About SR-PCE

The path computation element protocol (PCEP) describes a set of procedures by which a path computation client (PCC) can report and delegate control of head-end label switched paths (LSPs) sourced from the PCC to a PCE peer. The PCE can request the PCC to update and modify parameters of LSPs it controls. The stateful model also enables a PCC to allow the PCE to initiate computations allowing the PCE to perform network-wide orchestration.

SR-PCE learns topology information by way of IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) or through BGP Link-State (BGP-LS).

SR-PCE is capable of computing paths using the following methods:

- TE metric—SR-PCE uses the TE metric in its path calculations to optimize cumulative TE metric.

- IGP metric—SR-PCE uses the IGP metric in its path calculations to optimize reachability.

- LSP Disjointness—SR-PCE uses the path computation algorithms to compute a pair of disjoint LSPs. The disjoint paths can originate from the same head-end or different head-ends. Disjoint level refers to the type of resources that should not be shared by the two computed paths. SR-PCE supports the following disjoint path computations:

    - Link – Specifies that links are not shared on the computed paths.

    - Node – Specifies that nodes are not shared on the computed paths.

    - SRLG – Specifies that links with the same SRLG value are not shared on the computed paths.

    - SRLG-node – Specifies that SRLG and nodes are not shared on the computed paths.

  When the first request is received with a given disjoint-group ID, the first LSP is computed, encoding the shortest path from the first source to the first destination. When the second LSP request is received with the same disjoint-group ID, information received in both requests is used to compute two disjoint paths: one path from the first source to the first destination, and another path from the second source to the second destination. Both paths are computed at the same time.

Configure SR-PCE

This task explains how to configure SR-PCE.

Before you begin

The Cisco IOS XRv 9000 is the recommended platform to act as the SR-PCE.

Procedure

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters mode.
Step 2	**pce** **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# **pce**	Enables PCE and enters PCE configuration mode.
Step 3	**address ipv4** *address* **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# **address ipv4 192.168.0.1**	Configures a PCE IPv4 address.
Step 4	**state-sync ipv4** *address* **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# **state-sync ipv4 192.168.0.3**	Configures the remote peer for state synchronization.
Step 5	**tcp-buffer size** *size* **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# **tcp-buffer size 1024000**	Configures the transmit and receive TCP buffer size for each PCEP session, in bytes. The default buffer size is 256000. The valid range is from 204800 to 1024000.
Step 6	**password** {**clear** | **encrypted**} *password* **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# **password encrypted pwd1**	Enables TCP MD5 authentication for all PCEP peers. Any TCP segment coming from the PCC that does not contain a MAC matching the configured password will be rejected. Specify if the password is encrypted or clear text.
Step 7	**segment-routing** {**strict-sid-only** | **te-latency**} **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)#	Configures the segment routing algorithm to use strict SID or TE latency. **Note** This setting is global and applies to all LSPs that request a path from this controller.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`segment-routing strict-sid-only`	
Step 8	**timers** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)#` **timers**	Enters timer configuration mode.

Step 9	**keepalive** *time*
	
	Example:
	
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-timers)#`
	`keepalive 60`
		Configures the timer value for locally generated keep-alive messages. The default time is 30 seconds.

Step 10	**minimum-peer-keepalive** *time*
	
	Example:
	
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-timers)#`
	`minimum-peer-keepalive 30`
		Configures the minimum acceptable keep-alive timer that the remote peer may propose in the PCEP OPEN message during session establishment. The default time is 20 seconds.

Step 11	**reoptimization** *time*
	
	Example:
	
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-timers)#`
	`reoptimization 600`
		Configures the re-optimization timer. The default timer is 1800 seconds.

Step 12	**exit**
	
	Example:
	
	`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-timers)#`
	`exit`
		Exits timer configuration mode and returns to PCE configuration mode.

Configure the Disjoint Policy (Optional)

This task explains how to configure the SR-PCE to compute disjointness for a pair of LSPs signaled by PCCs that do not include the PCEP association group-ID object in their PCEP request. This can be beneficial for deployments where PCCs do not support this PCEP object or when the network operator prefers to manage the LSP disjoint configuration centrally.

Procedure

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 1	**disjoint-path** **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce)# **disjoint-path**	Enters disjoint configuration mode.
Step 2	**group-id** *value* **type** {**link** | **node** | **srlg** | **srlg-node**} [**sub-id** *value*] **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# **group-id 1 type node sub-id 1**	Configures the disjoint group ID and defines the preferred level of disjointness (the type of resources that should not be shared by the two paths): • **link**—Specifies that links are not shared on the computed paths. • **node**—Specifies that nodes are not shared on the computed paths. • **srlg**—Specifies that links with the same SRLG value are not shared on the computed paths. • **srlg-node**—Specifies that SRLG and nodes are not shared on the computed paths. If a pair of paths that meet the requested disjointness level cannot be found, then the paths will automatically fallback to a lower level: • If the requested disjointness level is SRLG or node, then link-disjoint paths will be computed. • If the requested disjointness level was link, or if the first fallback from SRLG or node disjointness failed, then the lists of segments encoding two shortest paths, without any disjointness constraint, will be computed.
Step 3	**strict** **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# **strict**	(Optional) Prevents the automatic fallback behavior of the preferred level of disjointness. If a pair of paths that meet the requested disjointness level cannot be found, the disjoint calculation terminates and no new path is provided. The existing path is not modified.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**lsp** {**1** | **2**} **pcc ipv4** *address* **lsp-name** *lsp_name* [**shortest-path**] **Example:** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# **lsp 1 pcc ipv4 192.168.0.1 lsp-name rtrA_t1 shortest-path** RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-pce-disjoint)# **lsp 2 pcc ipv4 192.168.0.5 lsp-name rtrE_t2**	Adds LSPs to the disjoint group. The **shortest-path** keyword forces one of the disjoint paths to follow the shortest path from the source to the destination. This option can only be applied to the the first LSP specified.