

Chapter 21

RIPng Configuration Guidelines

To configure Routing Information Protocol next generation (RIPng), you include the following statements:

```
protocols {
  ripng {
    graceful-restart {
      disable;
      restart-time seconds;
    }
    holddown seconds;
    import [ policy-names ];
    metric-in metric;
    receive <none>;
    send <none>;
    traceoptions {
      file name <replace> <size size> <files number> <no-stamp>
        <(world-readable | no-world-readable)>;
      flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
    }
    group group-name {
      export [ policy-names ];
      metric-out metric;
      preference number;
      neighbor neighbor-name {
        import [ policy-names ];
        metric-in metric;
        receive <none>;
        send <none>;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

By default, RIPng is disabled.



NOTE: By default, RIPng routes are not redistributed. You must configure export policy needs to redistribute RIPng routes.

To have a router exchange routes with other routers, you must configure RIPng groups and neighbors. RIPng routes received from routers not configured as RIPng neighbors are ignored. Likewise, RIPng routes are advertised only to routers configured as RIPng neighbors.

This chapter discusses the following topics that provide information for configuring and monitoring RIPng:

- Minimum RIPng Configuration on page 396
- Defining RIPng Global Properties on page 397
- Defining RIPng Neighbor Properties on page 397
- Modifying the Incoming Metric on page 397
- Configuring the Hold-Down Timer on page 398
- Configuring Update Messages on page 398
- Applying Import Policy on page 398
- Configuring Group-Specific Properties on page 399
- Configuring Graceful Restart on page 400
- Tracing RIPng Protocol Traffic on page 401

For a configuration example, see “Example: Configuring RIPng” on page 402.

Minimum RIPng Configuration

For a router to accept RIPng routes, you must configure at least one RIPng group and the associated neighbor. Routes received from routers that are not configured as neighbors are ignored. All other RIPng configuration statements are optional. Include one neighbor statement for each interface on which you want to receive routes. The local router imports all routes by default from this neighbor and does not advertise routes.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ripng {
    group group-name {
      neighbor interface-name;
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: When you configure RIPng on an interface, you must also configure family inet6 at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level.

Defining RIPng Global Properties

To define RIPng global properties, which apply to all RIPng neighbors, include one or more of the following statements. The statements are explained in separate sections.

```
[edit protocols ripng]
import [ policy-names ];
metric-in metric;
receive receive-options;
send send-options;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Defining RIPng Neighbor Properties

To define neighbor-specific properties, include one or more of the following statements. The statements are explained in separate sections.

```
[edit protocols ripng group group-name]
neighbor neighbor-name {
  import [ policy-names ];
  metric-in metric;
  receive receive-options;
  send send-options;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Modifying the Incoming Metric

By default, RIPng imports routes from the neighbors configured with the neighbor statement. These routes include those learned from RIPng as well as those learned from other protocols. By default, routes that RIPng imports from its neighbors have a metric of 1 added to the current route metric.

To change the default metric to be added to incoming routes, include the metric-in statement:

```
metric-in metric;
```

metric can be a value from 1 through 15. A value of 16 indicates infinity, or unreachable.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the Hold-Down Timer

When RIPng detects a route with a high metric associated, the router waits for a period of time before making any updates into the routing table. This minimizes the effects of route flapping to the routing table. The period of time that RIPng waits is the hold-down timer.

To configure the hold-down timer for RIPng, include the `holddown` statement:

```
holddown seconds;
```

seconds can be a value from 10 through 180. The default value is 180 seconds.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring Update Messages

You can enable and disable the sending or receiving of update messages. By default, sending and receiving update messages is enabled. To disable the sending and receiving of update messages, include the `receive none` and `send none` statements:

```
receive none;
send none;
```

To enable the sending and receiving of update messages, include the `receive` and `send` statements:

```
receive;
send;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Applying Import Policy

To filter routes being imported by the local router from its neighbors, include the `import` statement and list the names of one or more policies to be evaluated. If you specify more than one policy, they are evaluated in order (first to last) and the first matching policy is applied to the route. If no match is found, the local router does not import any routes.

```
[edit protocols ripng]
import [ policy-names ];
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring Group-Specific Properties

You can group together neighbors that share the same export policy and export metric defaults. You configure group-specific RIPng properties by including the group statement:

```
[edit protocols ripng]
group group-name {
  export [ policy-names ];
  metric-out metric;
  neighbor {
    neighbor-options;
  }
  preference number;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Each group must contain at least one neighbor. You should create a group for each export policy that you have. For information about configuring neighbors, see “Defining RIPng Global Properties” on page 397.

