

# SEGMENT 2 EXAM STUDY GUIDE WORLD HISTORY Ebook

**segment 2 exam study guide world history** is an essential resource for students preparing to excel in their world history assessments. Whether you're taking a high school final, a standardized test, or an AP exam, understanding the key themes, periods, and events covered in the second segment of your curriculum can make a significant difference. This comprehensive study guide aims to break down the core concepts, highlight critical dates, and suggest effective study strategies to help you perform confidently on your exam.

## Understanding the Scope of Segment 2 in World History

Segment 2 of world history typically covers a broad period, often focusing on the early modern era through the 20th century. This section includes transformative events that shaped the modern world, such as revolutions, imperialism, world wars, and social movements. Familiarity with these themes enables students to analyze historical causes and effects critically.

## Key Themes and Topics Covered in Segment 2

A thorough review of the major themes helps organize your study efforts. These themes form the backbone of most exam questions and essay prompts.

### 1. The Age of Revolutions

This period includes pivotal revolutions that challenged existing political, social, and economic structures.

- **American Revolution (1775-1783):** The colonies' fight for independence from Britain, leading to the creation of the United States.
- **French Revolution (1789-1799):** Overthrow of monarchy, rise of republican ideals, and the Reign of Terror.
- **Latin American Revolutions (early 19th century):** Movements for independence from European powers inspired by Enlightenment ideals.
- **Haitian Revolution (1791-1804):** The first successful slave revolt resulting in the independence of Haiti.
- **Latin American independence movements:** Key figures like Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín.

## 2. Industrial Revolution and Its Impact

The Industrial Revolution transformed economies, societies, and environments worldwide.

- **Origins in Britain:** Factors such as access to coal, technological innovations, and agricultural improvements.
- **Technological advancements:** Spinning jenny, steam engine, and mechanized manufacturing.
- **Social changes:** Urbanization, rise of factory labor, and changes in class structures.
- **Global effects:** Spread of industrialization to Europe, North America, and eventually Asia.
- **Impacts on society:** Child labor, working conditions, and the rise of labor unions.

## 3. Imperialism and Colonialism

During this period, European powers expanded their influence across Asia, Africa, and the Pacific.

- **Motivations for imperialism:** Economic gain, strategic advantage, cultural superiority (Social Darwinism), and missionary work.
- **Major imperial powers:** Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Japan.
- **Key regions affected:** Africa (Scramble for Africa), India (British Raj), Southeast Asia, and China (Opium Wars).
- **Effects on colonized regions:** Disruption of local societies, economic exploitation, and resistance movements.

## 4. World Wars I and II

These conflicts fundamentally reshaped global politics and borders.

### World War I (1914-1918)

- **Causes:** Militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism.
- **Major battles:** Verdun, the Somme, Gallipoli.
- **Outcomes:** Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, fall of empires (Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian, German).

### World War II (1939-1945)

- **Causes:** Treaty of Versailles repercussions, rise of fascism and totalitarian regimes.

- Major events: Invasion of Poland, Pearl Harbor, D-Day, Holocaust.
- Outcomes: United Nations formation, Cold War onset, decolonization wave.

## Important Figures in Segment 2 World History

Knowing influential leaders and thinkers enhances your understanding of historical processes.

- **Revolutionaries:** George Washington, Simón Bolívar, Toussaint Louverture, Karl Marx.
- **Industrialists and Innovators:** James Watt, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison.
- **Imperial Leaders:** Cecil Rhodes, Queen Victoria, Kaiser Wilhelm II.
- **World War Leaders:** Woodrow Wilson, Adolf Hitler, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill.

## Study Strategies for Segment 2 World History Exam

Effective preparation involves organized study methods and resource utilization.

### 1. Create a Timeline of Major Events

Visual timelines help contextualize events chronologically and see cause-and-effect relationships.

### 2. Focus on Cause and Effect

Understand why events happened and their consequences to answer essay questions accurately.

### 3. Use Flashcards for Key Terms and Figures

Create flashcards for important dates, vocabulary, and personalities to reinforce memory.

### 4. Practice Past Exam Questions

Review previous tests to familiarize yourself with question formats and identify areas needing improvement.

### 5. Summarize Each Topic

Write summaries in your own words for each major theme, highlighting key points and connections.

