

# Minimalist Approaches to Traffic Engineering using SR

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Core Routing Network Engineer

ESnet

One of the Friendly NANOG Spokesmodels

NANOG Lightning

Talks

San Francisco, CA

Feb 2026

A photograph of three people smiling at the camera. On the left is a man with a beard and a yellow lanyard. In the center is a woman with curly red hair. On the right is another woman with dark hair. They are all wearing yellow lanyards with the NANOG 95 logo. The background is a blurred indoor event space.

# Welcome to NANOG 95

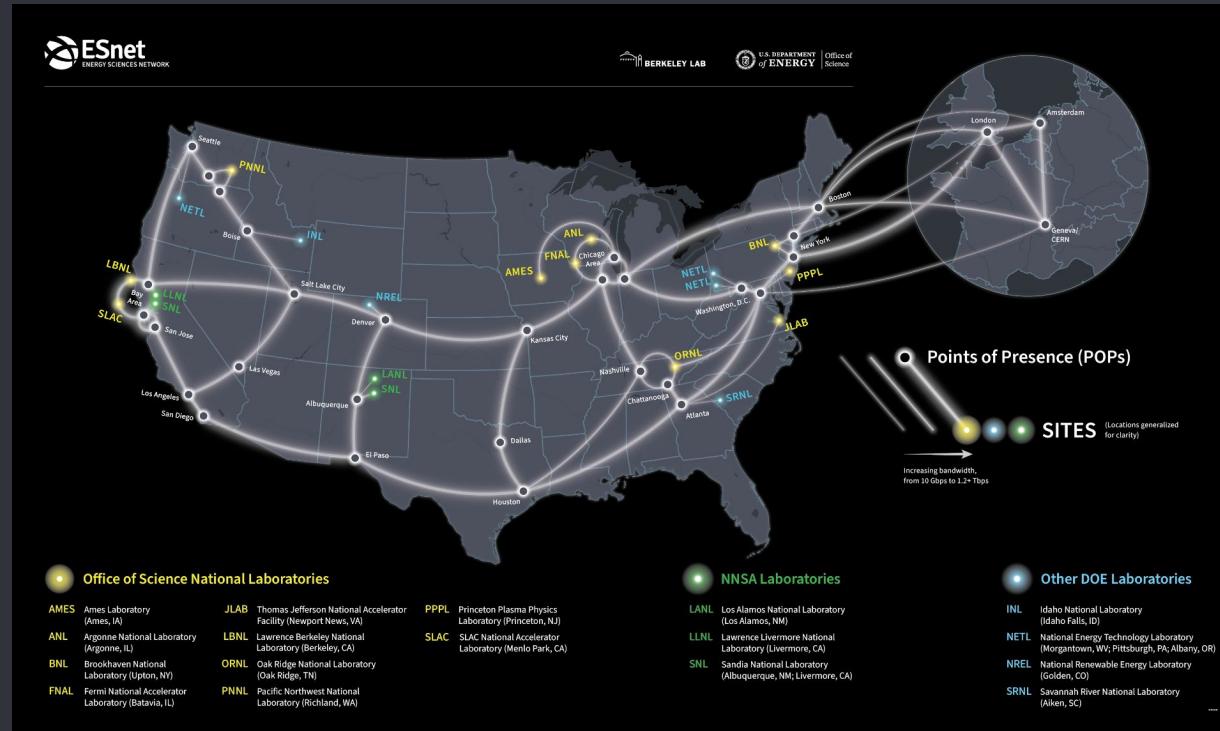
Arlington, TX

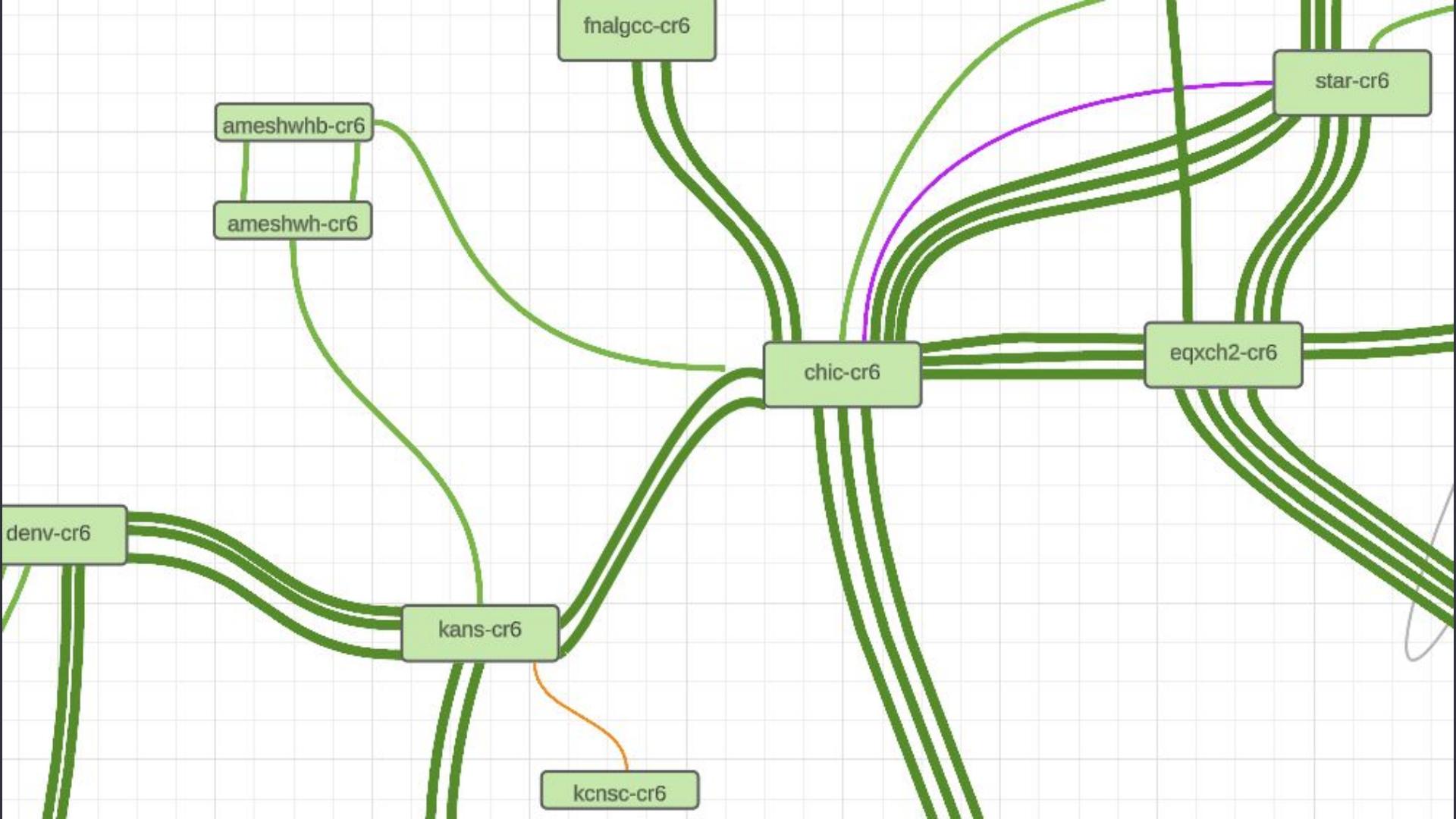
27 - 29 October 2025



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**FNAL** Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Batavia, IL)

