: Label 17 Exp 0] 40 msec 20 msec 24 msec
192.168.100.2 20 msec 24 msec 20 msec
```

MPLS traffic engineering has the following features:

- Packet transport using MPLS forwarding crossing a multihop label-switched path (LSP).
- Routing and signaling capability of LSPs across a backbone topology that can:
- Understand the backbone topology and available resources
- Account for link bandwidth and for the size of the traffic flow when determining routes for LSPs across the backbone.
- Has a dynamic adaptation mechanism that enables the backbone to be resilient to failures, even if several primary paths are pre-calculated off-line.
- Enhancements to the IGP (IS-IS or OSPF) SPF calculations to automatically calculate what traffic should be sent over what LSPs.

CONCLUSION

We understood and successfully implemented the basic MPLS and GNS3 configuration in this project. Basic MPLS topology was structured and labels were assigned between each pair of attached LSR. We now understand basics of MPLS network and simulation of simple network topologies in the GNS3 tool. Also, we understood advanced MPLS with VRF and BGP. In addition to this, we understood the concepts of traffic engineering and implemented them successfully.