

Chapter 25

ICMP Router Discovery Configuration Guidelines

To configure router discovery, you include statements at the [edit protocols router-discovery] hierarchy level of the configuration. When you configure a router as a server for router discovery, you can include the following statements in the configuration:

```
protocols {
  router-discovery {
    disable;
    traceoptions {
      file name <replace> <size size> <files number> <no-stamp>
        <(world-readable | no-world-readable)>;
      flag flag <detail> <disable>;
    }
    interface interface-name {
      min-advertisement-interval seconds;
      max-advertisement-interval seconds;
      lifetime seconds;
    }
    address address {
      (advertise | ignore);
      (broadcast | multicast);
      (priority number | ineligible);
    }
  }
}
```

By default, router discovery is disabled.

This chapter describes the following tasks for configuring ICMP router discovery:

Minimum Router Discovery Server Configuration on page 282

Configure the Addresses to Include in Router Advertisements on page 282

Configure the Frequency of Router Advertisements on page 283

Modify the Router Advertisement Lifetime on page 283

Trace ICMP Protocol Traffic on page 283

Minimum Router Discovery Server Configuration

To configure the router to be a router discovery server, you must include at least the following statement in the configuration. All other router discovery configuration statements are optional.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  router-discovery;
}
```



Note

When you configure ICMP on an interface, you must also configure family inet at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level. For more information about the family inet statement, see the *JUNOS Internet Software Configuration Guide: Interfaces and Chassis*.

Configure the Addresses to Include in Router Advertisements

To specify which addresses the router should include in its router advertisements, include the address statement at the [edit protocols router-discovery] hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols router-discovery]
address address {
  (advertise | ignore);
  (broadcast | multicast);
  (priority number | ineligible);
}
```

Specify the IP address of the router, and optionally specify the following information about the router:

Whether the server should include this address in its router advertisements—By default, the address is advertised. To disable this function, include the ignore statement at the [edit protocols router-discovery address *address*] hierarchy level.

Whether the server should broadcast or multicast router advertisements—By default, advertisements are multicast if the router supports IP multicast; otherwise, they are broadcast. To modify the default functionality, include the broadcast or multicast statement at the [edit protocols router-discovery address *address*] hierarchy level.

Preference of the address to become the default router—In the priority statement, a higher value for *number* indicates that the address has a greater preference for becoming the default router. The default value is 0, which means that the address has the least chance of becoming the default router. If the router at this address should never become the default router, include the ineligible statement. To modify the preference, include the preference statement at the [edit protocols router-discovery address *address*] hierarchy level. *number* can be a value in the range 0 through 0x80000000. The default is 0.

Configure the Frequency of Router Advertisements

The router discovery server sends router advertisement messages, which include route information and indicate to network hosts that the router still is operational. The server sends these messages periodically, with a time range defined by minimum and maximum values. By default, the server sends router advertisements every 400 to 600 seconds. To modify these times, include the `min-advertisement-interval` and `max-advertisement-interval` statements at the [edit protocols router-discovery interface *interface-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols router-discovery interface interface-name]
min-advertisement-interval seconds;
max-advertisement-interval seconds;
```

Modify the Router Advertisement Lifetime

The lifetime field in router advertisement messages indicates how long a host should consider the advertised address to be valid. If this amount of time passes and the host has not received a router advertisement from the server, the route marks the advertised addresses as invalid. By default, addresses are considered to be valid for 1800 seconds (30 minutes).

To modify the router lifetime timer, include the lifetime statement at the [edit protocols router-discovery interface *interface-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols router-discovery interface interface-name]
lifetime seconds;
```

Trace ICMP Protocol Traffic

To trace ICMP protocol traffic, you can specify options in the global traceoptions statement at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level, and you can specify ICMP-specific options by including the traceoptions statement at the [edit protocols router-discovery] hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols router-discovery]
traceoptions {
  file name <replace> <size size> <files number> <no-stamp>
    <(world-readable | no-world-readable)>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
```

You can specify the following ICMP-specific flags in the ICMP traceoptions statement:

- error—Trace error packets.
- info—Trace information packets.
- routerdiscovery—Trace all ICMP packets.
- redirect—Trace redirect packets.

For general information about tracing and global tracing options, see “Trace Global Routing Protocol Operations” on page 128.

Example: Trace ICMP Protocol Traffic

Trace only unusual or abnormal operations to routing-log, and trace router discovery state transitions to icmp-log:

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  traceoptions {
    file routing-log;
  }
}
protocols {
  router-discovery {
    traceoptions {
      file icmp-log;
      flag state;
    }
  }
}
```