

Chapter 16

Multicast over Layer 3 VPNs

The JUNOS software provides support for IP version 4 (IPv4) multicast over Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs), as described in RFC 2547, *BGP/MPLS VPNs*. The implementation is based on Section Two of the IETF Internet draft draft-rosen-vpn-mcast-06.txt, *Multicast in MPLS/BGP VPNs* (expires April 2004) and uses Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) and generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunneling. Initially, only PIM sparse mode was supported. However, Layer 3 VPN multicast support now also includes PIM dense mode and the Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP).

This document assumes the reader is familiar with Layer 3 VPN operation on Juniper Networks routers, as well as standard PIM configurations. For more information on PIM and MSDP and their usage in a Layer 3 VPN, see the *JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*. For more information on Layer 3 VPN configuration, see the *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*. Both manuals are located at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/index.html>.

This feature guide covers these topics:

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- Configuring IPv4 Multicast for Layer 3 VPNs on page 730
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 - Checking Your Work on page 741
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Overview

In a unicast environment for Layer 3 VPNs, all VPN states are contained within the provider edge (PE) routers. With multicast over Layer 3 VPNs, two PIM adjacencies are established: one between the customer edge (CE) and PE routers through a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) routing instance, the second between the main PE routers and their service provider core neighbors. You can establish a PIM adjacency in a routing instance with the `pim` statement at the [edit routing-instances *instance-name* protocols] hierarchy level. For the main PIM adjacency (sometimes referred to as the *master instance*), include the `pim` statement at the [edit protocols] hierarchy level.

The set of master PIM adjacencies throughout the service provider's network makes up the forwarding path, and eventually forms a rendezvous point (RP) multicast distribution tree. The tree is rooted at the RP contained within the service provider's network. Because of this, core provider transit routers within the service provider's network must maintain multicast state information for the VPNs.

For multicast in Layer 3 VPNs to work correctly, there must be two types of rendezvous points. The VPN rendezvous point (VPN-RP) is an RP that resides within a VPN that connects the segments of a customer network. The service provider rendezvous point (SP-RP) resides within the service provider network itself. Because a PE router connects to both the customer network and the service provider network, a PE router can act as an SP-RP, a VPN-RP, or both.



NOTE: If you try to configure auto-RP or bootstrap router (BSR) on a PE router, the PE router cannot act as a VPN-RP in a routing instance. However, the PE router can learn about a VPN-RP if the customer VPN-RP implements auto-RP or BSR. For more information, see the *JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*.

The operation of multicast within a Layer 3 VPN domain occurs in multiple stages, which are shown in Figure 61 on page 727 and described on the following pages.

Figure 61: Multicast over Layer 3 VPNs Operation

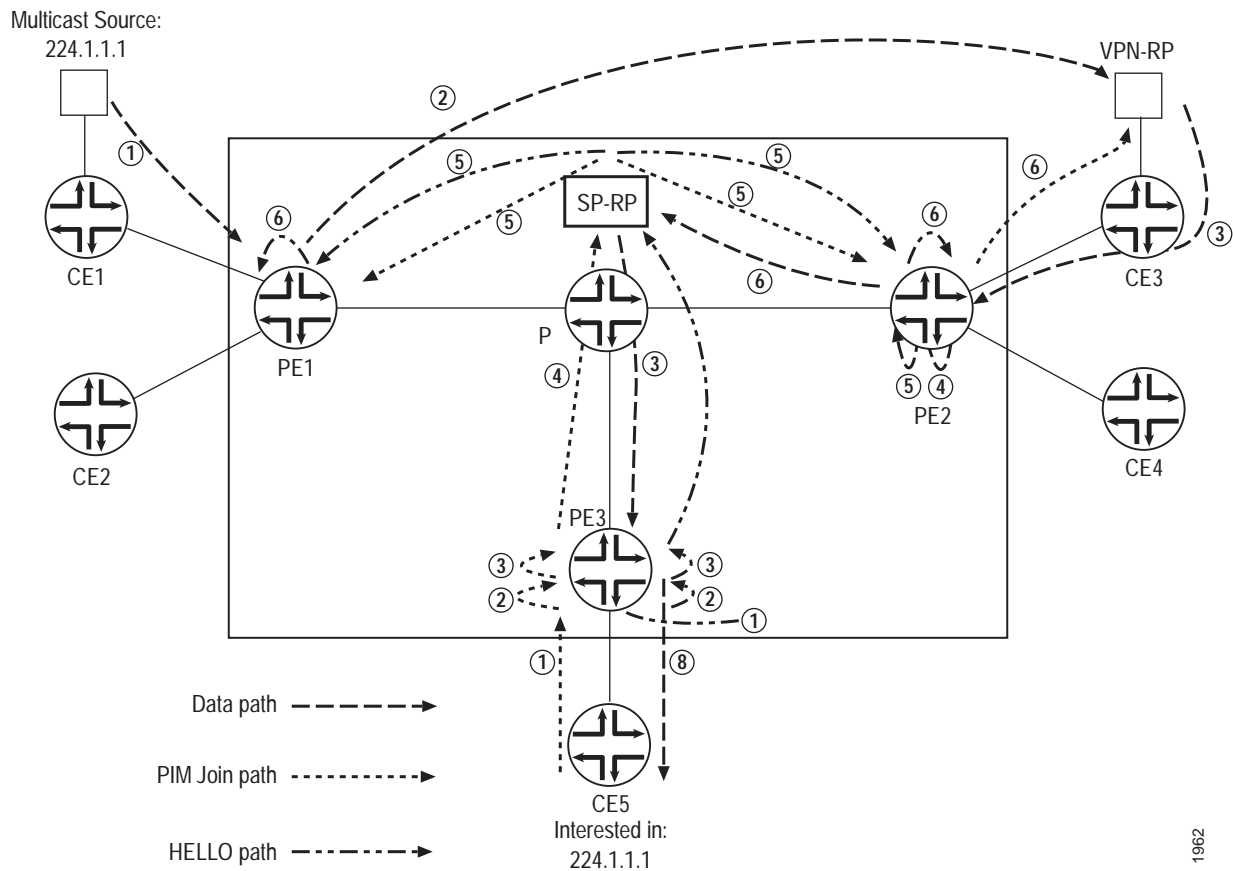


Figure 61 shows the various stages that multicast packets pass through in a Layer 3 VPN environment.