**JLAB** Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (Newport News, VA)  
**LBNL** Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, CA)  
**ORNL** Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, TN)  
**PNNL** Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Richland, WA)

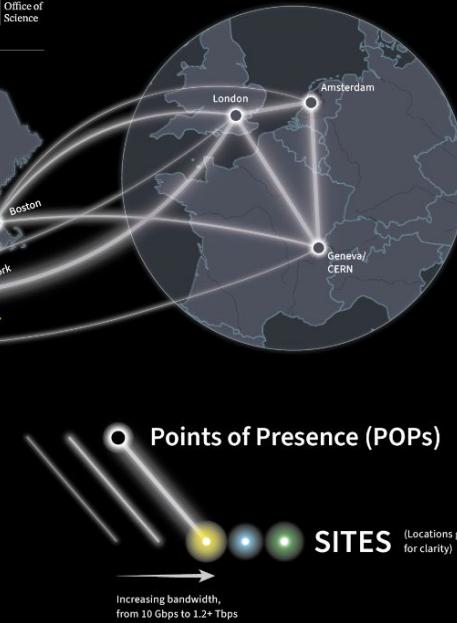
**PPPL** Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (Princeton, NJ)  
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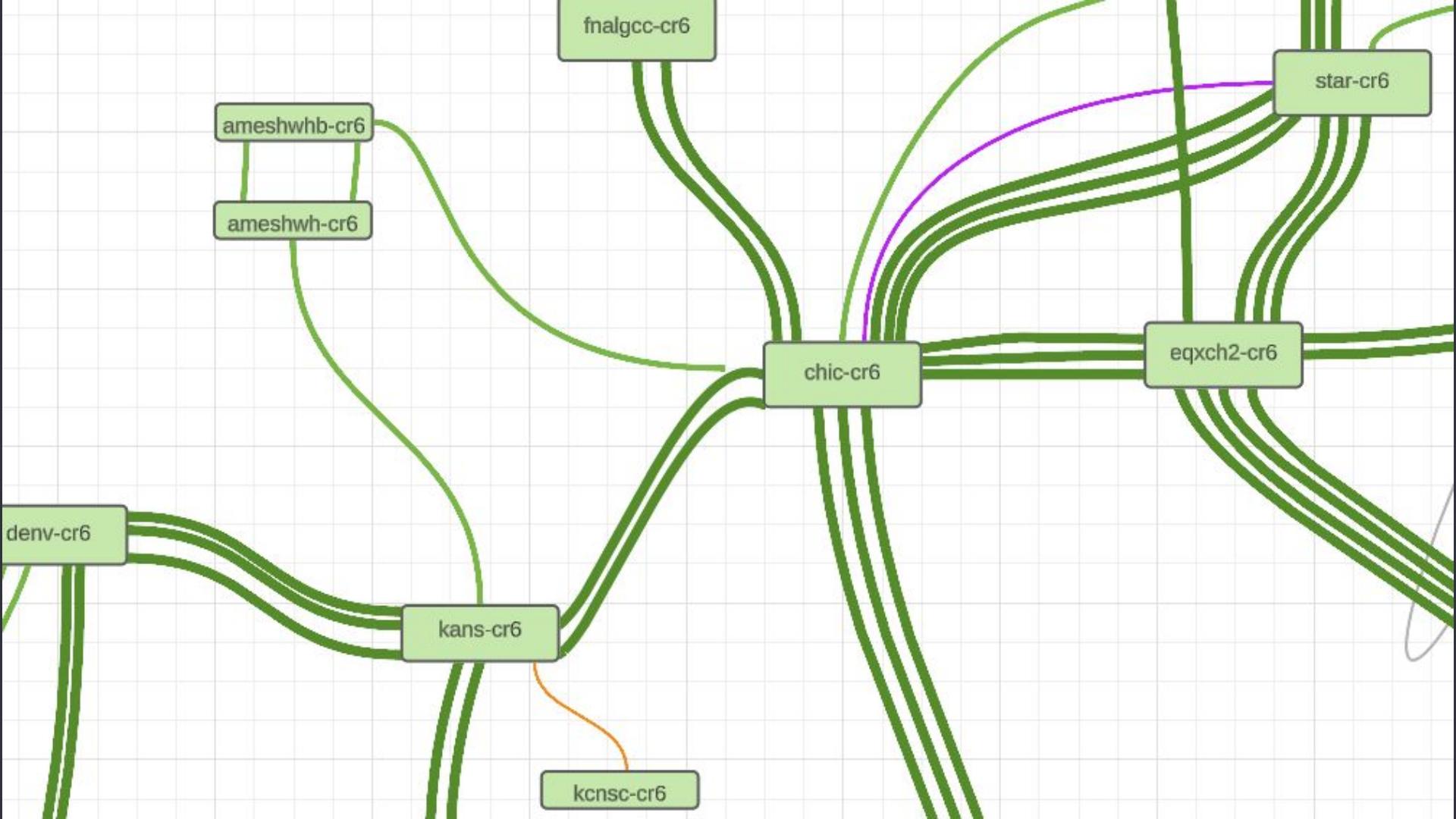
**NNSA Laboratories**

