



SR-MPLS and SRv6

This section describes the SR-MPLS and SRv6 policy features that Crosswork supports. For a list of known limitations and important notes, see the [Cisco Crosswork Network Controller Release Notes](#).

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View SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policies on the Topology Map

To get to the Traffic Engineering topology map, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Traffic Engineering**.

From the Traffic engineering table, click the checkbox of each SR-MPLS or SRv6 policy you want to view on the map. You can select up to 10 policies that will appear as separate colored links.

Figure 1: Traffic Engineering UI : SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policies



Callout No.	Description
1	<p>Click the appropriate check box to enable the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show: IGP path—Displays the IGP path for the selected SR-TE policy. • Show: Participating only—Displays only links that belong to selected SR-TE policy. All other links and devices disappear.
2	<p>A device with an orange (🔴) outline indicates there is a node SID associated with that device or a device in the cluster.</p>
3	<p>When SR-TE policies are selected in the SR-MPLS or SRv6 tables, they show as colored directional lines on the map indicating source and destination.</p> <p>An adjacency segment ID (SID) is shown as an orange circle on a link along the path (🔴).</p>
4	<p>SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policy Origin and Destination: If both A and Z are displayed in a device cluster, at least one node in the cluster is a source, and another is a destination. The A+ denotes that there is more than one SR-TE policy that originates from a node. The Z+ denotes that the node is a destination for more than one SR policy.</p>
5	<p>The content of this window depends on what has been selected or filtered. In this example, the SR-MPLS tab is selected, and the SR Policy table is displayed.</p>
6	<p>Click on either the SR-MPLS or SRv6 tabs to view the respective list of SR-TE policies.</p>
7	<p>Exports <i>all</i> data into a CSV file. You cannot export selected or filtered data.</p>
8	<p>The Mini Dashboard provides a summary of the operational SR-MPLS or SRv6 policy status. If filters are applied, the Mini Dashboard is updated to reflect what is displayed in the SR Policy and SRv6 Policy tables. In addition to the policy status, the SR-MPLS Mini Dashboard table displays the number of PCC and PCE initiated tunnels that are <i>currently</i> listed in the SR Policy table.</p>
9	<p>This option allows you to choose how the group filter (when in use) should be applied on the table data. For example, if Headend only was selected, then it would only display policies where the headend device of the policy is in the selected group. This filter allows you to see specific configurations and is useful when you have a large network.</p> <p>Filter options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headend or Endpoint—Show policies with either the headend or endpoint device in the selected group. • Headend and Endpoint—Show policies if both the headend and endpoint are in the group. • Headend only—Show policies if the headend device of the policy is in the selected group. • Endpoint only—Show policies if the endpoint device of the policy is in the selected group.

View SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policy Details

View SR-MPLS or SRv6 TE policy level details as well segment lists and any path computation constraints configured on a per-candidate path basis.

Step 1 From the **Actions** column, click **⋮** > **View details** for one of the SR-MPLS or SRv6 policies.

Figure 2: View SR Policy Details

The screenshot displays the Traffic Engineering interface. On the left, a map shows the San Francisco Bay Area with various locations marked. On the right, a table lists SR-MPLS policies. The table has the following columns: Headend, Endpoint, Color, Admin status, Oper status, and Actions. The row for policy xrv9k-22 is selected, and a tooltip with 'View details', 'Edit', and 'Delete' options is visible over the Actions column.


Headend	Endpoint	Color	Admin status	Oper status	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-25	xrv9k-27	11111	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-24	xrv9k-26	1234	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-22	xrv9k-24	2151	●	●	⋮
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-22	xrv9k-24	666666	●	●	⋮ View details Edit / Delete
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-22	xrv9k-26	9090	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-22	xrv9k-26	2023	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-24	xrv9k-23	1982	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-25	xrv9k-24	1982	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-22	xrv9k-23	1992	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-23	xrv9k-24	1992	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-24	xrv9k-23	6915	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-23	xrv9k-25	6915	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-23	xrv9k-25	6925	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-24	xrv9k-23	6929	●	●	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> xrv9k-23	xrv9k-25	6929	●	●	⋮


Step 2 View SR-MPLS or SRv6 policy details. From the browser, you can copy the URL and share with others.