■ Stage 1: PIM HELLO

1. PIM is configured as part of a VPN routing instance and the configuration is committed. A virtual multicast tunnel interface (*mt-fpc/pic/port.abcde*) is created if a Tunnel Services Physical Interface Card (PIC) exists on the router. This interface is used to communicate between the PIM instance within the VRF and the master PIM instance.
2. A PIM HELLO is sent from the VRF across the *mt* interface. When this happens, a GRE header is prepended to the PIM HELLO with fields containing the VPN group address and the loopback address of the PE router.
3. A PIM register header is prepended to the HELLO as the packet is looped through the *pe* (PIM encapsulation) interface. This header contains the destination address of the SP-RP and the loopback address of the PE router.
4. The packet is sent to the SP-RP.

5. The SP-RP de-encapsulates the top header off the packet as it travels through the `pd` (PIM de-encapsulation) interface and sends the remaining GRE encapsulated HELLO to all of the PE routers.
 6. The master PIM instance on the PE router handles the GRE encapsulated packet. Because the VPN group address is contained in the packet, the master PIM instance de-encapsulates the packet and sends the HELLO over the `mt` interface to reach the desired VPN group address within the VRF.
- Stage 2: PIM Join message
 1. Router CE5 is interested in receiving from multicast source 224.1.1.1, so a PIM Join message is sent from Router CE5 to Router PE3.
 2. The PIM Join message is sent through the `mt` interface and a GRE header is prepended to it. The GRE header contains the VPN group ID and the loopback address of Router PE3.
 3. The PIM Join message is then sent through the `pe` interface and a register header is prepended to the packet. The data contained within the register header is the IP address of the SP-RP and the loopback address of Router PE3.
 4. The PIM Join message is sent to the SP-RP using unicast routing.
 5. Upon arrival at the SP-RP, the register header is stripped off and the packet is sent (with the GRE header intact) to all the PE routers.
 6. Router PE2 receives the packet. Because the VPN-RP is behind Router PE2, Router PE2 sends the packet through the `mt` interface, which strips off the GRE header.
 7. The PIM Join message is now sent to the VPN-RP.
 - Stage 3: Multicast forwarding
 1. The source behind Router CE1 is sending to group 224.1.1.1. The designated router (DR) behind the CE router encapsulates this packet into a PIM register.
 2. Because the packet already has the PIM register header, it is forwarded to the VPN-RP by unicast routing over the Layer 3 VPN.
 3. The VPN-RP de-encapsulates the data packet and sends it out the downstream interfaces (which include the return path interface leading to Router CE3). Router CE3 also forwards the packet to Router PE3.
 4. The data packet is sent through the `mt` interface on Router PE2. In the process, the GRE header is prepended to the packet.
 5. The packet is next sent through the `pe` interface where the register header is prepended to the data packet.
 6. The packet is forwarded to the SP-RP, which removes the register from the packet.

7. The packet is sent to the PE routers with GRE header intact.
8. The “interested” PE routers strip the GRE header off the packet and forward it to the CE routers that requested the PIM Join. If there are no PIM-join messages for this group at this site, the PE router drops the packet.

When PIM is configured within a routing instance, two `mt` interfaces are created:

- `mt-[xxxx]` (xxxx range is 32768 through 49151) for `mt-encap`
- `mt-[yyyy]` (yyyy range is 49152 through 65535) for `mt-decap`

PIM is run only on the `mt-encap` interface. The `mt-decap` interface is used to populate downstream interface information.

System Requirements

To implement IPv4 multicast over Layer 3 VPNs, your system must meet these minimum requirements:

- JUNOS Release 7.2 or later for MSDP in a Layer 3 VPN
- JUNOS Release 7.1 or later for multicast distribution trees for data
- JUNOS Release 6.4 or later for PIM sparse mode graceful restart and configuring a PE router as the VPN-RP
- JUNOS Release 5.5 or later for PIM dense mode and logical loopback interfaces
- JUNOS Release 5.3 or later for PIM sparse mode
- Any hardware needed in your network to enable your Juniper Networks routers to act as PE routers
- A Tunnel Services PIC for any provider core router acting as an SP-RP
- A Tunnel Services PIC for any PE router where GRE tunneling is needed
- A Tunnel Services PIC for any CE or PE router acting as a DR or VPN-RP

The Tunnel Services PIC is required for GRE tunneling, as specified in Section Two of the IETF Internet draft *Multicast in MPLS/BGP VPNs*.

Terms and Acronyms

- **master PIM instance**—The global instance of PIM that is configured at the [edit protocols pim] hierarchy level.
- **multicast domain**—The set of VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances associated with interfaces that can send multicast traffic to one another.
- **SP-RP**—The rendezvous point (RP) for the service provider (this RP is not contained within the VPN).
- **VPN-RP**—The RP for the VPN (this RP is contained within the VPN).

Configuring IPv4 Multicast for Layer 3 VPNs

To implement IPv4 multicast for a Layer 3 VPN, you must configure the following:

- Configuring BGP, MPLS, RSVP, and an IGP on the PE and Core Routers on page 731
- Creating a Unique Logical Loopback Interface for the Routing Instance on page 731
- Configuring the Master PIM Instance on the PE Router on page 731
- Configuring PIM and the VPN Group Address in a Routing Instance on page 732
- Option: Configuring PIM Sparse Mode Graceful Restart for a Layer 3 VPN on page 733
- Option: Configuring Multicast Distribution Trees for Data on page 734
- Option: Configuring MSDP Within a Layer 3 VPN on page 735

To apply your knowledge, visit these sections:

- Example: Basic IPv4 Multicast over a Layer 3 VPN Configuration on page 736
- Checking Your Work on page 741
- Example: IPv4 Multicast with Interprovider VPNs Configuration on page 753
- Checking Your Work on page 758

Configuring BGP, MPLS, RSVP, and an IGP on the PE and Core Routers

To send multicast traffic across a Layer 3 VPN, you must configure network protocols to handle *intradomain routing* (an interior gateway protocol [IGP], such as Open Shortest Path First [OSPF] or Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System [IS-IS]), *interdomain routing* (Border Gateway Protocol [BGP]), *label switching* (Multiprotocol Label Switching [MPLS]), and *path signaling* (Resource Reservation Protocol [RSVP]). For more information about these protocols and examples of how to configure these protocols to support a Layer 3 VPN, see the *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*.