### 6. Engage in Group Study

Discussing topics with peers can deepen understanding and expose you to different perspectives.

## Additional Resources for Effective Study

Supplement your learning with various tools and materials.

- **Textbooks and Class Notes:** Primary sources of information and class-specific details.
- **Online Platforms:** Khan Academy, CrashCourse World History, Quizlet.
- **Documentaries and Videos:** Visual aids can enhance comprehension of complex topics.
- **Study Guides and Review Books:** Focused summaries and practice questions.

## Conclusion: Mastering Segment 2 World History

Preparing for your world history exam requires a combination of understanding key themes, memorizing important facts, and practicing application through questions. By focusing on the major revolutions, the impact of the Industrial Revolution, the age of imperialism, and the world wars, you build a solid foundation that will serve you well on exam day. Remember to utilize diverse study strategies, stay organized, and continually test your knowledge. With dedication and strategic preparation, you'll be well-equipped to excel in your segment 2 world history exam and gain a deeper appreciation of how past events shape the world today.

### Segment 2 Exam Study Guide World History: An In-Depth Review and Analysis

Preparing for the world history segment of an exam can be a daunting task, especially given the vast scope of topics and the depth of knowledge required. The Segment 2 Exam Study Guide World History is designed to streamline this process by organizing key concepts, events, and themes into a comprehensive resource. In this review, we will analyze the strengths and weaknesses of this study guide, break down its core features, and offer insights into how it can best serve students aiming for success.

## Overview of the Study Guide

The Segment 2 Exam Study Guide World History is a structured resource aimed at helping students grasp essential historical concepts, timelines, and thematic connections. It typically covers periods from ancient civilizations through modern history, aligning with standard curriculum frameworks. Its primary goal is to provide clarity, reinforce understanding, and facilitate effective revision.

Features of the guide include chronological timelines, thematic summaries, key figures and events, and practice questions. The guide is often supplemented with visual aids such as maps and charts, which enhance comprehension of geographically and culturally complex topics.

## Content Coverage and Organization

## Chronological Coverage

The guide generally spans multiple eras, including:

- Ancient Civilizations (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, China)
- Classical Periods (Greece, Rome, Han Dynasty)
- Post-Classical Societies (Islamic Empire, Byzantine Empire, Medieval Europe)
- Early Modern Period (Renaissance, Reformation, Age of Exploration)
- Modern Era (Revolutions, Industrialization, World Wars, Contemporary history)

Pros:

- Well-structured timeline helps students understand the flow of historical events.
- Clear demarcation of periods facilitates targeted revision.

Cons:

- Sometimes condensed, leading to oversimplification of complex periods.
- May omit minor events that could be relevant for detailed exam questions.

## Thematic Approach

Apart from chronological organization, the guide emphasizes themes such as:

- Political revolutions and state formation
- Economic systems and trade networks
- Cultural and religious developments
- Technological innovations and their societal impacts

Features:

- Thematic summaries aid in understanding the broader implications of events.
- Facilitates comparative analysis across different regions and eras.

Limitations:

- Thematic sections may lack depth for advanced understanding.
- Overemphasis on themes can sometimes overshadow chronological context.

## Key Features and Tools

### Visual Aids

Maps, charts, and timelines are integral components.

Pros:

- Enhance spatial understanding of historical events.
- Visualize complex data like population movements or trade routes.

Cons:

- May be simplistic or outdated if not regularly updated.
- Overreliance on visuals could hinder textual comprehension.

### Practice Questions and Quizzes

Many versions include practice exams or quiz sections.

Pros:

- Simulate exam conditions, boosting confidence.
- Highlight areas requiring further review.

Cons:

- Questions may not always reflect the latest exam formats.
- Limited explanations for answers can reduce learning opportunities.

### Summaries and Key Terms

Concise summaries and glossaries help reinforce terminology.

**Pros:**

- Reinforces vocabulary essential for exam essays and multiple-choice questions.
- Quick reference during last-minute revision.

**Cons:**

- Summaries might oversimplify complex topics.
- Glossaries may lack context for better understanding.

## **Effectiveness for Exam Preparation**

The Segment 2 Exam Study Guide World History is particularly effective for:

- Building a solid foundational understanding of key events and concepts.
- Facilitating structured revision, especially for students with limited prep time.
- Enhancing retention through visual aids and practice questions.