Figure 3: SR Policy Details - Headend, Endpoint, and Summary

SR policy details





Current History

Headend  xrv9k-22 | Source IP: 192.168.0.22
TE RID: 192.168.0.22 | IPv6 RID: 2001:192:168::22
PCC IP: 192.168.0.22

Endpoint  xrv9k-24 | Dest IP: 192.168.0.24
TE RID: 192.168.0.24 | IPv6 RID: 2001:192:168::24

color 2151



Summary

Admin state	 Up
Oper state	 Up
Binding SID	24007
Policy type	Regular
Profile ID	-
Description	-
Traffic rate	0 Mbps
Unused	True 
Delay	241 
Accumulated metric	1
Delegated PCE	172.27.226.126
Non-delegated PCEs	-
PCE computed time	15-Feb-2024 09:25:02 AM PDT
Last update	25-Feb-2024 11:38:37 PM PDT

[See less](#)

Candidate path

[Expand all](#)

Path name	Preference	Path type	State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2151-bwod	100	Unknown	 

Note The Delay value is calculated for all policies every 10 minutes. Hover your mouse over the "i" icon (next to the Delay value) to view the last time the value was updated.

Visualize IGP Path and Metrics

View the physical path and metrics between the endpoints of the selected SR-MPLS policies.

Step 1 From the **SR Policy** table, check the check box next to the SR-TE (SR-MPLS and SRv6) policies you are interested in.

Find Multiple Candidate Paths (MCPs)

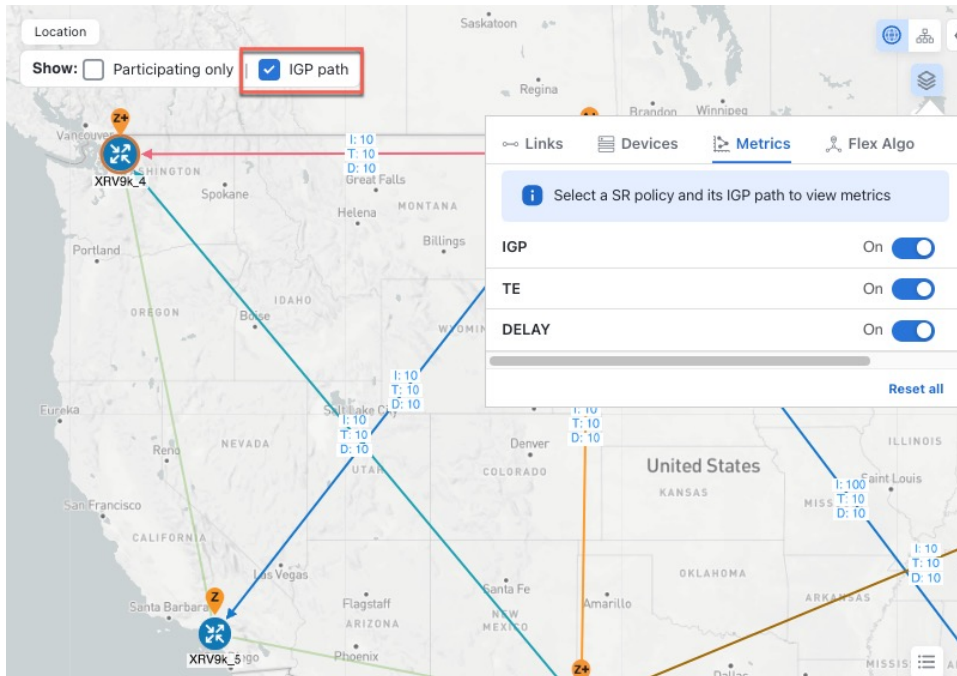
Step 2 Check the **Show IGP Path** check box. The IGP paths for the selected SR-MPLS policies are displayed as straight lines instead of the segment hops. In a dual-stack topology, the **Participating only** checkbox must also be checked to view metrics on participating links.

Step 3 Click  > **Metrics** tab.

Step 4 Toggle applicable metrics to **ON**.

Note You must check the **Show IGP Path** check box to view metrics.

Figure 4: View Physical Path and Metrics



Find Multiple Candidate Paths (MCPs)

Visualizing MCPs gives you insight into which paths might be a better alternative to the currently active ones. If you determine to do so, you can then manually configure the device and change which path becomes active.

Important Notes

- Only PCC-initialized SR-TE policies with MCPs are supported.
- Crosswork does not distinguish dynamic paths from explicit paths. The Policy Type field value displays as 'Unknown'.
- You can view active explicit paths but not inactive candidate explicit paths in the UI.

Before you begin

A policy must be configured with MCPs on devices before they can be visualized on the Traffic Engineering topology map. This configuration can be done manually or within the Crosswork Network Controller.