NOTE: In multicast Layer 3 VPNs, the multicast PE routers must use the primary loopback address (or router ID) for sessions with their internal BGP peers. If the PE routers use a route reflector with next-hop self configured, Layer 3 multicast over VPN does not work because PIM cannot transmit upstream interface information for multicast sources behind remote PE routers into the network core. Multicast Layer 3 VPNs require the BGP next-hop address of the VPN route to match the BGP next-hop address of the loopback VRF instance address.

Creating a Unique Logical Loopback Interface for the Routing Instance

To facilitate the PIM protocol within a Layer 3 VPN, configure a unique loopback interface for the routing instance at the [edit interfaces lo0 unit] hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces]
lo0 {
  unit 1 {
    family inet {
      address ip-address;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Master PIM Instance on the PE Router

To configure the master PIM instance that communicates with other PIM neighbors and the SP-RP within the service provider network, include the `pim` statement at the [edit protocols] hierarchy level. The example shown enables PIM sparse mode.

```
[edit protocols]
pim {
  rp {
    static {
      address ip-address;
    }
  }
  interface all {
    mode sparse;
    version 2;
  }
}
```

Configuring PIM and the VPN Group Address in a Routing Instance

The configuration syntax for PIM in a Layer 3 instance is available at the [edit routing-instances protocols pim] hierarchy level. It is similar to the global PIM configuration syntax found at the [edit protocols pim] hierarchy level.

In JUNOS Release 5.3 and later, you can include the `vpn-group-address` statement at the [edit routing-instances *instance-name* protocols pim] hierarchy level. You include this statement within the routing instance and specify the multicast group address for a particular VPN. Only one `vpn-group-address` statement can be configured per VPN, and this address should be unique on a per-VPN basis. To review how the VPN group address is used within GRE packet headers, see “Stage 2: PIM Join message” on page 728.

Keep in mind that each PE router will contain two entries of PIM: one for the master instance of PIM that connects through the service provider network and a second for the routing instance that connects to the CE router. The RP listed within the routing instance is the VPN-RP, while the RP in the master PIM instance is an SP-RP. The following sample configuration shows a PE router with PIM enabled for sparse-dense mode in the VPN instance.

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  instance-name {
    .....
    protocols {
      .....
      pim {
        vpn-group-address group-address;
        rp {
          static {
            address ip-address;
          }
        }
        interface interface-name {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
        interface lo0.1 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: In JUNOS Release 5.5 and later, you can configure PIM dense mode with the `dense` statement at the [edit routing-instances pim mode] hierarchy level. Sparse mode is available at this same hierarchy level in JUNOS Release 5.3 and later.

Option: Configuring PIM Sparse Mode Graceful Restart for a Layer 3 VPN

Graceful restart permits a routing platform to continue forwarding multicast traffic to neighbors while the routing protocol process restarts. To enable graceful restart for PIM sparse mode in a Layer 3 VPN, include the `graceful-restart` statement at both the `[edit routing-options]` and `[edit routing-instances instance-name routing-options]` hierarchy levels. To disable graceful restart in a Layer 3 VPN, include the `disable` statement at the `[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols pim graceful-restart]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
routing-options {
  graceful-restart {
    disable;
    restart-duration seconds;
  }
}
routing-instances {
  instance-name {
    .....
    protocols {
      pim {
        graceful-restart {
          disable;
          restart-duration seconds;
        }
      }
    }
    routing-options {
      graceful-restart {
        disable;
        restart-duration seconds;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

For more information about PIM sparse mode graceful restart in a Layer 3 VPN, see “Configuring Graceful Restart Options for PIM Sparse Mode” on page 463 and “Enabling Graceful Restart in the Routing Instance” on page 467, or the *JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Option: Configuring Multicast Distribution Trees for Data

By using multicast distribution trees (MDTs) for data in a Layer 3 VPN, you can prevent multicast packets from being flooded unnecessarily to specified provider edge (PE) routers within a VPN group. This option is primarily useful for PE routers in your Layer 3 VPN multicast network that have no receivers for the multicast traffic from a particular source.

When a PE router directly connected to the multicast source receives Layer 3 VPN multicast traffic exceeding a configured threshold, a new data-MDT tunnel is established between the source PE router and its remote PE router neighbors. Neighbors that do not have receivers for the multicast traffic ignore the new tunnel. Conversely, neighbors that do have receivers for the multicast traffic link to the data-MDT tunnel, which is created based on the multicast data in the VPN. If the multicast traffic level drops back below the threshold, the data-MDT tunnel is torn down automatically and traffic flows back across the original Layer 3 VPN PIM tunnel.