However, its effectiveness depends on how it complements other study methods, such as reading primary sources, engaging in discussions, and practicing past exams.

## **Strengths**

- User-friendly layout that makes navigation straightforward.
- Focus on high-yield topics aligned with exam expectations.
- Cost-effective compared to purchasing multiple textbooks.

## **Weaknesses**

- May lack depth needed for advanced or essay-based questions.
- Could be too broad for students focusing on specific regions or periods.
- Reliant on the quality and accuracy of the content, which varies among editions.

## **Tips for Maximizing the Use of the Study Guide**

- Use it alongside primary sources and supplementary materials to deepen understanding.
- Focus on thematic sections to develop analytical skills.
- Practice with included questions under timed conditions to simulate exam pressure.
- Create mind maps or flashcards based on summaries and key terms for active recall.
- Identify weak areas early and allocate extra revision time accordingly.

## Conclusion

The Segment 2 Exam Study Guide World History is a valuable resource for students seeking organized, comprehensive, and accessible preparation material. Its strengths lie in its structured approach, visual aids, and focus on key themes and events. While it may not suffice as the sole resource for in-depth mastery, it effectively complements broader study strategies, especially for review and reinforcement.

By leveraging its features?such as timelines, practice questions, and summaries?students can enhance their understanding, boost confidence, and improve their performance on the exam. As with any study tool, its ultimate success depends on how actively and strategically it is used in conjunction with other learning methods.

In summary, this study guide is a solid foundational resource that, when used effectively, can significantly contribute to mastering world history content for the Segment 2 exam. Its clarity and organization make it particularly suitable for students aiming to maximize their revision efficiency and achieve their academic goals.

**Question** What are the key topics covered in the Segment 2 Exam Study Guide for World History? The key topics include ancient civilizations, major revolutions, the development of empires, cultural transformations, and significant historical events from the Renaissance to modern times. **Answer** How can I effectively prepare for the Segment 2 World History exam using the study guide? Review all highlighted key concepts, create timeline charts for major events, practice with past exam questions, and use flashcards to memorize important dates, people, and causes of historical changes. What are common themes emphasized in the Segment 2 World History study guide? Common themes include the impact of technological advancements, the influence of cultural exchanges, political revolutions, and the development of global trade networks. Does the Segment 2 exam study guide include practice questions or sample tests? Yes, most study guides feature practice questions and sample tests to help students familiarize themselves with the exam format and assess their understanding of the material. Are there specific strategies recommended for managing time during the Segment 2 World History exam? Yes, it is advised to allocate time to each section, answer easier questions first to secure quick points, and leave time at the end for review and double-checking answers.

**Related keywords:** world history exam tips, history study guide, segment 2 review, world history

key concepts, history exam prep, study strategies for history, historical timeline review, world history test prep, exam flashcards world history, history exam practice questions

## Segment routing part i

### Segment Routing Part I

Segment Routing (SR) is an innovative and flexible approach to network routing that simplifies the way data packets are forwarded through complex networks. As part of the evolving landscape of software-defined networking (SDN) and traffic engineering, SR offers scalable, efficient, and programmable routing solutions. This article explores the foundational concepts, architecture, and key components of Segment Routing, providing a comprehensive understanding of its role in modern network infrastructure.

## Introduction to Segment Routing

Segment Routing is a source-based routing paradigm that enables the source node to define the path a packet should follow through the network. Unlike traditional routing protocols that rely heavily on distributed path computation and state information maintained by each node, SR consolidates control and simplifies network operations.

### What is Segment Routing?

Segment Routing allows a packet to carry a list of instructions, known as segments, which guide its traversal through the network. These segments can represent topological instructions, service functions, or policies. The key features include:

- Source-based path definition
- Reduced state information in network nodes
- Flexibility in traffic engineering and network slicing
- Compatibility with existing routing protocols

## Comparison with Traditional Routing Protocols

| Feature | Traditional Routing | Segment Routing |

|-----|-----|-----|

| Path Computation | Distributed | Centralized or Distributed (via source) |

| State in Network | Per-node state (e.g., LSPs in MPLS) | Minimal, carried in packet headers |

| Flexibility | Limited | High, with programmable segments |

| Scalability | Limited with large networks | Improved due to reduced state |

## Fundamental Principles of Segment Routing

Understanding the core principles that underpin SR is essential to grasp its operational benefits and deployment models.