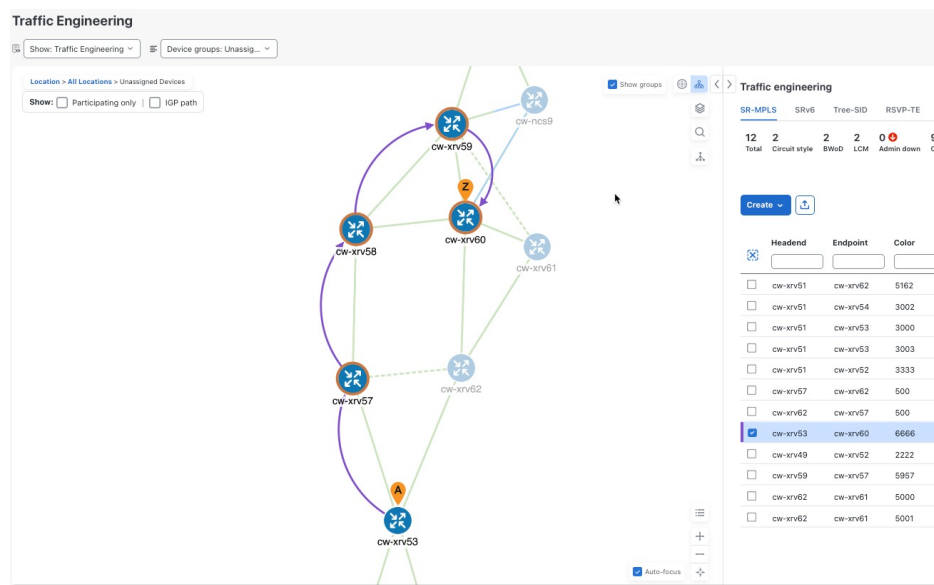
Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Traffic Engineering > SR-MPLS** or **SRv6** tab.

Step 2 Navigate to the active SR-TE policy that has MCPs configured and view it on the topology map.

- Check the check box next to the SR-TE policy that has MCPs configured.
- View the SR-TE policy that is highlighted on the topology map.

In this example, you see that the active path is going from **cw-xrv53 > cw-xrv57 > cw-xrv58 > cw-xrv59 > cw-xrv60**.

Figure 5: SR-TE policy on the Topology Map




Step 3 View the list of candidate paths.


- From the SR-MPLS or SRv6 Policy table **Actions** column, click ***** > View details**. A list of candidate paths appear along with policy details in the **SR policy details** window. The green A under the State column indicates the active path.

Figure 6: Candidate Path in SR Policy Details

SR policy details ...


Current **History**


Headend  cw-xrv53 | Source IP: 3.3.3.53
TE RID: 3.3.3.5 | IPv6 RID: bb:bb:bb:3:3::
PCC IP: 3.3.3.E3

Endpoint  cw-xrv60 | Dest IP: 3.3.3.60
TE RID: 3.3.3.5

color 6666

Summary ^

Admin state  Up

Oper state  Up


Binding SID 24035

Policy type Regular

Profile ID -

Description -




Traffic rate 0 Mbps

Unused True 

[See more](#) v

Candidate path ^

[Expand all](#)

Path name	Preference	Path type	State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cfg_mcp-53-60_discr_25	25	Unknown	  v
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cfg_mcp-53-60_discr_20	20	Unknown	 v

Step 4 You can expand individual paths or click **Expand all** to view details of each path.

Step 5 Visualize the candidate path on the topology map.

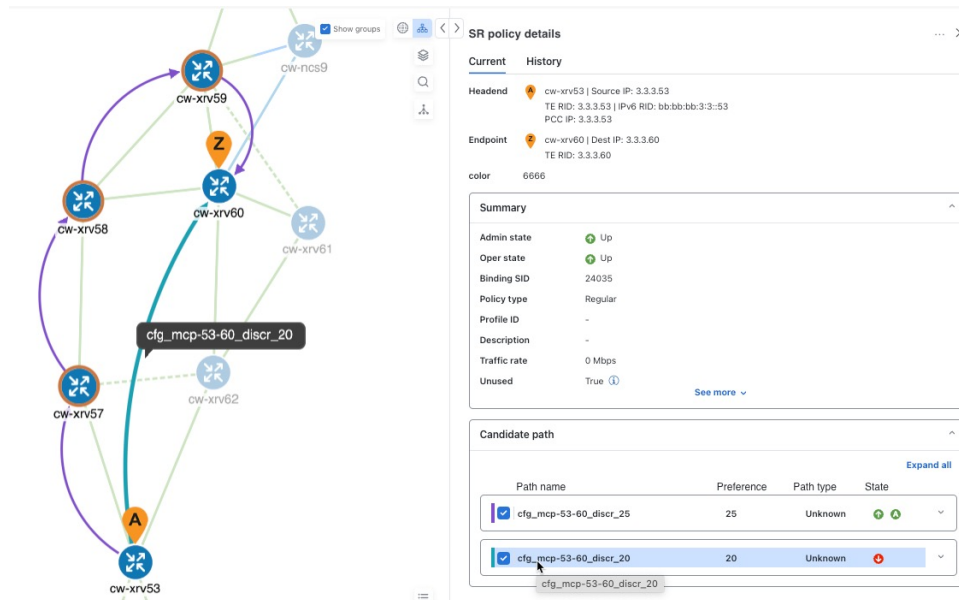
- a) Check the check box next to any candidate path.