To specify when the PE router directly connected to the multicast source should create a new data-MDT tunnel, you must configure the maximum threshold value by including the `rate` statement at the `[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols pim mdt threshold group group-address source source-address]` hierarchy level. The data rate is specified in kilobits per second (kbps). To specify the maximum number of data-MDT tunnels that can be created for a single routing instance, include the `tunnel-limit` statement at the `[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols pim mdt]` hierarchy level. To specify the IP group range used when a new data-MDT tunnel needs to be initiated on the PE router, include the `group-range` statement at the `[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols pim mdt]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols pim]
mdt {
  group-range multicast-prefix;
  threshold {
    group group-address {
      source source-address {
        rate threshold-rate;
      }
    }
  }
  tunnel-limit limit;
}
```



NOTE: Because MDT applies to VPNs and VRF routing instances, you cannot configure MDT statements in the master routing instance. If you configure MDT in the master routing instance, the configuration commit will fail.

For more information about MDT, see the *JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Option: Configuring MSDP Within a Layer 3 VPN

MSDP, defined in RFC 3618, allows a PIM-enabled network to connect multicast routing domains. It typically runs on the same router as a PIM sparse-mode rendezvous point (RP). Each MSDP router establishes adjacencies with internal and external MSDP peers similar to adjacency establishment for BGP peers. MSDP peer routers inform each other about active sources within the domain. When the peers detect active sources, they send explicit Join messages to the active source.

You can configure MSDP in the master instance of a routing platform, or in the following types of routing instances:

- Forwarding
- No forwarding
- Virtual router
- VPLS
- VRF

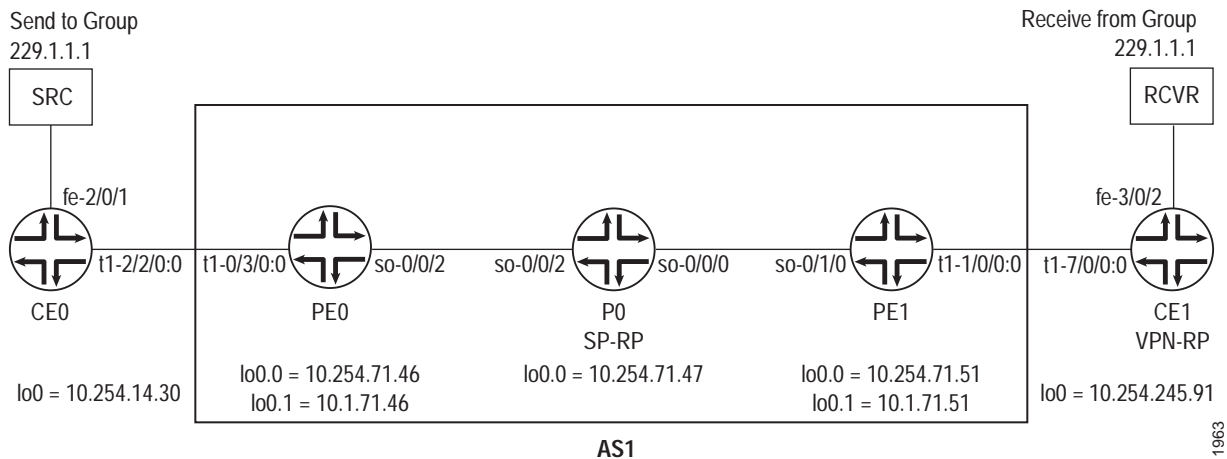
To configure MSDP in a Layer 3 VPN, include the `msdp` statement at the [edit routing-instances *instance-name* protocols] hierarchy level and specify local and peer addresses. You must also configure PIM sparse mode in the routing instance and specify a rendezvous point.

```
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols]
pim {
  rp {
    local {
      address ip-address;
    }
  }
  interface interface-name;
}
msdp {
  local-address local-ip-address;
  peer peer-ip-address;
}
```

To view information about the operation of MSDP within a Layer 3 VPN instance, issue the `show msdp instance`, `show msdp statistics instance`, `show msdp source instance`, and `show msdp source-active instance` commands. For more information about MSDP, see the *JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Example: Basic IPv4 Multicast over a Layer 3 VPN Configuration

Figure 62: Basic IPv4 Multicast over a Layer 3 VPN Topology Diagram



In Figure 62, the multicast source sends to group 229.1.1.1, and the receiver listens to the same group address. The VPN-RP is located at Router CE1, while the SP-RP is located at router P0. The routing instances are named VPN-A on both routers PE0 and PE1.

```

Router CE0 [edit]
  protocols {
    pim {
      rp {
        dense-groups {
          229.0.0.0/8;
        }
        static {
          address 10.254.245.91;
        }
      }
      interface all {
        mode sparse-dense;
        version 2;
      }
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
  
```

In this example, the statement `interface all` is configured. If the topology requires only a few interfaces to be configured for PIM, then loopback interface `lo0` must also be one of the configured interfaces.

```
Router PE0 [edit]
  protocols {
    pim {
      rp {
        static {
          address 10.254.71.47;
        }
      }
      interface all {
        mode sparse;
        version 2;
      }
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Router PE0 also requires a standard VPN configuration, along with the PIM instance configuration. The `vpn-group-address` command is the only new PIM statement with PIM used exclusively with a routing instance multicast configuration.

```
[edit]
routing-instances {
  VPN-A {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface t1-0/3/0:0.0;
    interface lo0.1
    route-distinguisher 10.254.71.46:100;
    vrf-import VPNA-import;
    vrf-export VPNA-export;
    protocols {
      ospf {
        export bgp-to-ospf;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
          interface t1-0/3/0:0.0;
          interface lo0.1;
        }
      }
    }
    pim {
      dense-groups {
        229.0.0.0/8;
      }
      vpn-group-address 239.1.1.1;
      rp {
        static {
          address 10.254.245.91;
        }
      }
      interface t1-0/3/0:0.0 {
        mode sparse-dense;
        version 2;
      }
      interface lo0.1 {
        mode sparse-dense;
        version 2;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

Router P0 [edit]
  protocols {
    pim {
      rp {
        local {
          address 10.254.71.47;
        }
      }
      interface all {
        mode sparse;
        version 2;
      }
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }

```

Again, if the configuration calls for specific interfaces to be configured for PIM, loopback interface lo0 must be included as one of the interfaces running PIM.

```

Router PE1 [edit]
  protocols {
    pim {
      rp {
        static {
          address 10.254.71.47;
        }
      }
      interface all {
        mode sparse;
        version 2;
      }
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }

```

```

routing-instances {
  VPN-A {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface t1-1/0/0:0.0;
    interface lo0.1;
    route-distinguisher 10.254.71.51:100;
    vrf-import VPNA-import;
    vrf-export VPNA-export;
    protocols {
      ospf {
        export bgp-to-ospf;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
          interface t1-1/0/0:0.0;
          interface lo0.1;
        }
      }
      pim {
        dense-groups {
          229.0.0.0/8;
        }
        vpn-group-address 239.1.1.1;
        rp {
          static {
            address 10.254.245.91;
          }
        }
        interface t1-1/0/0:0.0 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
        interface lo0.1 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

Router CE1 [edit]
protocols {
  pim {
    dense-groups {
      229.0.0.0/8;
    }
    rp {
      local {
        address 10.254.245.91;
      }
    }
    interface all {
      mode sparse-dense;
      version 2;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

Checking Your Work

To verify correct operation of basic IPv4 multicast over a Layer 3 VPN, use the following commands:

- show pim
- show pim rps
- show pim rps instance *instance-name*
- show pim join
- show pim join extensive
- show pim join extensive instance *instance-name*
- show multicast route extensive
- show multicast next-hops
- show interfaces mt-*fpc/pic/port* extensive

The following sections show the output of these commands used with the configuration example:

- RP Information on page 742
- PIM Information Prior to Multicast Transmission on page 743
- Successful PIM Join Verification on page 746

RP Information

You can view PIM information for the master instance with the `show pim` command. You can see information on the PIM routing instance with the `show pim (rps | join extensive) instance instance-name` command. Output verifying the SP-RP (10.254.71.47) as well as the VPN-RP (10.254.245.91) follows.