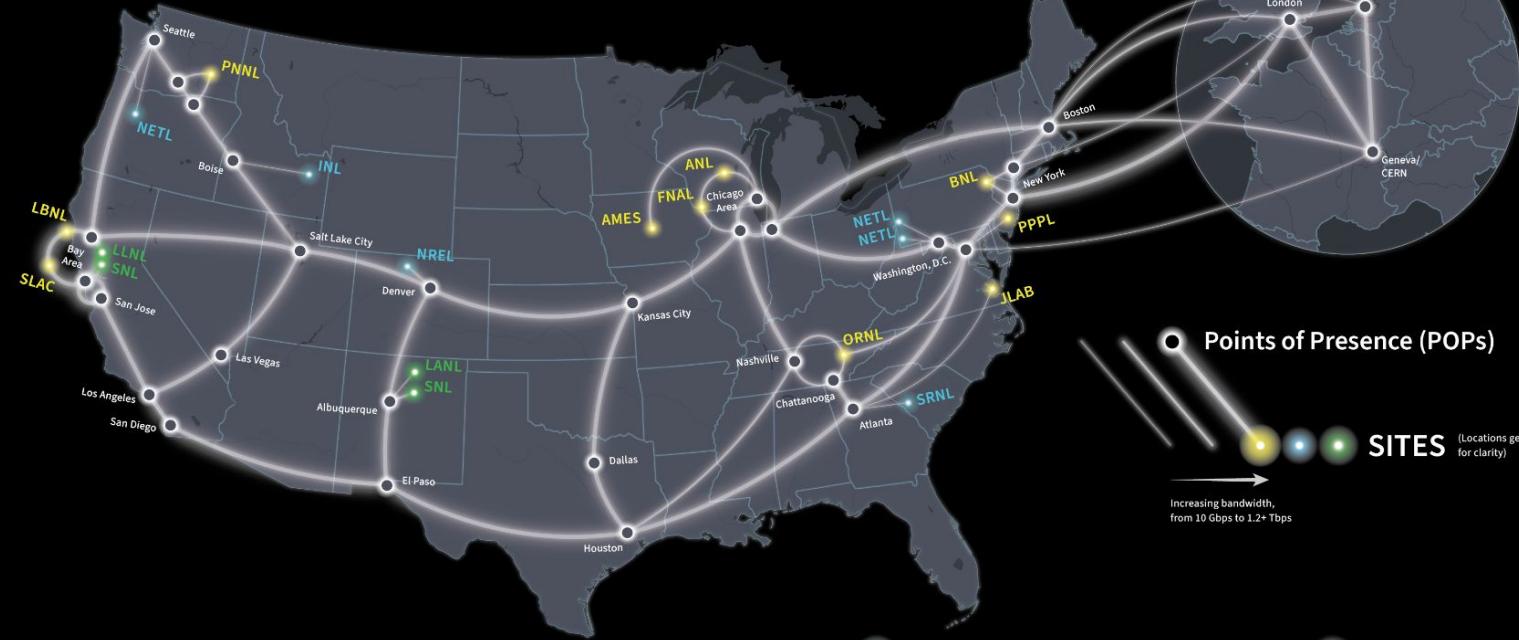
**LANL** Los Alamos National Laboratory (Los Alamos, NM)  
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**NREL** National Renewable Energy Laboratory (Golden, CO)  
**SRNL** Savannah River National Laboratory (Aiken, SC)







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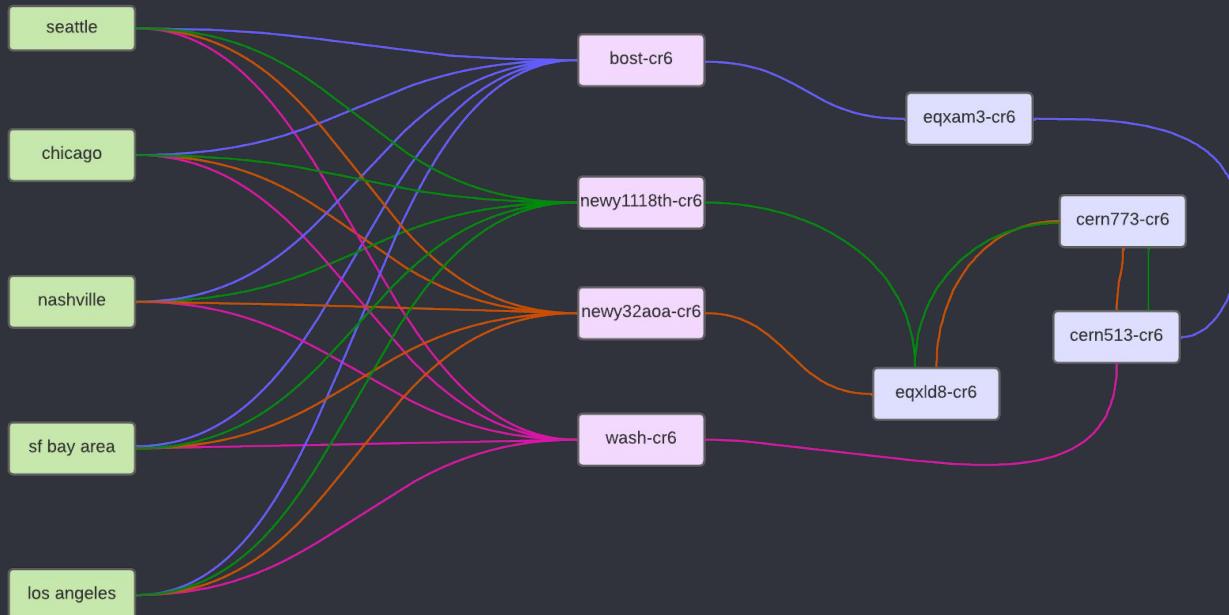
**NETL** National Energy Technology Laboratory  
(Morgantown, WV; Pittsburgh, PA; Albany, OR)