Note You will not be able to select or view explicit candidate paths.

- b) From the **Candidate path** area, hover your mouse over the candidate path name. The candidate path is highlighted on the topology map.

In this example, you see that the alternate path goes directly from **cw-xrv53** > **cw-xrv60**.

Figure 7: Candidate Path on the Topology Map



Visualize Underlying Paths Associated with a Defined Binding-Segment ID (B-SID) Label

Crosswork Network Controller allows you to visualize the underlying path of a B-SID hop that you have manually configured on a device or configured using Crosswork Network Controller. In this example, we have assigned **15700** as a B-SID label on an SR-MPLS policy hop.

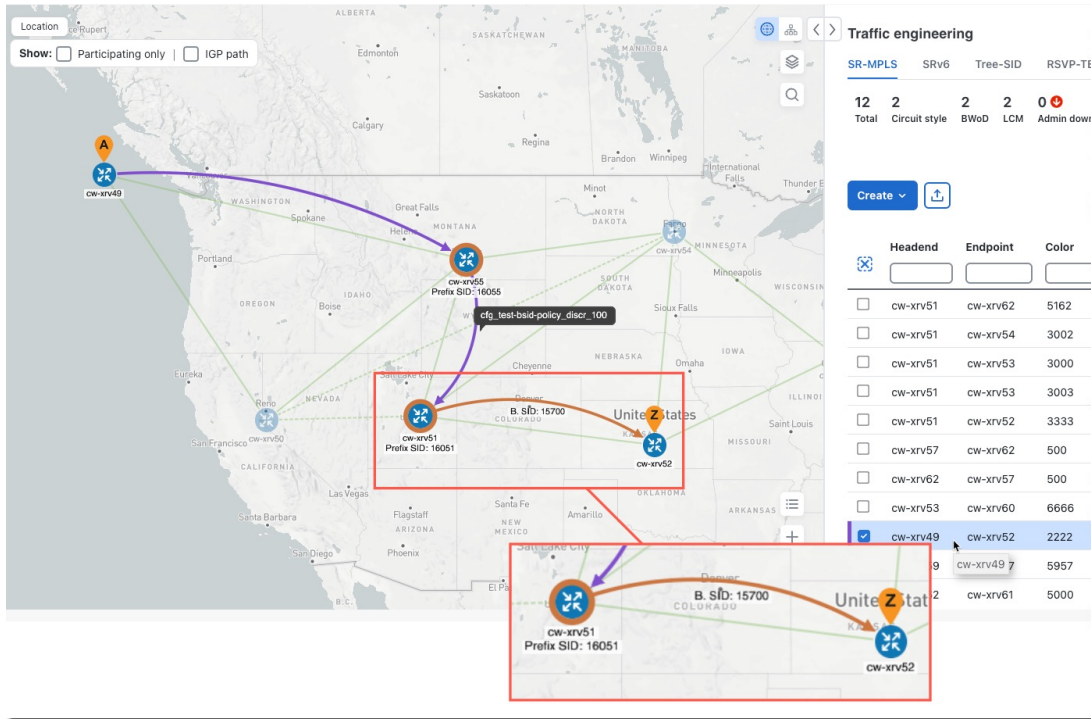
To view the B-SID underlying path for an SR-MPLS or SRv6 policy, do the following:

- Step 1** From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Traffic Engineering**.
- Step 2** From the SR Policy table, check the check box next to the policy that has a hop assigned with a B-SID label. Hover your mouse over any part of the SR-MPLS row to see the B-SID name. The B-SID path is highlighted in **orange** on the topology map.

In this example, you see that the B-SID path is going from **cw-xrv51** to **cw-xrv52**.