```
user@PE0> show pim rps
```

```
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
```

RP address	Type	Holdtime	Timeout	Active groups	Group prefixes
10.254.71.47	static	0	None	1	224.0.0.0/4

```
Family: INET6
```

RP address	Type	Holdtime	Timeout	Active groups	Group prefixes

```
user@PE0> show pim rps instance VPN-A
```

```
Instance: PIM.VPN-A
```

```
Family: INET
```

RP address	Type	Holdtime	Timeout	Active groups	Group prefixes
10.254.245.91	static	0	None	0	224.0.0.0/4

```
Family: INET6
```

RP address	Type	Holdtime	Timeout	Active groups	Group prefixes

PIM Information Prior to Multicast Transmission

With the configuration properly set, the backbone PIM sessions should be established before any traffic is forwarded. In the output below, the routers were configured, but the traffic source was not transmitting and the receiver was not requesting to be part of a group. Notice that there is no PIM Join information for the routing instances yet.

```

Router PE0 user@PE0> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
  Upstream State: Join to RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.46
  Flags: sparse
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local Source, Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 166
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
      192.168.296.70 State: Join  Flags: S  Timeout: 204

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse,spt-pending
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
  Upstream State: Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 166
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: S  Timeout: Infinity

user@PE0> show pim join extensive instance VPN-A
Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET

```

```

Router P0 user@P0> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/0.0
      192.168.296.34 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: 186
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
      192.168.296.69 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: 198

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.46
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
  Upstream State: Local RP, Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 170
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/0.0
      192.168.296.34 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 186
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
      192.168.296.69 State: Prune  Flags: SR  Timeout: 198

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/0.0
  Upstream State: Local RP, Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 170
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/0.0
      192.168.296.34 State: Prune  Flags: SR  Timeout: 186
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
      192.168.296.69 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 198

```

```

Router PE1 user@PE1> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: so-0/1/0.0
  Upstream State: Join to RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.46
  Flags: sparse,spt-pending
  Upstream interface: so-0/1/0.0
  Upstream State: Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 180
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local Source, Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 180
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/1/0.0
      192.168.296.33 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 168

```

Successful PIM Join Verification

In the remaining output for this example, the `show pim join` output shows group participation. Also displayed is the output from the `show multicast route extensive` and `show multicast next-hop` commands. The join output for PIM within a VPN will reference the group 229.1.1.1, while the service provider side of the network will reference the join information for group 239.1.1.1 (which is the VPN group ID). In the `show multicast route extensive` output, you can view the group, sender, and upstream interface toward the sender.

```

Router CE0 user@CE0> show pim join
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
  Source: 192.168.295.34
  Flags: dense
  Upstream interface: fe-2/0/1.0
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

user@CE0> show multicast route extensive

Family: INET
Group          Source prefix    Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
229.1.1.1      192.168.295.34 /32 A  F  120    8010     0         360
  Upstream interface: fe-2/0/1.0
  Session name: Unknown
  Forwarding rate: 1 kbps (10 pps)

Family: INET6
Group          Source prefix    Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout

user@CE0> show multicast next-hops
Family: INET
ID      Refcount  KRefcount Downstream interface
120     2         1          t1-2/2/0:0.0

Router PE0 user@PE0> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
  Upstream State: Join to RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      10.1.71.46 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.46
  Flags: sparse
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local Source, Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 188
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
      192.168.296.70 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 180

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

```

```

user@PE0> show interfaces mt-1/1/0 extensive
Physical interface: mt-1/1/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 37, SNMP ifIndex: 45, Generation: 36
Type: Multicast-GRE, Link-level type: GRE, MTU: Unlimited, Speed: 800mbps
Hold-times      : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Device flags    : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :          2887970          0 bps
Output bytes :              0          0 bps
Input packets:          31896          0 pps
Output packets:           0          0 pps

Logical interface mt-1/1/0.32769 (Index 43) (SNMP ifIndex 0) (Generation 46)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
IP-Header 239.1.1.1:10.254.71.46:47:df:64:0000000800000000
Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :              0
Output bytes :           2396
Input packets:           0
Output packets:          34
Local statistics:
Input bytes :              0
Output bytes :           2396
Input packets:           0
Output packets:          34
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :              0          0 bps
Output bytes :              0          0 bps
Input packets:             0          0 pps
Output packets:            0          0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 4446, Generation: 79, Route table: 3
Flags: None

Logical interface mt-1/1/0.49154 (Index 44) (SNMP ifIndex 0) (Generation 47)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :           1550
Output bytes :              0
Input packets:           33
Output packets:           0
Local statistics:
Input bytes :           1550
Output bytes :              0
Input packets:           33
Output packets:           0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :              0          0 bps
Output bytes :              0          0 bps
Input packets:             0          0 pps
Output packets:            0          0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 80, Route table: 3
Flags: None

```

user@PE0> **show pim join extensive instance VPN-A**

Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET
 Group: 229.1.1.1
 Source: 192.168.295.34
 Flags: dense
 Upstream interface: t1-0/3/0:0.0
 Downstream interfaces:
 mt-1/1/0.32769

Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET6

user@PE0> **show pim join**

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
 Group: 239.1.1.1
 Source: *
 RP: 10.254.71.47
 Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
 Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0

Group: 239.1.1.1
 Source: 10.254.71.46
 Flags: sparse
 Upstream interface: local

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

user@PE0> **show pim join instance VPN-A**

Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET
 Group: 229.1.1.1
 Source: 192.168.295.34
 Flags: dense
 Upstream interface: t1-0/3/0:0.0
 Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET6

user@PE0> **show multicast route extensive**

Family: INET

Group	Source prefix	Act	Pru	NHid	Packets	IfMismatch	Timeout
239.1.1.1	10.254.71.46 /32	A	F	86	9174	0	360
Upstream interface: local							
Session name: Administratively Scoped							
Forwarding rate: 1 kBps (10 pps)							
239.1.1.1	10.254.71.51 /32	A	F	96	36	0	360
Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0							
Session name: Administratively Scoped							
Forwarding rate: 0 kBps (0 pps)							

Family: INET6

Group	Source prefix	Act	Pru	NHid	Packets	IfMismatch	Timeout
-------	---------------	-----	-----	------	---------	------------	---------

user@PE0> **show multicast route extensive instance VPN-A**

Family: INET

Group	Source prefix	Act	Pru	NHid	Packets	IfMismatch	Timeout
229.1.1.1	192.168.295.34 /32	A	F	85	9408	0	360
Upstream interface: t1-0/3/0:0.0							
Session name: Unknown							
Forwarding rate: 1 kBps (10 pps)							

Family: INET6

Group	Source prefix	Act	Pru	NHid	Packets	IfMismatch	Timeout
-------	---------------	-----	-----	------	---------	------------	---------