### Source Routing

In SR, the source node, or an ingress router, specifies the exact sequence of segments for the packet. This sequence guides the packet through the network, ensuring predictable and optimized routing.

### Segments as Instructions

Segments are abstract representations of network instructions that can be:

- Topological segments ? specify particular nodes or links
- Service segments ? invoke specific network functions or services
- Anycast segments ? select among multiple potential destinations

### Segment List

The segment list is an ordered collection of segments attached to each packet, typically encoded in the packet header, which the network devices interpret as per the segment instructions.

## Architectural Components of Segment Routing

Segment Routing's architecture leverages existing routing protocols and introduces new control plane and data plane components to support its functionality.

### Control Plane

The control plane is responsible for distributing segment information and establishing label bindings.

It interacts with routing protocols such as OSPF or IS-IS to advertise segment-related information.

## Data Plane

The data plane forwards packets based on the segment list carried within the packet header, utilizing MPLS labels or IPv6 segments.

## Key Elements

- **Segment Identifiers (SIDs):** Unique labels representing segments.
- **Locator and Identifier (L&I):** Mechanisms to encode segments.
- **Segment Routing Header (SRH):** Encapsulates the segment list in IPv6 or MPLS label stack.

## Types of Segments in Segment Routing

Different segment types serve various functions within the network.

### Node Segments

Represent specific nodes in the topology, guiding the packet to reach particular routers.

### Adjacency Segments

Specify specific links or adjacency paths between nodes, providing finer control over the path.

### Service Segments

Invoke network services such as firewalls, load balancers, or NAT functions.

### Anycast Segments

Allow routing to the nearest or best destination among multiple options, aiding in load balancing and redundancy.

## Implementation of Segment Routing

Implementing SR involves multiple steps, including establishing the segment identifiers, distributing segment information, and ensuring the network devices interpret the segment list correctly.

### Segment Identifier (SID) Assignment

SIDs can be assigned in various ways:

- Static assignment by network administrators
- Dynamic assignment through control plane protocols

## **Distribution of Segment Information**

Using routing protocols such as OSPF or IS-IS, segment information is advertised across the network, allowing nodes to learn about available segments and their associated SIDs.

## **Packet Encapsulation**

The segment list is encapsulated within the packet header:

- In MPLS, as a stack of labels
- In IPv6, within the Segment Routing Header (SRH)

## **Advantages of Segment Routing**

Adopting SR offers numerous benefits over traditional routing techniques.

### **Simplification of Network Architecture**

By reducing per-flow state and leveraging source routing, SR simplifies network management and reduces complexity.

### **Enhanced Traffic Engineering**

Operators can precisely control paths, optimize resource utilization, and avoid congested links.

### **Scalability**

Minimal state information in network nodes allows SR to scale efficiently in large networks.

### **Flexibility and Programmability**

SR supports network slicing, service chaining, and dynamic policy enforcement.

### **Compatibility**

Works with existing IP/MPLS infrastructure, enabling gradual deployment.

## Deployment Scenarios and Use Cases

Segment Routing is versatile and applicable across various network environments.

### Service Provider Networks

- Traffic engineering and fast reroute
- Simplified MPLS VPNs
- Network slicing for multiple tenants

### Data Center Networks

- Efficient load balancing
- Path optimization for east-west traffic

### Enterprise Networks

- Application-specific routing
- Simplified network management

## Conclusion and Outlook

Segment Routing Part I lays the foundation for understanding this transformative approach to network routing. Its integration with existing protocols, simplicity, and scalability make it an attractive solution for modern networks. As networks continue to evolve towards greater flexibility and programmability, SR is poised to play a central role in future network architectures.

Future discussions will delve into advanced topics such as Segment Routing in IPv6 (SRv6), detailed control plane mechanisms, and real-world deployment challenges and best practices. Embracing SR can lead to more agile, efficient, and manageable networks, aligning with the demands of today's digital ecosystem.