**NREL** National Renewable Energy Laboratory  
(Golden, CO)

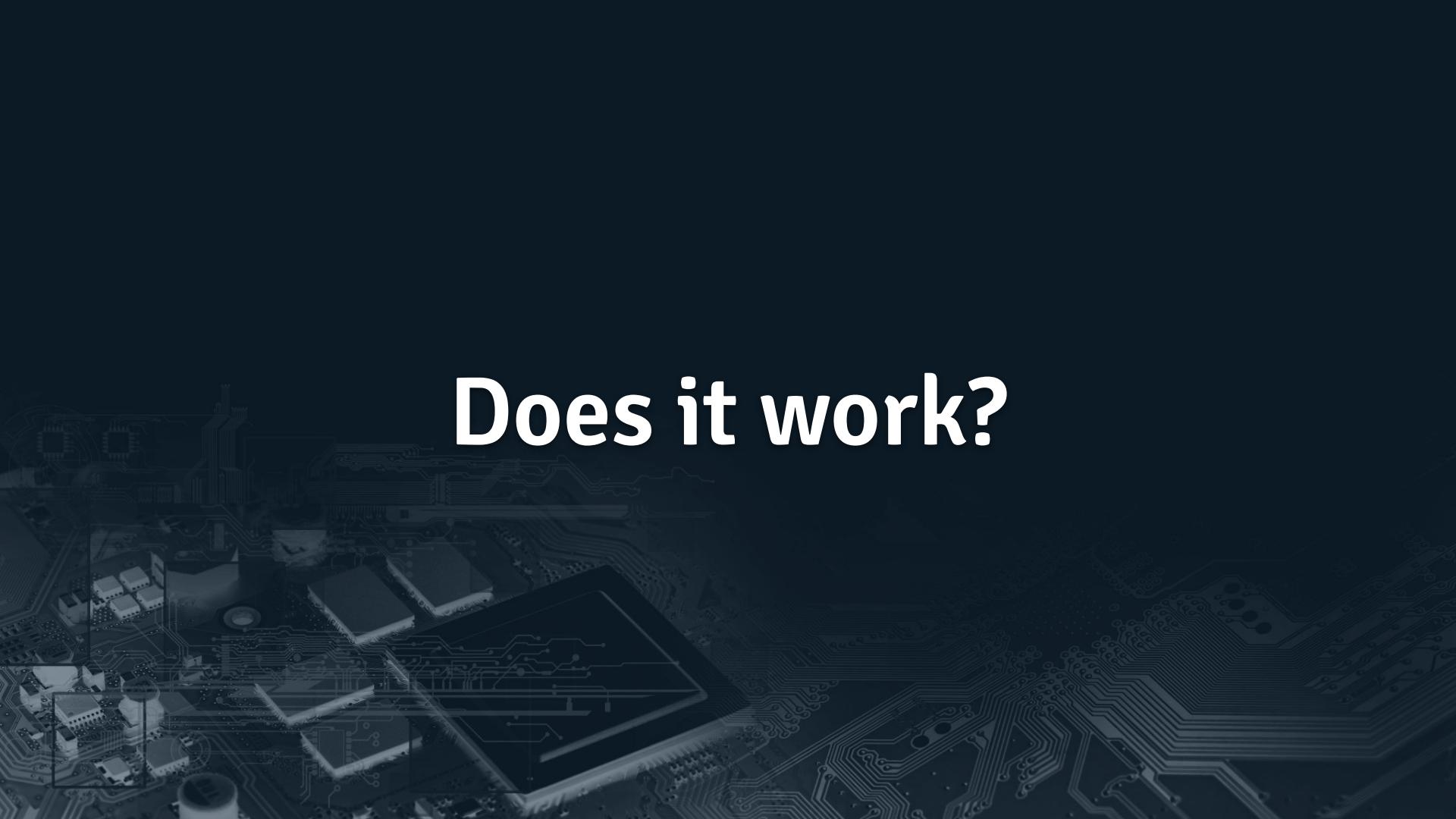
**SRNL** Savannah River National Laboratory  
(Aiken, SC)

...

# How does it work?

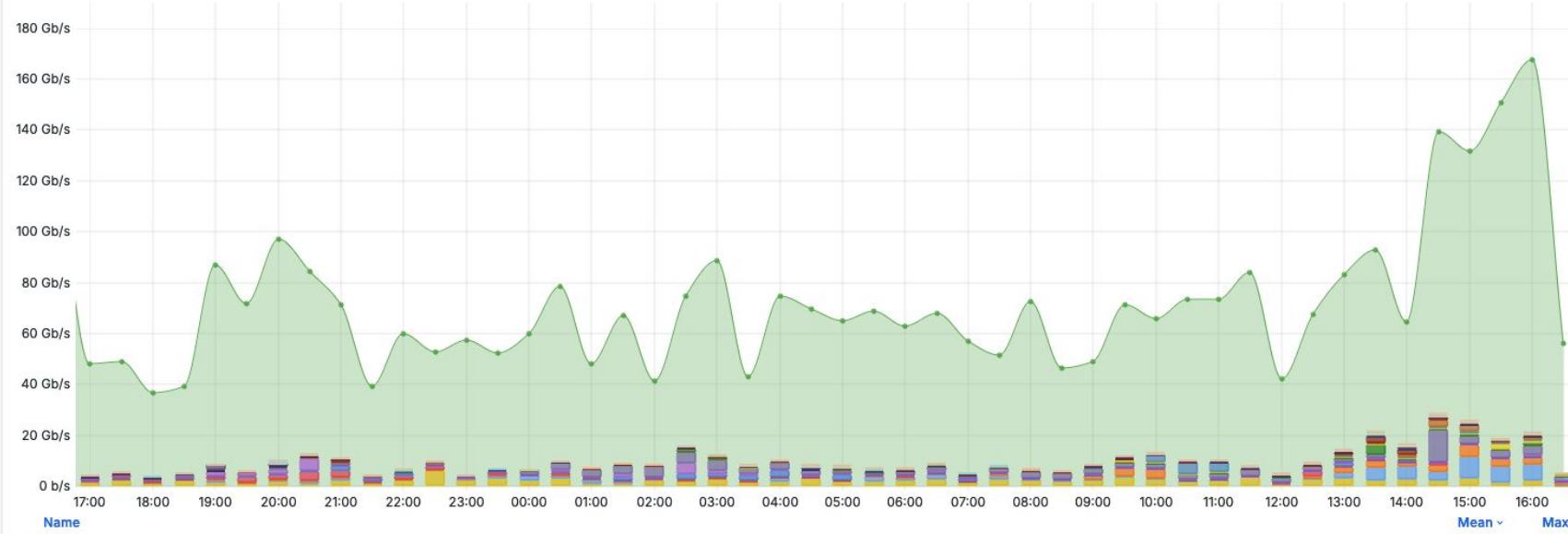


... And many more routers, where  
LHCONE sites connect



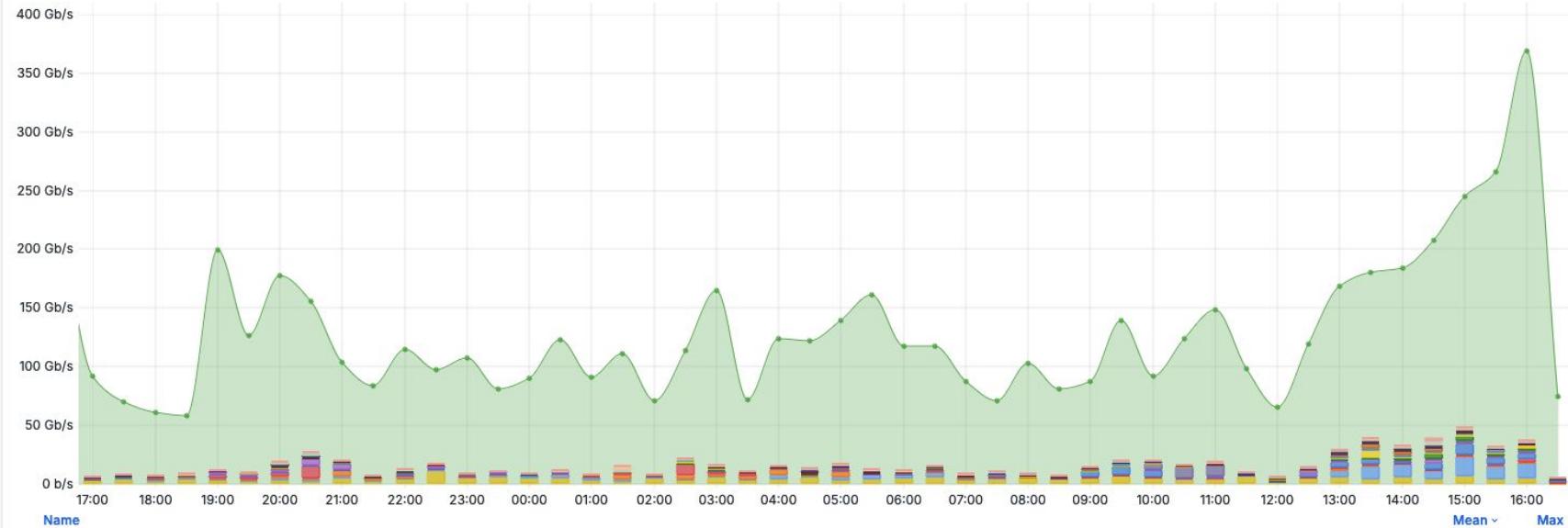
# Does it work?