```

user@PE0> show multicast next-hops
Family: INET
ID      Refcount  KRefCount Downstream interface
86      2          1         so-0/0/2.0

85      2          1         mt-1/1/0.32769

96      2          1         mt-1/1/0.49154

Family: INET6

```

```

Router P0 user@P0> show pim join
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: local

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.46
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/0.0

```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6
```

```
user@P0> show multicast route extensive
```

```

Family: INET
Group      Source prefix      Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
239.1.1.1  10.254.71.46 /32 A  F  127  9906  195  360
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
  Session name: Administratively Scoped
  Forwarding rate: 1 kBps (10 pps)
239.1.1.1  10.254.71.51 /32 A  F  126  135  23  359
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/0.0
  Session name: Administratively Scoped
  Forwarding rate: 0 kBps (0 pps)

```

```

Family: INET6
Group      Source prefix      Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout

```

```

user@P0> show multicast next-hops
Family: INET
ID      Refcount  KRefCount Downstream interface
127     2          1         so-0/0/0.0

126     2          1         so-0/0/2.0

Family: INET6

```

```

Router PE1 user@PE1> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: so-0/1/0.0
  Upstream State: Join to RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      10.1.71.51 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.46
  Flags: sparse,spt-pending
  Upstream interface: so-0/1/0.0
  Upstream State: Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 199
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      10.1.71.51 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local Source, Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 79
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/1/0.0
      192.168.296.33 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 174
    Interface: register to RP 10.254.71.47 on pe-1/1/0.32769

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

user@PE1> show pim join extensive instance VPN-A
Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
  Source: 192.168.295.34
  Flags: dense
  Upstream interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
  Downstream interfaces:
    t1-1/0/0:0.0

Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET6

```

```

user@PE1> show interfaces mt-1/1/0 extensive
Physical interface: mt-1/1/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 38, SNMP ifIndex: 45, Generation: 37
Type: Multicast-GRE, Link-level type: GRE, MTU: Unlimited, Speed: 800mbps
Hold-times      : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
Device flags    : Present Running
Interface flags: SNMP-Traps
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :          2265256          7568 bps
Output bytes :              0            0 bps
Input packets:          24981          10 pps
Output packets:           0            0 pps

Logical interface mt-1/1/0.32769 (Index 45) (SNMP ifIndex 0) (Generation 46)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
IP-Header 239.1.1.1:10.254.71.51:47:df:64:0000000800000000
Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :              0
Output bytes :          10934
Input packets:           0
Output packets:         153
Local statistics:
Input bytes :              0
Output bytes :          10934
Input packets:           0
Output packets:         153
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :              0            0 bps
Output bytes :              0            0 bps
Input packets:           0            0 pps
Output packets:          0            0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 4418, Generation: 77, Route table: 1
Flags: None

Logical interface mt-1/1/0.49154 (Index 46) (SNMP ifIndex 0) (Generation 47)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes :          1820512
Output bytes :              0
Input packets:          19848
Output packets:           0
Local statistics:
Input bytes :           5536
Output bytes :              0
Input packets:          120
Output packets:           0
Transit statistics:
Input bytes :          1814976          7568 bps
Output bytes :              0            0 bps
Input packets:          19728          10 pps
Output packets:           0            0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: Unlimited, Generation: 78, Route table: 1
Flags: None

```

user@PE1> show multicast route extensive

```
Family: INET
Group      Source prefix  Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
239.1.1.1  10.254.71.46 /32 A  F 76   11014    0         360
  Upstream interface: so-0/1/0.0
  Session name: Administratively Scoped
  Forwarding rate: 1 kBps (10 pps)
239.1.1.1  10.254.71.51 /32 A  F 103   1         0         360
  Upstream interface: local
  Session name: Administratively Scoped
  Forwarding rate: 0 kBps (0 pps)
```

```
Family: INET6
Group      Source prefix  Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
```

user@PE1> show multicast route extensive instance VPN-A

```
Family: INET
Group      Source prefix  Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
229.1.1.1  192.168.295.34 /32 A  F 99   10976    4         360
  Upstream interface: mt-1/1/0.49154
  Session name: Unknown
  Forwarding rate: 1 kBps (10 pps)
```

```
Family: INET6
Group      Source prefix  Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
```

user@PE1> show multicast next-hops

```
Family: INET
ID      Refcount  KRefCount Downstream interface
75      2         1 so-0/1/0.0
99      2         1 t1-1/0/0:0.0
76      2         1 mt-1/1/0.49154
```

Family: INET6

Router CE1

```
user@CE1> show pim join
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
  Source: 192.168.295.34
  FFlags: dense
  Upstream interface: t1-7/0/0:0.0
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6
```

user@CE1> show multicast route extensive

```
Family: INET
Group      Source prefix  Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
229.1.1.1  192.168.295.34 /32 A  F 120   8010     0         360
  Upstream interface: t1-7/0/0:0.0
  Session name: Unknown
  Forwarding rate: 1 kBps (10 pps)
```