Visualize Underlying Paths Associated with a Defined Binding-Segment ID (B-SID) Label

Figure 8: B-SID Label



Step 3 From the SR policy details window, click > **View details**.

Figure 9: View Details

	Head...	Endp...	Color	Admin ...	Oper s...	Actions
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CW-XI...	CW-XI...	3333			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CW-XF...	CW-XF...	500			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CW-XF...	CW-XF...	500			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CW-XF...	CW-XF...	6666			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CW-XF...	CW-XF...	2222			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CW-XF...	CW-XF...	5957			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CW-XF...	CW-XF...	5000			

View details

Edit / Delete

Step 4 Expand the active path and click the B-Sid Label ID to see the underlying path.

Figure 10: B-Sid Label ID

SR policy details

Current History

Candidate path

Collapse all

Path name	Preference	Path type	State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cfg_test-bsid-policy_discr_1...100	Unknown		↑ A ^

Se...	Segm...	L...	Algo	IP	N...	Inter...	Sl...
0	N...	1...	0	3.3.3...	c...		R...
1	N...	1...	0	3.3.3...	c...		R...
2	B-Sid	15700		3.3.3...	c...		

Path name: cfg_test-bsid-policy_discr_100

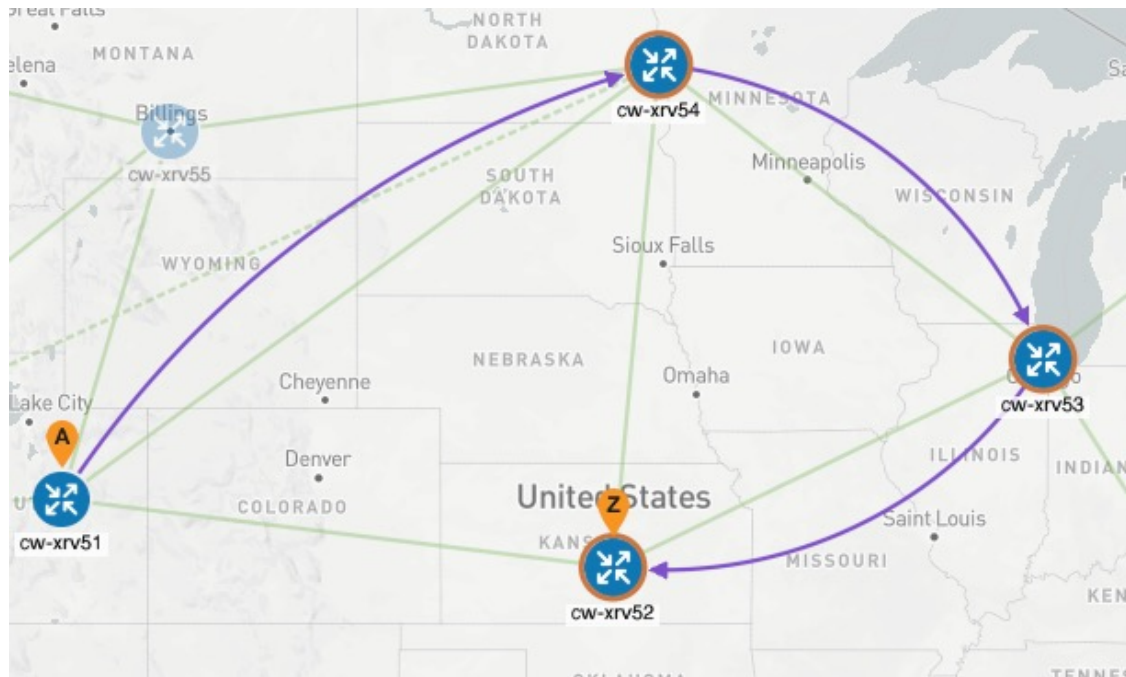
Oper state: ↑ Up | A Active

Metric type: TE

Bandwidth: -

In this example, the underlying path actually goes from **cw-xrv51** > **cw-xrv54** > **cw-xrv53** > **cw-xrv52**.

Figure 11: B-SID Path



Visualize Native SR Paths

Visualizing the native path will help you in OAM (Operations, Administration, and Maintenance) activities to monitor label-switched paths (LSPs) and quickly isolate forwarding problems to assist with fault detection and troubleshooting in the network. Since this feature uses multipaths, all ECMP paths are shown between the source and destination. You can visualize only native SR IGP paths.

Before you begin

Confirm that device requirements are met. See [Visualize Native Path Device Prerequisites](#), on page 13.