Segment Routing Part I: An In-Depth Exploration of Modern Network Routing

*Segment routing part I* marks the beginning of a transformative chapter in the realm of network routing, promising enhanced flexibility, scalability, and simplification of network architectures. As

service providers and enterprises alike increasingly seek more efficient ways to manage their sprawling networks, segment routing (SR) emerges as a compelling solution. This article aims to dissect the foundational aspects of segment routing, providing a technical yet accessible overview that sets the stage for deeper exploration in subsequent discussions.

## What is Segment Routing?

At its core, segment routing is a source-based routing paradigm that allows a network endpoint—be it a client, server, or network device—to define the path a packet should take through the network. Unlike traditional routing, which relies on distributed control plane protocols like OSPF or BGP to determine the best path dynamically, segment routing embeds path instructions directly into packet headers.

**Key Concept:** Instead of relying solely on each router's decision-making, segment routing empowers the ingress node (the source) to specify a sequence of instructions, called segments, that guide the packet through the network.

## The Evolution from Traditional Routing to Segment Routing

To appreciate SR's significance, it's essential to understand how it differs from and improves upon legacy routing techniques.

### Traditional Routing Approaches

- **IP Forwarding:** Routers make independent forwarding decisions based on destination IP addresses, relying on routing tables built through protocols like OSPF, IS-IS, or BGP.
- **Traffic Engineering Limitations:** While effective for many applications, traditional IP routing can be inflexible, especially when specific paths are needed for load balancing, latency optimization, or redundancy.

### MPLS and Its Role

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) introduced label-based forwarding, enabling more efficient and flexible traffic management. Techniques like RSVP-TE allowed explicit path setup, but they added complexity and statefulness to networks.

## Enter Segment Routing

Segment routing unifies and simplifies these concepts by leveraging MPLS or IPv6 headers to encode path instructions, eliminating the need for per-flow state in the network core. This shift

provides:

- Simplification: Reduced protocol complexity.
- Scalability: No need for maintaining per-path state in intermediate routers.
- Flexibility: Fine-grained control over traffic paths.

## The Building Blocks of Segment Routing

Segment routing relies on the concept of segments, which are abstract representations of topological or service-based instructions.

### Types of Segments

Segments can be broadly categorized into:

- Node Segments: Represent a particular node (router) in the network.
- Adjacency Segments: Represent a specific link or adjacency between two nodes.
- Service Segments: Indicate specific network services, such as firewall or NAT functions.

### Segment Lists

A segment list is an ordered sequence of segments that a packet should traverse. This list is encoded within the packet header and acts as a "route instruction set."

### Encoding the Segment List

- MPLS Labels: In MPLS-based SR, each segment is represented as a label.
- IPv6 Segment Routing Header (SRH): In IPv6, segments are embedded within the SRH extension header.

## How Segment Routing Works in Practice

The operation of segment routing can be broken down into stages:

- Path Computation

The ingress node computes the desired path based on network policies, performance metrics, or

other considerations. This computation may involve complex algorithms but is performed outside the core network.

- Segment List Creation

Once the path is determined, the ingress node constructs the corresponding segment list, choosing appropriate segments to represent the route.

- Packet Forwarding

The packet, now carrying the segment list in its header, is forwarded through the network. Each router, upon receiving the packet, reads the top segment from the header:

- If it's a node segment, the router forwards the packet toward the specified node.
- If it's an adjacency segment, it ensures the packet follows a specific link.
- The router then updates the header by popping the processed segment and forwards the packet to the next segment.

- Completion

This process continues until all segments are processed, and the packet reaches its final destination.

### Advantages of Segment Routing

Segment routing offers multiple benefits that make it attractive for modern networks:

- Simplification of Network Protocols: No need for complex signaling protocols like RSVP-TE for path setup.
- Stateless Core: Intermediate routers do not need to maintain per-flow state, reducing complexity and resource consumption.
- Enhanced Traffic Engineering: Precise control over paths enables better load balancing and fault tolerance.
- Scalability: Suitable for large-scale networks due to its stateless nature.
- Integration with Existing Protocols: Seamless support with IPv6 and MPLS.

## Deployment Scenarios and Use Cases

Segment routing is versatile and can be applied across various networking contexts:

### Traffic Engineering (TE)

Operators can optimize link utilization and improve network resilience by explicitly steering traffic along predefined paths, avoiding congestion or failed links.

### Fast Reroute

In case of link or node failures, SR enables rapid rerouting by precomputing backup segment lists, minimizing downtime.