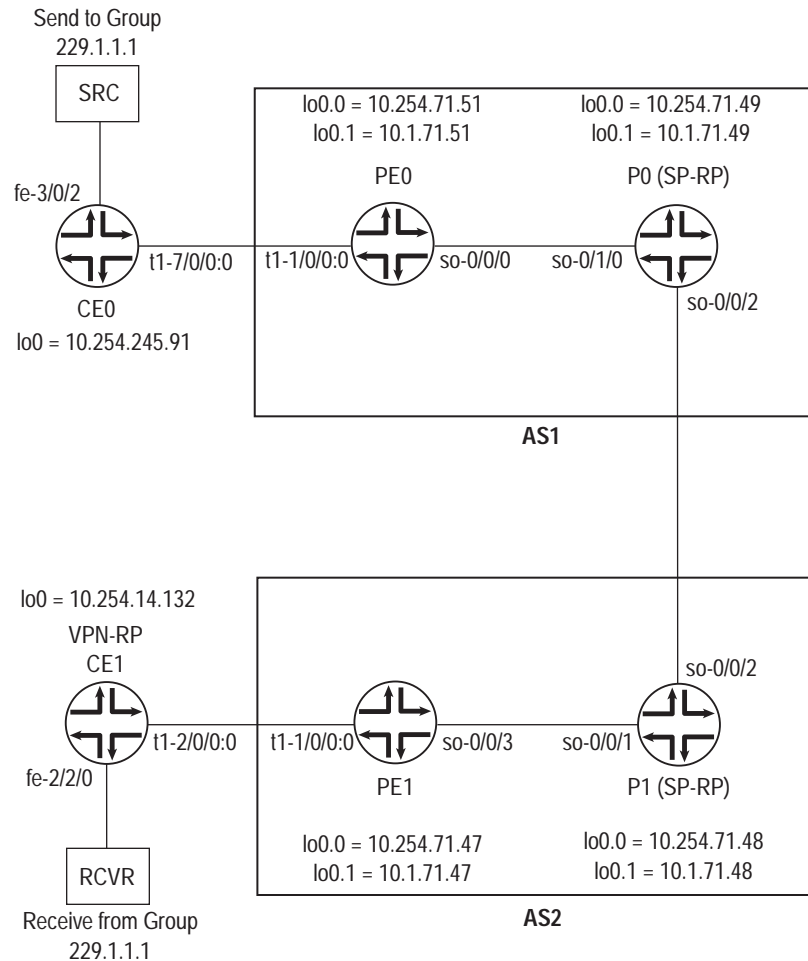
```
Family: INET6
Group      Source prefix  Act Pru NHid  Packets  IfMismatch Timeout
```

user@CE1> show multicast next-hops

```
Family: INET
ID      Refcount  KRefCount Downstream interface
120     2         1 fe-3/0/2.0
```

Example: IPv4 Multicast with Interprovider VPNs Configuration

Figure 63: IPv4 Multicast with Interprovider VPNs Topology Diagram



Interprovider VPNs are also mentioned in RFC 2547. An example is shown in Figure 63. The topology is slightly different; the main difference is the addition of MSDP between the two provider core transit (P) routers. In this limited topology, each P router is an SP-RP for the local autonomous system (AS), and Router CE1 is the VPN-RP. VPN-A is the name of the routing instance on routers PE0 and PE1.

```
Router CEO [edit]
  protocols {
    pim {
      dense-groups {
        229.0.0.0/8;
      }
      rp {
        static {
          address 10.254.14.132;
        }
      }
      interface all {
        mode sparse-dense;
        version 2;
      }
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
Router PEO [edit]
  protocols {
    pim {
      rp {
        static {
          address 10.254.71.49;
        }
      }
      interface all {
        mode sparse;
        version 2;
      }
      interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

routing-instances {
  VPN-A {
    protocols {
      pim {
        dense-groups {
          229.0.0.0/8;
        }
        vpn-group-address 239.1.1.1;
        rp {
          static {
            address 10.254.14.132;
          }
        }
        interface t1-1/0/0:0.0 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
        interface lo0.1 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

Router P0 [edit]
protocols {
  ...
  msdp {
    peer 10.254.71.48 {
      local-address 10.254.71.49;
    }
  }
  ...
  pim {
    rp {
      local {
        address 10.254.71.49;
      }
    }
    interface all {
      mode sparse;
      version 2;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

```
Router P1 [edit]
protocols {
  ...
  msdp {
    peer 10.254.71.49 {
      local-address 10.254.71.48;
    }
  }
  ...
  pim {
    rp {
      local {
        address 10.254.71.48;
      }
    }
    interface all {
      mode sparse;
      version 2;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

```
Router PE1 [edit]
protocols {
  pim {
    rp {
      static {
        address 10.254.71.48;
      }
    }
    interface all {
      mode sparse;
      version 2;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

```

routing-instances {
  VPN-A {
    protocols {
      pim {
        dense-groups {
          229.0.0.0/8;
        }
        vpn-group-address 239.1.1.1;
        rp {
          static {
            address 10.254.14.132;
          }
        }
        interface t1-1/0/0:0.0 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
        interface lo0.1 {
          mode sparse-dense;
          version 2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

Router CE1 [edit]
protocols {
  pim {
    dense-groups {
      229.0.0.0/8;
    }
    rp {
      local {
        address 10.254.14.132;
      }
    }
    interface all {
      mode sparse-dense;
      version 2;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

Checking Your Work

The `show` commands used to verify proper functionality of multicast in an interprovider environment are the same ones used with the first Layer 3 VPN multicast example (see “Checking Your Work” on page 741).

The following output provides details for RP and the PIM Join information:

- Router CE0 Status on page 758
- Router PE0 Status on page 759
- Router P0 Status on page 761
- Router P1 Status on page 762
- Router PE1 Status on page 763
- Router CE1 Status on page 765

Router CE0 Status

```
user@CE0> show pim rps extensive
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.14.132
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:21:35
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 119
Subunit: 32769
Interface: pe-6/0/0.32769
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
-------	--------	----------	------------	-------	---------

```
Family: INET6
```

```
user@CE0> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
    Source: 192.168.295.38
    Flags: dense
    Upstream interface: fe-3/0/2.0
    Downstream interfaces:
        t1-7/0/0:0.0
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6
```

Router PE0 Status

```
user@PE0> show pim rps extensive
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.71.49
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:22:07
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 34
Subunit: 32769
Interface: pe-1/1/0.32769
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
    239.1.1.1

    total 1 groups active
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
239.1.1.1	10.254.71.51	10.254.71.51	10.254.71.49	Suppress	20

```
Family: INET6
```

```
user@PE0> show pim rps extensive instance VPN-A
Instance: PIM.VPN-A
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.14.132
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:22:22
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 34
Subunit: 32771
Interface: pe-1/1/0.32771
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
-------	--------	----------	------------	-------	---------