bost-cr6 1/1/c25/1



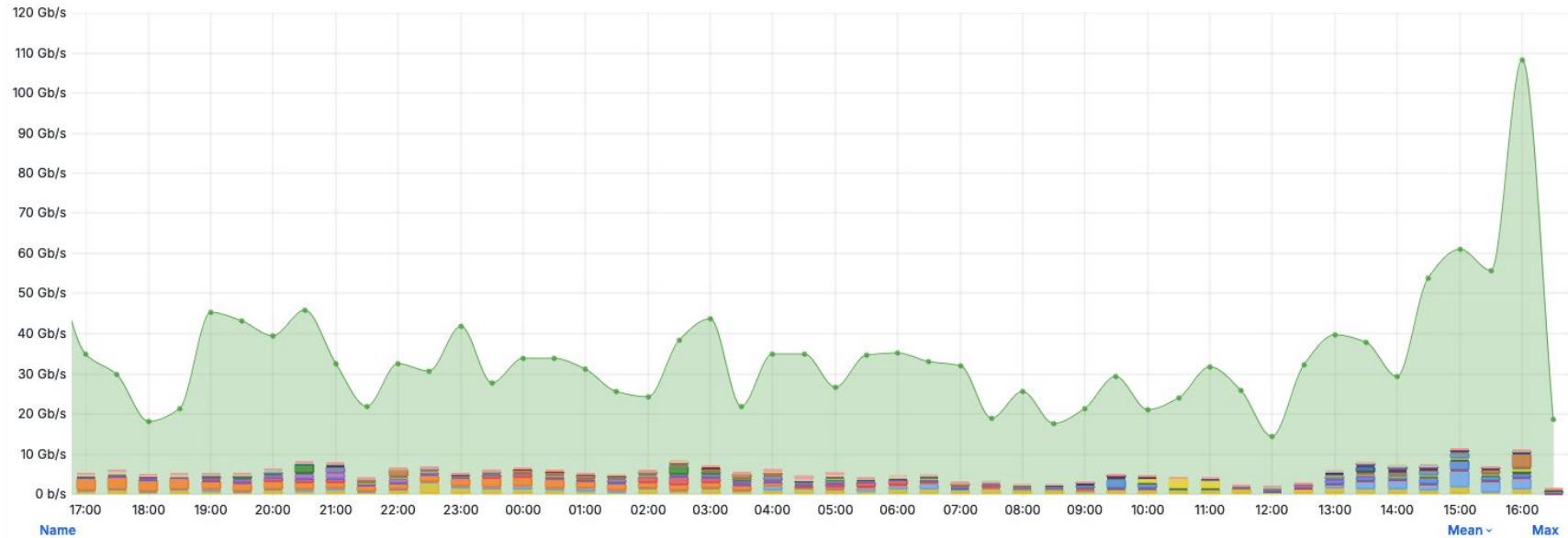
bost-cr6::1/1/c25/1	71.9 Gb/s	168 Gb/s
513:CERN to 7212:VANDERBILT	2.05 Gb/s	5.74 Gb/s
0:AS0 to 0:AS0	2.01 Gb/s	12.3 Gb/s
513:CERN to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	1.35 Gb/s	8.46 Gb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 43:BNL-AS	670 Mb/s	4.58 Gb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	536 Mb/s	3.34 Gb/s
786:JANET to 18515:UTARLINGTON	519 Mb/s	2.38 Gb/s
786:JANET to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	507 Mb/s	4.78 Gb/s
137:ASGARR to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	332 Mb/s	3.79 Gb/s
58069:KIT-GridKa to 3152:FNAL-AS	322 Mb/s	4.81 Gb/s