### Network Simplification

Removing the need for complex signaling protocols simplifies network design and operation, reducing costs and operational overhead.

### VPN and Service Chaining

Segment routing can embed service-specific segments, enabling flexible service chaining for VPNs and network functions.

## Challenges and Considerations

While promising, segment routing introduces certain challenges:

- Segment List Size: Long paths require longer segment lists, potentially increasing header overhead.
- Segment Management: Efficiently managing and distributing segment identifiers (especially in large networks) demands robust control plane mechanisms.
- Interoperability: Ensuring compatibility between different vendor implementations and network segments.
- Security: Protecting segment instructions from tampering or malicious attacks is critical.

## Future Outlook and Developments

As network demands grow, segment routing continues to evolve with features like:

- Segment Routing with IPv6 (SRv6): Extending SR capabilities into the IPv6 space, enabling more flexible and programmable networks.
- Integration with Network Automation: Automating segment list computation and distribution via SDN controllers.
- Enhanced Security Mechanisms: Implementing authentication and encryption for segment instructions.

## Conclusion: The Promise of Segment Routing Part I

*Segment routing part I* offers a glimpse into a future where networks are more agile, scalable, and easier to manage. By embedding explicit path instructions within packets, SR reduces complexity while unlocking new possibilities for traffic engineering, network automation, and service provisioning. As the technology matures, it is poised to become a fundamental building block of next-generation networks, shaping the way data flows across the global digital landscape.

In subsequent parts, we will delve deeper into protocol specifics, implementation challenges, vendor support, and real-world case studies, building on this foundational understanding of segment routing's core principles.

**Question** What is Segment Routing and how does it differ from traditional MPLS forwarding? Segment Routing (SR) is a source-based forwarding paradigm that simplifies network operation by encoding the path a packet should follow using a list of segments, eliminating the need for maintaining per-flow state in the network. Unlike traditional MPLS that relies on per-path signaling protocols like LDP or RSVP-TE, SR embeds the segment list directly into the packet header, enabling more scalable and flexible routing. What are the main components of Segment Routing architecture? Segment Routing architecture primarily comprises Segment Identifiers (SIDs), which represent specific instructions or topological segments, and a Segment List that defines the path. The control plane manages the distribution of SIDs, and the data plane forwards packets based on the segment list embedded in the packet header, typically using MPLS labels or IPv6 Routing Headers. How does Segment Routing improve network scalability? Segment Routing reduces state information stored in network devices by encoding the path directly within the packet header. This eliminates the need for per-flow state in intermediate routers, simplifying network management and scaling. It also enables easier traffic engineering and rapid recovery, further enhancing overall network scalability. What types of segments are used in Segment Routing? Segments in Segment Routing can be of various types, including Topological Segments (representing a node or adjacency), Service Segments (representing network services), and any custom segments defined for specific functions. These segments are identified by unique SIDs, which can be MPLS labels or IPv6 addresses. How is Segment Routing implemented in IPv6 networks? In IPv6 networks, Segment Routing is implemented using the IPv6 Routing Header (Routing Header Type 4), which carries the list of SIDs. Each SID is an IPv6 address that encodes a specific segment, allowing source nodes to specify the exact path or instructions for packet

forwarding without relying on MPLS labels. What are the advantages of using Segment Routing in traffic engineering? Segment Routing simplifies traffic engineering by allowing explicit path control directly from the source or network controller. It enables efficient path computation, quick rerouting in case of failures, and reduces the complexity associated with traditional MPLS TE signaling protocols, leading to more flexible and scalable traffic management. What are the security considerations related to Segment Routing? Since Segment Routing involves embedding path information within packets, security measures such as cryptographic authentication and integrity verification are essential to prevent unauthorized manipulation of segment lists. Proper access controls and encryption can help mitigate risks of route hijacking or malicious modifications. What are the typical deployment scenarios for Segment Routing? Segment Routing is widely deployed in large service provider networks for traffic engineering, fast reroute, and network automation. It is also used in data centers for simplified intra-data center routing and in multi-domain environments to facilitate end-to-end path control without complex signaling protocols.

**Related keywords:** segment routing, SR, source routing, network automation, traffic engineering, SR-MPLS, segment identifiers, SR architecture, network segmentation, segment routing protocols

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