To create a path query, do the following:

- Step 1** From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Path Query**. The Path Query dashboard appears.
- Step 2** Click **New query**.
- Step 3** Enter the device information in the required fields to find available Native SR IGP Paths and click **Get paths**.

Note Path queries may take a moment to complete. When the Running Query ID pop-up appears, you can also select **View past queries** to return to the Path Query Dashboard. If you already had path queries in the list, you can view existing details as the new query continues to run in the background, which is indicated by the blue Running icon in the Query State column. When the new query state turns green, and is completed, it can be viewed.

Figure 12: New Path Query

New path query ✕

Select from the fields below to find available native SR IGP paths

Select service

Headend * ✕

Endpoint * ✕

Step 4

Click **View results** when it becomes available on the Running Query ID pop-up. The Path Details window appears with corresponding available paths details while the topology map displays the available Native SR IGP paths on the left.

Figure 13: Path Details

The screenshot shows a map of North America with a path highlighted between devices cw-xrv54 and cw-xrv60. The Path Details panel on the right shows the query parameters and the results of the path search.

Path details ✕

Select service

Headend * ✕

Endpoint * ✕

Available paths Last update: 1.3 Refresh

Path	Status
Path 0	Found
Path 1	
Path 2	

Hop details What is ret code?char?

Hop index:0 | Hop origin IP:3.3.3.54 | Hop destination IP:11.1.4.1 | MRU:1500 | Labels: [16060] | ret code:0 | multipaths:0

Hop index:1 | Hop origin IP:11.1.4.1 | Hop destination IP:3.3.3.60 | MRU:1500 | Labels: [16060] | ret code:8 | return char:L | multipaths:1

Hop index:2 | Hop origin IP:3.3.3.60 | Hop destination IP:12.1.8.1 | MRU:1500 | Labels: [implicit-null|16060] | ret code:8 | return char:L | multipaths:3

Hop index:3 | Hop origin IP:12.1.8.1 | Hop destination IP:12.1.8.1 | MRU:1500 | Labels: [implicit-null] | ret code:8 | return char:L | multipaths:1

Hop index:4 | Hop origin IP:12.1.8.1 | MRU:0 | ret code:3 | return char:| | multipaths:0

Visualize Native Path Device Prerequisites

Confirm the following device software and configurations are met prior to visualizing native paths.

1. Devices should be running Cisco IOS XR 7.3.2 or higher. Run `show version` command to verify it.
2. Devices should have GRPC enabled.
 - a. Run `show grpc` to confirm GRPC configuration. You should see something similar to this:

```
tpa
vrf default
address-family ipv4
default-route mgmt
!
```

```

address-family ipv6
default-route mgmt
!
!
!

or

linux networking
vrf default
address-family ipv4
default-route software-forwarding
!
address-family ipv6
default-route software-forwarding
!
!
!
```

**Note**

- `address-family` is only required in an IPv4 topology.
- To enable GRPC with a secure connection, you must upload security certificates to connect to the device.

3. Devices should have GNMI capability enabled and configured.
 - a. From **Device Management > Network Devices**, click the IP address for the device you are interested in.
 - b. Confirm that GNMI is listed under **Connectivity details**.

**Note**

Based on the type of devices, the following device encoding type are available:

- JSON
- BYTES
- PROTO
- ASCII
- JSON IETF

4. Devices should have the CDG router static address. Static route should be added from the device to the southbound CDG IP address. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:xrvr-7.3.2#config
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:xrvr-7.3.2(config)#router static
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:xrvr-7.3.2(config-static)#address-family ipv4 unicast <CDG Southbound
interface IP: eg. 172.24.97.110> <Device Gateway eg: 172.29.105.1>
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:xrvr-7.3.2(config-static)#commit
```

Configure TE Link Affinities

If you have any affinities you wish to account for when provisioning an SR policy, Tree-SID, or RSVP-TE tunnel, then you can optionally define affinity mapping on the Cisco Crosswork UI for consistency with affinity names in device configurations. Cisco Crosswork will only send bit information to SR-PCE during provisioning. If an affinity mapping is not defined in the UI, then the affinity name is displayed as "UNKNOWN". If you want to configure affinity mappings in Cisco Crosswork for visualization purposes, you should collect affinities on the device, then define affinity mapping in the Cisco Crosswork UI with the same name and bits that are used on the device.

The affinity configuration on interfaces simply turns on some bits. It is a 32-bit value, with each bit position (0–31) representing a link attribute. Affinity mappings can be colors representing a certain type of service profile (for example, low delay, high bandwidth, and so on). This makes it easier to refer to link attributes.

See SR, Tree-SID, or RSVP-TE configuration documentation for your specific device to view descriptions and supported configuration commands (for example, [Segment Routing Configuration Guide for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router](#))

The following example shows the affinity configuration (`affinity-map`) on a device:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:c12#sh running-config segment-routing traffic-eng affinity-map
Wed Jul 27 12:14:50.027 PDT
segment-routing
 traffic-eng
  affinity-map
   name red bit-position 1
   name blue bit-position 5
   name green bit-position 4
  !
 !
 !
```