bost-cr6 2/1/c25/1



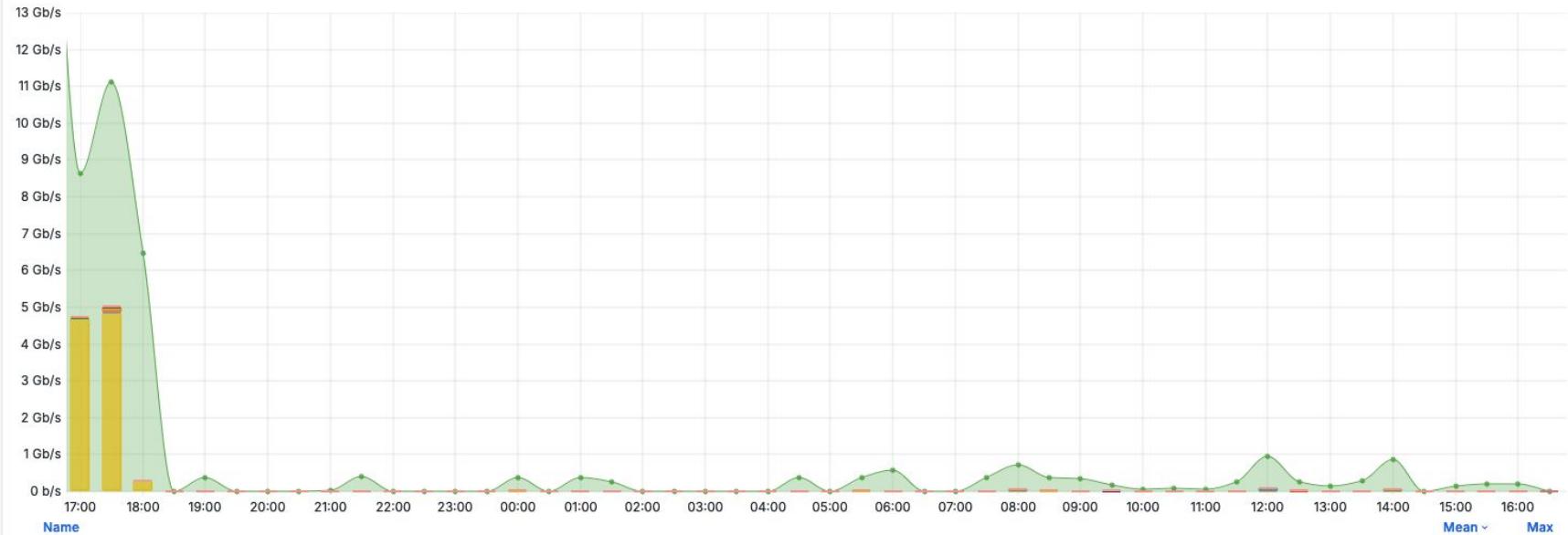
Name	Mean	Max
bost-cr6::2/1/c25/1	128 Gb/s	369 Gb/s
513:CERN to 7212:VANDERBILT	4.10 Gb/s	10.6 Gb/s
513:CERN to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	2.79 Gb/s	17.6 Gb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 43:BNL-AS	1.36 Gb/s	9.70 Gb/s
786:JANET to 18515:UTARLINGTON	1.07 Gb/s	5.13 Gb/s
786:JANET to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	1.06 Gb/s	10.6 Gb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	1.05 Gb/s	6.22 Gb/s
58069:KIT-GridKa to 3152:FNAL-AS	697 Mb/s	10.3 Gb/s
137:ASGARR to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	604 Mb/s	6.41 Gb/s
58069:KIT-GridKa to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	519 Mb/s	4.64 Gb/s

bost-cr6 2/1/c6/1



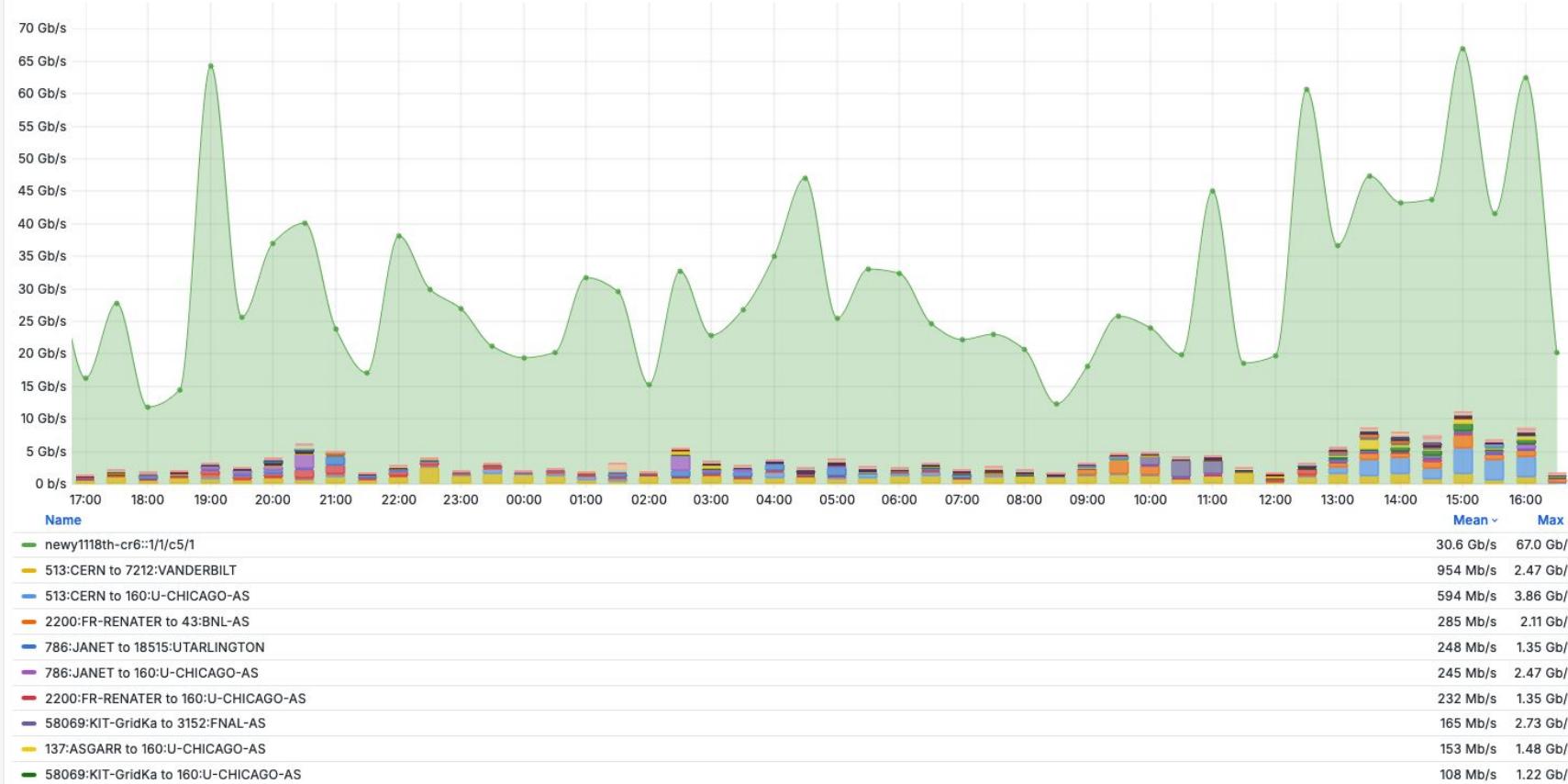
Name	Mean	Max
bost-cr6::2/1/c6/1	34.2 Gb/s	108 Gb/s
1754:DESY-HAMBURG to 7896:NU-AS	1.01 Gb/s	3.12 Gb/s
513:CERN to 7212:VANDERBILT	899 Mb/s	2.62 Gb/s
513:CERN to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	602 Mb/s	4.13 Gb/s
0:AS0 to 0:AS0	490 Mb/s	3.42 Gb/s
1754:DESY-HAMBURG to 3/MIT-GATEWAYS	400 Mb/s	2.05 Gb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 43:BNL-AS	297 Mb/s	2.34 Gb/s
786:JANET to 18515:UTARLINGTON	250 Mb/s	1.65 Gb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	233 Mb/s	1.23 Gb/s
786:JANET to 160:U-CHICAGO-AS	228 Mb/s	2.46 Gb/s