```
Family: INET6
```

```

user@PE0> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.49
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/0.0
  Upstream State: Join to RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse,spt-pending
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/0.0
  Upstream State: Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 198
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local Source, Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 198
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/0.0
      192.168.296.42 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 176

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

user@PE0> show pim join extensive instance VPN-A
Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
  Source: 192.168.295.38
  Flags: dense
  Upstream interface: t1-1/0/0:0.0
  Downstream interfaces:
    mt-1/1/0.32769

Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET6

```

Router P0 Status

```
user@P0> show pim rps extensive
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.71.49
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:30:43
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 33
Subunit: 32768
Interface: pd-1/1/0.32768
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
    239.1.1.1

    total 1 groups active
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
239.1.1.1	10.254.71.51	10.254.71.51	10.254.71.49	Receive	

```
Family: INET6
```

```
user@P0> show pim join extensive
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
```

```
Source: *
RP: 10.254.71.49
Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
Upstream interface: local
Upstream State: Local RP
Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/1/0.0
        192.168.296.41 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: 184
```

```
Group: 239.1.1.1
Source: 10.254.71.47
Flags: sparse,spt-pending
Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
Upstream State: Local RP, Join to Source
Keepalive timeout: 207
Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/1/0.0
        192.168.296.41 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 184
```

```
Group: 239.1.1.1
Source: 10.254.71.51
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream interface: so-0/1/0.0
Upstream State: Local RP, Join to Source
Keepalive timeout: 207
Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
        192.168.296.73 State: Join  Flags: S    Timeout: 186
    Interface: so-0/1/0.0
        192.168.296.41 State: Prune  Flags: SR   Timeout: 184
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6
```

Router P1 Status

```
user@P1> show pim rps extensive
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.71.48
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 06:26:56
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 32
Subunit: 32768
Interface: pd-1/1/0.32768
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
    239.1.1.1
```

total 1 groups active

Register State for RP:

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
239.1.1.1	10.254.71.47	10.254.71.47	10.254.71.48	Receive	0

Family: INET6

```
user@P1> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
```

```
Group: 239.1.1.1
Source: *
RP: 10.254.71.48
Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
Upstream interface: local
Upstream State: Local RP
Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/1.0
        192.168.296.50 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: 174
```

```
Group: 239.1.1.1
Source: 10.254.71.47
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream interface: so-0/0/1.0
Upstream State: Local RP, Join to Source
Keepalive timeout: 196
Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/1.0 (pruned)
        192.168.296.50 State: Prune  Flags: SR  Timeout: 174
    Interface: so-0/0/2.0
        192.168.296.74 State: Join  Flags: S   Timeout: 178
```

```
Group: 239.1.1.1
Source: 10.254.71.51
Flags: sparse,spt-pending
Upstream interface: so-0/0/2.0
Upstream State: Local RP, Join to Source
Keepalive timeout: 196
Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/1.0
        192.168.296.50 State: Join  Flags: S   Timeout: 174
```

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

Router PE1 Status

```
user@PE1> show pim rps extensive
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.71.48
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:25:13
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 34
Subunit: 32770
Interface: pe-1/1/0.32770
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
    239.1.1.1

    total 1 groups active
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
239.1.1.1	10.254.71.47	10.254.71.47	10.254.71.48	Suppress	42

```
Family: INET6
```

```
user@PE1> show pim rps extensive instance VPN-A
Instance: PIM.VPN-A
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.14.132
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:25:17
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 34
Subunit: 32771
Interface: pe-1/1/0.32771
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
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```
Family: INET6
```

```

user@PE1> show pim join extensive
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 10.254.71.48
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/3.0
  Upstream State: Join to RP
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: SRW  Timeout: Infinity

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.47
  Flags: sparse
  Upstream interface: local
  Upstream State: Local Source, Prune to RP
  Keepalive timeout: 173
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: so-0/0/3.0
      192.168.296.49 State: Join  Flags: S  Timeout: 199

Group: 239.1.1.1
  Source: 10.254.71.51
  Flags: sparse,spt-pending
  Upstream interface: so-0/0/3.0
  Upstream State: Join to Source
  Keepalive timeout: 173
  Downstream Neighbors:
    Interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
      0.0.0.0 State: Join  Flags: S  Timeout: Infinity

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

user@PE1> show pim join extensive instance VPN-A
Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
  Source: 192.168.295.38
  Flags: dense
  Upstream interface: mt-1/1/0.32769
  Downstream interfaces:
    t1-1/0/0:0.0

Instance: PIM.VPN-A Family: INET6

```

Router CE1 Status

```
user@CE1> show pim rps extensive
Instance: PIM.master
```

```
Family: INET
RP: 10.254.14.132
Learned via: static configuration
Time Active: 00:28:22
Holdtime: 0
Device Index: 69
Subunit: 32768
Interface: pd-3/1/0.32768
Group Ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
Active groups using RP:
```

```
Register State for RP:
```

Group	Source	FirstHop	RP Address	State	Timeout
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```
Family: INET6
```

```
user@CE1> show pim join extensive
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
Group: 229.1.1.1
    Source: 192.168.295.38
    Flags: dense
    Upstream interface: t1-2/0/0:0.0
    Downstream interfaces:
        fe-2/2/0.0
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6
```

For More Information

For additional information on multicast over Layer 3 VPNs, see the following resources:

- *JUNOS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*
- *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*
- RFC 2547, *BGP/MPLS VPNs*
- RFC 3618, *Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)*
- Internet draft draft-rosen-vpn-mcast-06.txt, *Multicast in MPLS/BGP VPNs* (expires April 2004)

Revision History

- 13 June 2005—7.3R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 5 April 2005—Added support for MSDP in Layer 3 VPNs, 7.2R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 2 February 2005—Added multicast distribution trees for data, 7.1R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 6 October 2004—7.0R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 6 July 2004—Added graceful restart information and mentioned that a PE router can now act as a VPN-RP, 6.4R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 5 April 2004—6.3R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 22 December 2003—6.2R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 22 September 2003—6.1R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 30 June 2003—6.0R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 2 April 2003—5.7R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 27 December 2002—5.6R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 30 September 2002—5.5R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.
- 27 August 2002—Reformatted the document in Feature Guide style. Richard Hendricks.
- 22 August 2002—Added PIM dense mode information. Bill Nowak.
- 8 February 2002—Initial 5.3 Quick Start Guide document. Bill Nowak.