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Administration > Settings > System settings tab > Traffic engineering > Affinity > TE link affinities**. You can also define affinities while creating an SR-TE policy, Tree-SID, or RSVP-TE tunnel by clicking **Manage mapping** under the **Constraints > Affinity** field.

Step 2 To add a new affinity mapping, click **+ Create**.

Step 3 Enter the name and the bit it will be assigned. For example (using the above configuration):

Figure 14: Mapping Affinities

Name ⓘ	Bit position (0-31) ⓘ	Actions
<input type="text" value="red"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
red	1	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
blue	5	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
green	4	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Step 4 Click **Save** to save the mapping. To create another mapping, you must click **+ Create** and save the entry.

Note You should remove the TE tunnel before removing the affinity to avoid orphan TE tunnels. If you have removed an affinity associated with a TE tunnel, the affinity is shown as "UNKNOWN" in the **SR policy / RSVP-TE tunnel details** window.

Create Explicit SR-MPLS Policies

This task creates SR-MPLS policies using an explicit (fixed) path consisting of a list of prefix or adjacency Segment IDs (SID list), each representing a node or link along on the path.




Tip If you plan to use affinities, collect affinity information from your devices, and then map them in Cisco Crosswork before creating an explicit SR-MPLS policy. For more information, see [Configure TE Link Affinities, on page 15](#).

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Traffic Engineering > SR-MPLS** tab.

Step 2 Click **Create > PCE Init** .

Note If you would like to provision a PCC initiated policy using Cisco Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) via the Crosswork UI, see [Create SR-TE Policies \(PCC Initiated\), on page 18](#).

Step 3 Under **Policy details**, enter or select the required SR-MPLS policy values. Hover the mouse pointer over the  to view a description of the field.

Tip If you have set up device groups, you can select the device group from the **Device Groups** drop-down list. Then navigate and zoom in on the topology map to click the device for headend or endpoint selection.

Step 4 Under **Policy path**, click **Explicit path** and enter a path name.

Step 5 Add segments that will be part of the SR-MPLS policy path.


Step 6 Click **Preview** and confirm that the policy you created matched your intent.

Step 7 If you want to commit the policy path, click **Provision** to activate the policy on the network or exit to abort the configuration process.

Step 8 Validate the SR-MPLS policy creation:

a. Confirm that the new SR-MPLS policy appears in the **Traffic engineering** table. You can also click the check box next to the policy to see it highlighted in the map.

Note The newly provisioned SR-TE policy may take some time, depending on the network size and performance, to appear in the table. The **Traffic engineering** table is refreshed every 30 seconds.

b. View and confirm the new SR-MPLS policy details. From the **Traffic engineering** table, click the  and select **View details**.

Note On a setup with high node, policy, or interface counts, a timeout may occur during policy deployment. To configure timeout options, see [Configure TE Timeout Settings](#).

Create Dynamic SR-MPLS Policies Based on Optimization Intent

This task creates an SR-MPLS policy with a dynamic path. SR-PCE computes a path for the policy based on metrics and path constraints (affinities or disjointness) defined by the user. A user can select from three available metrics to minimize in-path computation: IGP, TE, or latency. The SR-PCE will automatically re-optimize the path as necessary based on topology changes. If a link or interface fails, the network will find an alternate path that meets all the criteria specified in the policy and raise an alarm. If no path is found, an alarm is raised, and the packets are dropped.




Tip For visualization purposes, you can optionally collect affinity information from your devices and then map them in Cisco Crosswork before creating a dynamic SR-MPLS policy. For more information, see [Configure TE Link Affinities, on page 15](#) or [Configure Flexible Algorithm Affinities](#).

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Traffic Engineering > SR-MPLS** tab.

Step 2 Click **Create > PCE Init**.

Note If you would like to provision a PCC initiated policy using Cisco Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) via the Crosswork UI, see [Create SR-TE Policies \(PCC Initiated\), on page 18](#).