newy32aoa-cr6 eqxam3-bb-a

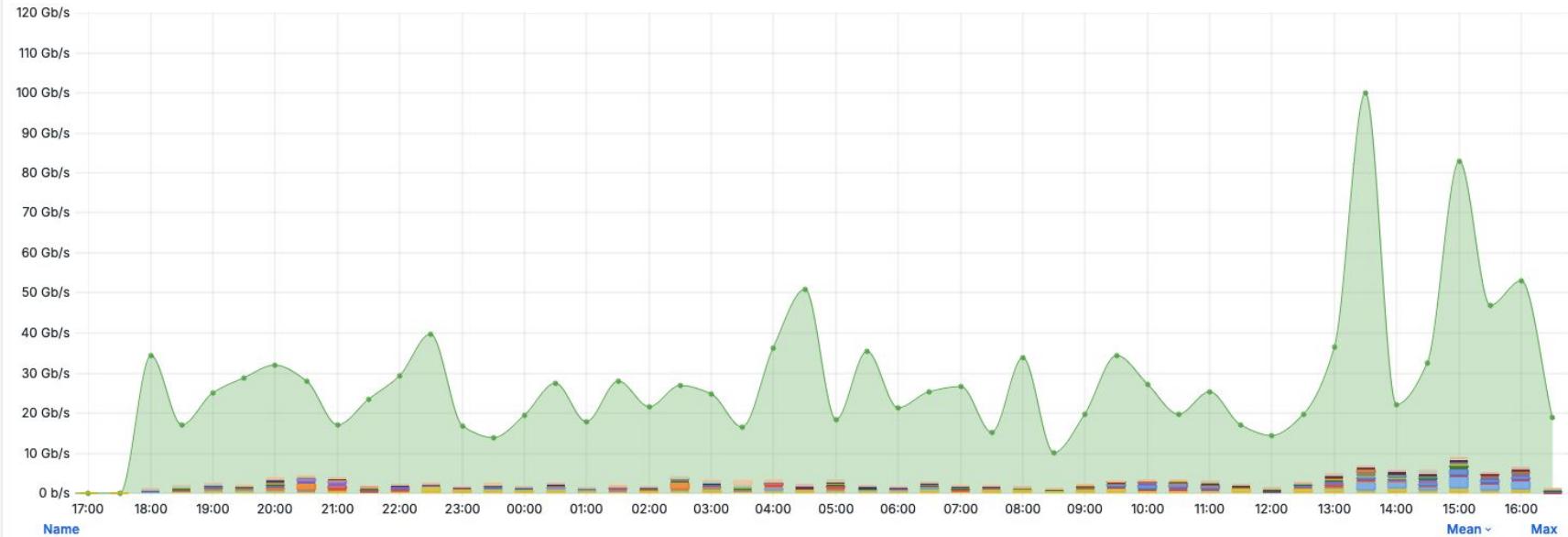


Name	Mean	Max
newy32aoa-cr6::eqxam3-bb-a	1.11 Gb/s	19.6 Gb/s
513:CERN to 5723:JHU	220 Mb/s	4.82 Gb/s
207592:GOENET to 43:BNL-AS	8.13 Mb/s	84.6 Mb/s
291:ESNET-EAST to 291:ESNET-EAST	6.79 Mb/s	193 Mb/s
513:CERN to 2715:AS2715	1.79 Mb/s	36.4 Mb/s
291:ESNET-EAST to 10508:UARK-FAYETTEVILLE	995 kb/s	11.2 Mb/s
65292:ESNET to 65291:ESNET	730 kb/s	1.74 Mb/s
2603:NORDUNET to 3671:SLAC	659 kb/s	21.8 Mb/s
293:ESNET to 65291:ESNET	424 kb/s	939 kb/s
2200:FR-RENATER to 43:BNL-AS	189 kb/s	9.25 Mb/s

newy1118th-cr6 1/1/c5/1



wash-cr6 1/1/c5/1



A1

Vanderbilt --&gt; CERN path

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Vanderbilt --> CERN path	avg traffic (gb/s)	weight	traffic %age	weight %age
2	1 - AM3 -- BOST	0.899	4	8.394808105	8.510638298
3	2 - LD8 -- NEWY1118th	0.954	4	8.908394808	8.510638298
4	3 - LD8 -- BOST	4.1	18	38.28555421	38.29787234
5	4 - CERN -- WASH	0.656	3	6.125688673	6.382978723
6	5 - LD8 -- NEWY32AOA	2.05	9	19.1427771	19.14893617
7	6 - CERN -- BOST	2.05	9	19.1427771	19.14893617
8					
9	Totals	10.709	47	100	100
10					

```
nash-ps:~> traceroute perfsonar-bw.cern.ch
traceroute to perfsonar-bw.cern.ch (128.142.208.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 nashcr6-nash-ps-tp.es.net (198.125.56.28)  0.218 ms  0.230 ms  0.220 ms
 2 chat-cr6--atla-bb-b.igp.es.net (134.55.57.231)  109.186 ms chic-cr6--eqxch2-bb-c.igp.es.net (134.55.5
6.121)  130.659 ms chat-cr6--atla-bb-b.igp.es.net (134.55.57.231)  116.266 ms
 3 atla-cr6--wash-bb-h.igp.es.net (134.55.56.90)  112.928 ms  108.929 ms eqxch2-cr6--bost-bb-b.igp.es.ne
t (134.55.58.27)  121.097 ms
 4 bost-cr6--eqxam3-bb-a.igp.es.net (134.55.57.69)  113.804 ms  113.801 ms wash-cr6--newy32aoa-bb-f.igp.
es.net (134.55.56.215)  116.283 ms
 5 newy32aoa-cr6--eqxld8-bb-b.igp.es.net (134.55.56.246)  109.188 ms eqxam3-cr6--cern513-bb-d.igp.es.net
(134.55.57.118)  114.602 ms newy32aoa-cr6--eqxld8-bb-b.igp.es.net (134.55.56.246)  109.164 ms
 6 eqxld8-cr6--cern773-bb-c.igp.es.net (134.55.56.178)  125.305 ms  125.287 ms  125.279 ms
 7 cixp-esnet-cern513cr6.cern.ch (192.65.184.214)  132.339 ms cixp-esnet-cern773cr6.cern.ch (192.65.184.
194)  130.702 ms  130.701 ms
 8 e773-e-rjup1-2-te5.cern.ch (192.65.184.193)  108.542 ms cixp-esnet-cern513cr6.cern.ch (192.65.184.214
)  130.613 ms e513-e-rjuxm-v10-pe4.cern.ch (192.65.184.81)  115.267 ms
 9 e513-e-rjup1-1-ne0.cern.ch (192.65.184.189)  115.948 ms e513-e-rjup1-1-te22.cern.ch (192.65.184.213)
113.806 ms g513-e-rjuxm-10-fi1.cern.ch (192.65.196.149)  125.001 ms
10 e513-e-rjuxm-v10-pe4.cern.ch (192.65.184.81)  109.807 ms g513-e-fpa78-1-fe1.cern.ch (192.65.184.61)
121.317 ms e513-e-rjuxm-v10-pe4.cern.ch (192.65.184.81)  109.817 ms
11 g513-e-fpa78-1-fe1.cern.ch (192.65.184.61)  113.916 ms b513-b-rjuxl-1-pg4.cern.ch (192.65.196.65)  11
8.507 ms l513-b-rjup1-3-ht3.cern.ch (192.65.196.226)  124.452 ms
12 l513-b-rjup1-3-ht3.cern.ch (192.65.196.226)  131.447 ms g513-e-rjuxm-10-fi1.cern.ch (192.65.196.149)
131.833 ms l513-b-rjup1-1-ht1.cern.ch (192.65.196.202)  115.631 ms
13 b513-b-rjuxl-1-pg4.cern.ch (192.65.196.65)  118.362 ms l513-b-rjuxl-2-ht2.cern.ch (192.65.196.210)  1
19.219 ms b513-b-rjuxl-1-pg4.cern.ch (192.65.196.65)  118.378 ms
14 l513-b-rjup1-3-ht3.cern.ch (192.65.196.226)  131.508 ms 185.249.56.70 (185.249.56.70)  119.893 ms psb
01-gva.cern.ch (128.142.208.132)  112.899 ms
```