This section discusses the following tasks:

Applying Export Policy on page 399

Controlling Route Preference on page 400

Modifying the Outgoing Metric on page 400

Applying Export Policy

By default, RIPng does not export routes it has learned to its neighbors. To have RIPng export routes, apply one or more export policies. To apply export policies and to filter routes being exported from the local router to its neighbors, include the export statement and list the name of the policy to be evaluated:

```
[edit protocols ripng group group-name]
export [ policy-names ];
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

You can define one or more export policies. If no routes match the policies, the local router does not export any routes to its neighbors. Export policies override any metric values determined through calculations involving the metric-in and metric-out values.

Controlling Route Preference

By default, the JUNOS software assigns a preference of 100 to routes that originate from RIPng. When the JUNOS software determines that a route preference will become the active route, the software selects the route with the lowest preference and installs this route into the forwarding table.

To modify the default RIPng preference value, include the preference statement:

```
[edit protocols ripng group group-name]
  preference preference;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

preference can be a value from 0 through 4,294,967,295 ($2^{32} - 1$).

Modifying the Outgoing Metric

If you configure an export policy, RIPng exports routes it has learned to the neighbors configured with the neighbor statement.

If a route being exported was learned from a member of the same RIPng group, the metric associated with that route (unless modified by an export policy) is the normal RIPng metric. For example, a RIPng route with a metric of 5 learned from a neighbor configured with a metric-in value of 2 is advertised with a combined metric of 7 when advertised to RIPng neighbors in the same group. However, if this route was learned from a RIPng neighbor in a different group or from a different protocol, the route is advertised with the metric value configured for that group with the metric-out statement. The default value for metric-out is 1.

To modify the metric for routes advertised outside a group, include the metric-out statement:

```
[edit protocols ripng group group-name]
  metric-out metric;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring Graceful Restart

Graceful restart is disabled by default. You can globally enable graceful restart for all routing protocols under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.

You can configure graceful restart parameters specifically for RIPng. To do this, include the graceful-restart statement:

```
[edit protocols ripng]
  graceful-restart {
    restart-time seconds;
  }
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

To disable graceful restart for RIPng, specify the `disable` statement. To configure a time period for the restart to finish, specify the `restart-time` statement.

Tracing RIPng Protocol Traffic

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

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

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

You can specify the following RIPng-specific options in the RIPng `traceoptions` statement:

- `all`—Trace everything.
- `error`—Trace RIPng errors.
- `expiration`—Trace RIPng route expiration processing.
- `general`—Trace general events.
- `holddown`—Trace RIPng hold-down processing.
- `normal`—Trace normal events.
- `packets`—Trace all RIPng packets.
- `policy`—Trace policy processing.
- `request`—Trace RIPng information packets.
- `route`—Trace routing information.
- `state`—Trace state transitions.
- `task`—Trace routing protocol task processing.

timer—Trace routing protocol timer processing.

trigger—Trace RIPng triggered updates.

update—Trace RIPng update packets.



NOTE: Use the traceoption flags detail and all with caution. These flags may cause the CPU to become very busy.

Example: Configuring RIPng

Configure RIPng:

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement redist-direct {
  from protocol direct;
  then accept;
}
[edit protocols ripng]
metric-in 3;
group wan {
  metric-out 2;
  export redist-direct;
  neighbor so-0/0/0.0;
  neighbor at-1/1/0.0;
  neighbor at-1/1/0.42;
  neighbor at-1/1/1.42 {
    receive version-2;
  }
}
group local {
  neighbor ge-2/3/0.0 {
    metric-in 1;
    send broadcast;
  }
}
```