Step 3 Under **Policy details**, enter or select the required SR-MPLS policy values. Hover the mouse pointer over  to view a description of each field.

Tip If you have set up device groups, you can select the device group from the **Device Groups** drop-down menu. Then navigate and zoom in on the topology map to click the device for headend or endpoint selection.

Step 4 Under **Policy path**, click **Dynamic path** and enter a path name.

Step 5 Under **Optimization objective**, select the metric you want to minimize.

Step 6 Define any applicable constraints and disjointness.

Note

- Affinity constraints and disjointness cannot be configured on the same SR-MPLS policy. Also, there cannot be more than two SR-MPLS policies in the same disjoint group or subgroup. The configuration will not be allowed during Preview.
- If there are existing SR-MPLS policies belonging to a disjoint group that you define here, all SR-MPLS policies that belong to that same disjoint group are shown during Preview.

Step 7 Under **Segments**, select whether or not protected segments should be used when available.

Step 8 If applicable, enter a SID constraint in the **SID Algorithm** field. Cisco Crosswork will try to find a path with this SID. If a path with the SID constraint cannot be found, the provisioned policy will remain operationally down until the conditions are met.

- Note**
- Flexible Algorithm: The values correspond to the Flexible Algorithm that are defined on the device and the 128-255 range is enforced by Cisco IOS XR.
 - Algorithm 0: This is a Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm based on link metric. This shortest path algorithm is computed by the Interior gateway protocol (IGP).
 - Algorithm 1: This is a Strict Shortest Path First (SSPF) algorithm based on link metric. The algorithm 1 is identical to algorithm 0 but requires that all nodes along the path honor the SPF routing decision. Local policy does not alter the forwarding decision. For example, a packet is not forwarded through locally engineered path.

Step 9 Click **Preview**. The path is highlighted on the map.

Step 10 If you want to commit the policy path, click **Provision**.

Step 11 Validate the SR-MPLS policy creation:

- a. Confirm that the new SR-MPLS policy appears in the SR Policy table. You can also click the check box next to the policy to see it highlighted in the map.

Note The newly provisioned SR-MPLS policy may take some time, depending on the network size and performance, to appear in the **Traffic engineering** table. The table is refreshed every 30 seconds.

- b. View and confirm the new SR-MPLS policy details. From the **Traffic engineering** table, click  and select **View details**.

Note On a scaled setup with high node, policy, or interface counts, a timeout may occur during policy deployment. To configure timeout options, see [Configure TE Timeout Settings](#).

Create SR-TE Policies (PCC Initiated)


This task creates explicit or dynamic SR-MPLS or SRv6 policies using Cisco Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) via the Crosswork UI.

Before you begin

If you want to create explicit PCC initiated SR-MPLS or SRv6 policies, you must create a Segment IDs list (**Services & Traffic Engineering > Provisioning (NSO) > SR-TE > SID-List**). An explicit (fixed) path consists of a list of prefix or adjacency Segment IDs, each representing a node or link along on the path.

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Provisioning (NSO)**.




Step 2 From SR-TE > Policy, click . Crosswork displays the **Create SR-TE > Policy** window.

Note You may also click  to import an existing SR-TE policy.

Step 3 Enter the policy constraints and required values.

You must populate the following options:

Table 1: SR-TE Policy Configuration

Expand this:	To specify this:
name	Enter a name for this SR-TE policy.
head-end	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can click  to select a node or manually enter the node name.
tail-end	Manually enter the node name.
color	Enter a color. For example: 200.
path	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Click  and enter a preference value. For example: 123 Select one of the following and toggle switch to enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explicit-path—Click  to add previously configured SID lists. dynamic-path—Select the metric you want to minimize and define any applicable constraints and disjointness.
srv6	If you are creating an SRv6 policy, toggle Enable srv6 .

Step 4 When you are finished, click **Dry Run** to validate your changes and save them. Crosswork will display your changes in a pop-up window.


If you want to configure a service that has requirements that do not match those we describe in this example, contact Cisco Customer Experience.

Step 5 When you are ready to activate the policy, click **Commit Changes**.

Modify SR-MPLS Policies

To view, modify, or delete an SR-MPLS policy, do the following:

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Services & Traffic Engineering > Traffic Engineering > SR-MPLS** tab.

Step 2 From the **Traffic engineering** table, locate the SR-MPLS policy you are interested in and click .

Step 3 Choose **View details** or **Edit/Delete**.

- Note**
- You can only modify or delete SR-MPLS policies that have been created with the UI.
 - After updating the SR-MPLS policy details, you can preview the changes on the map before saving it.