# Other lessons learned

# What else did I learn?

- You can incorporate as many or as few components of SR and still do useful things. I.e. **you can run SR-TE without a controller.**
- SR fits really well in situations where TE is only needed in one part of the network.
- There's even an advantage to doing "SR-Shortest Path" even if you don't need TE!
- Moving to SR from traditional MPLS is dirt-simple (there can be gotchas, but if you can "turn it on" in your entire network, you can reap benefits quickly and easily).

# ...a few principles...

- TE is something like a band-aid, or more like stitches
  - These are very useful tools!
  - You don't need a body-cast if you only have a cut!
- TE can (should?) be used sparingly, where needed
- Shortest-path routing is your friend 90-99% of the time...
- Do you even need TE?
  - “Throwing bandwidth at the problem” *may still work*, in some circumstances
  - Having a good algorithm for setting IGP costs, and using automation (or using built-in algorithms) may also work

# ...a few principles...

In the early 2000, Thomas Telkamp was managing the worldwide GLOBAL CROSSING backbone from Amsterdam, the Netherlands. This was one of the first RSVP-TE deployment and likely the biggest at that time. I had the chance to work directly with him and learned the three following concepts through the experience.

1. the always-on RSVP-TE full-mesh model is way too complex because it creates continuous pain for no gain as, in most of the cases, the network is just fine routing along the IGP shortest-path. A tactical TE approach is more appealing. Remember the analogy of the raincoat. One should only need to wear the raincoat when it actually rains.
2. ECMP is key to IP. A traffic engineering approach for IP should natively support ECMP
3. for real networks, routing convergence has more impact on SLA than bandwidth optimization

- Filsfils, et al, *Segment Routing, Part I*

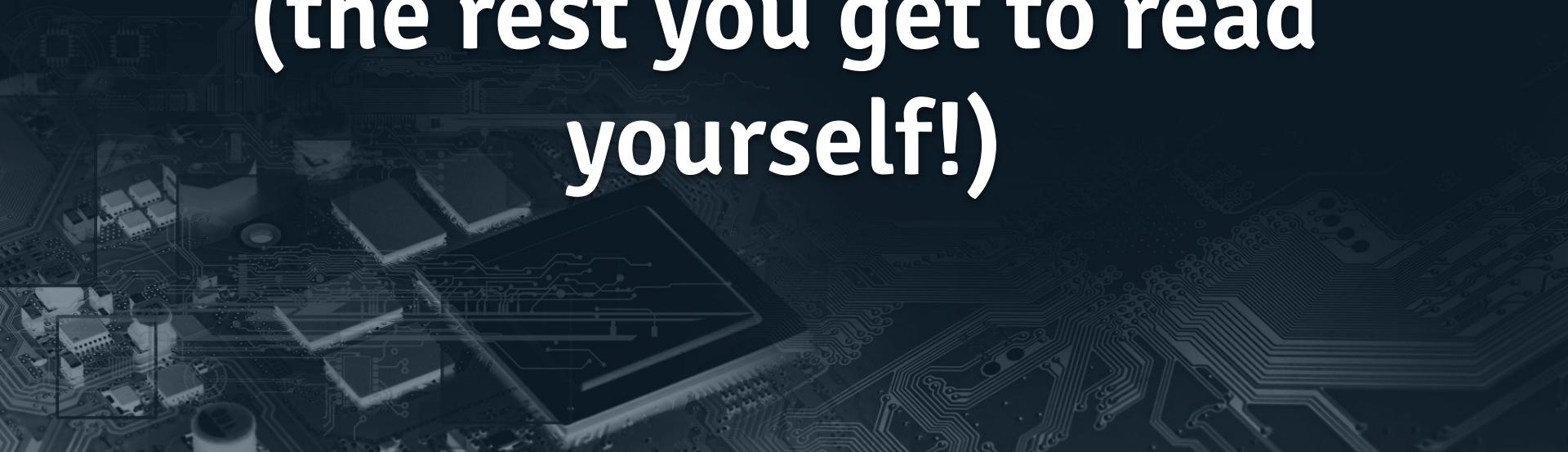
# ...a few principles...

- “...use IGP shortest path routing whenever possible and then deploy some SR-TE policies for traffic that needs to be forwarded via a different path.”
  - Dmytro Shypovalov, Eircom, APNIC Blog
- I’d like to create a new saying to go along with nonsensical ones like “cattle not pets” and “inside baseball” (I am a lifelong MLB fan, and I still don’t get “inside baseball,” BTW), and this *specifically refers to traffic engineering*: “**band-aids not body-casts.**”
- You’re welcome.

# ...a few principles...

- “traffic engineering” != “you have to use RSVP”
- if you need bandwidth guarantees, use QoS (ESnet has been doing this for 16+ years)
- “SR-TE” != “you have to use a controller and all of the SR bells & whistles”
- **“band-aids not body-casts.”**

**End of Spoken Presentation  
(the rest you get to read  
yourself!)**



# Resources

- (Refresher) SR tutorial (geared toward R&E but should be applicable):  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QW7\\_vq1MWOY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QW7_vq1MWOY)
- A much longer version of this presentation, which includes config! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwVlPlu9OE>