

Network Configuration Example

Configuring Bidirectional PIM

Release
12.1



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Network Configuration Example Configuring Bidirectional PIM

Release 12.1

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Bidirectional PIM Applications	1
Understanding Bidirectional PIM	2
Designated Forwarder Election	3
Bidirectional PIM Modes	4
Bidirectional Rendezvous Points	4
PIM Bootstrap and Auto-RP Support	5
IGMP and MLD Support	5
Bidirectional PIM and Graceful Restart	5
Junos OS Enhancements to Bidirectional PIM	6
Limitations of Bidirectional PIM	6
Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM	7
backoff-period	20
bidirectional (Interface)	21
bidirectional (RP)	22
no-bidirectional-mode	23
df-election	24
offer-period	25
robustness-count	26
address (Bidirectional Rendezvous Points)	27
show pim bidirectional df-election	28
show pim bidirectional df-election interface	31
mode	34
group-ranges	35
hold-time (PIM)	36
priority (PIM RPs)	37

Introduction

This document describes bidirectional PIM (PIM-Bidir), identifies what it is used for, and provides step-by-step instructions on how to configure it with static rendezvous points. It also explains how to verify that Bidirectional PIM is working.

Bidirectional PIM Applications

Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM-Bidir) is one of the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) protocols. It provides an alternative to other PIM modes. Bidirectional PIM is designed to support *many-to-many* multicast applications within a single PIM domain.

Bidirectional PIM has several key advantages over a PIM sparse mode deployment:

- It reduces the amount of state which a router must store.
- It scales very well when there are many sources for each group.
- It can scale to an arbitrary number of sources.
- It provides better support for intermittent sources.
- It is a less complicated protocol.
- It does not rely on data triggered events such as:
 - Source registration
 - Shortest-path tree switchover
- The rendezvous point can be configured as an address that is not assigned to any particular device.

Bidirectional PIM is used by large content providers to support:

- Video conferencing
- Financial applications
- Distributing product and customer data between servers in a large network of datacenters
- Distributed inventory polling
- Online gaming

Related Documentation

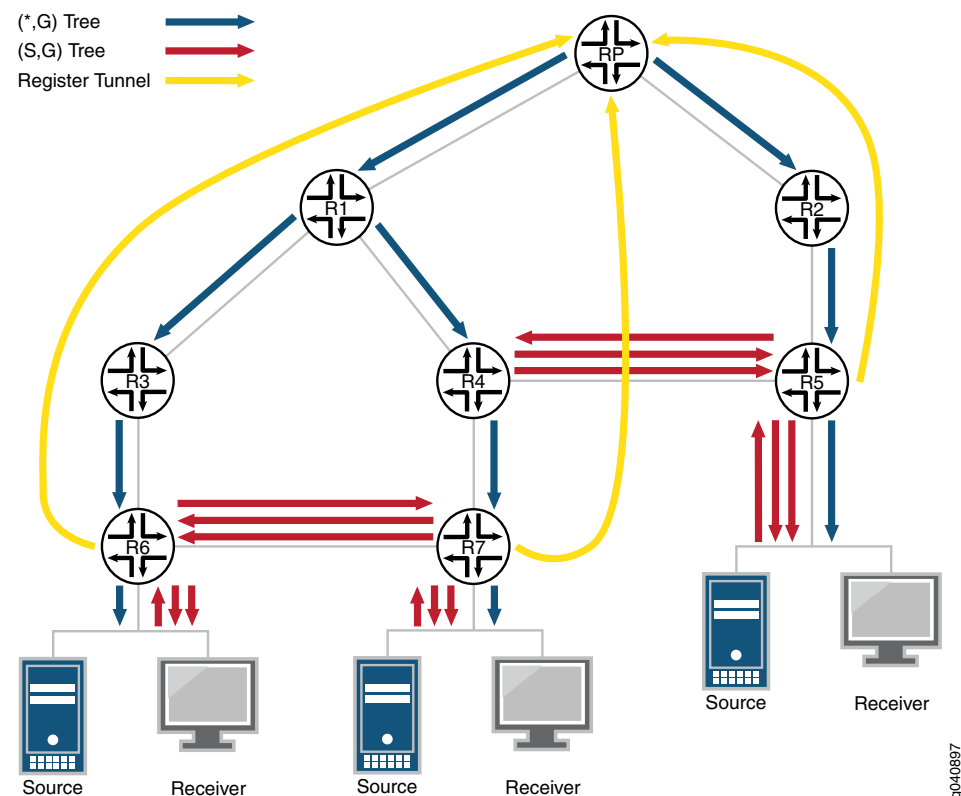
- [Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2](#)
- [Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7](#)

Understanding Bidirectional PIM

Bidirectional PIM (PIM-Bidir) is specified by the IETF in RFC 5015, *Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (BIDIR-PIM)*. It provides an alternative to other PIM modes, such as PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM), PIM dense mode (PIM-DM), and PIM source-specific multicast (SSM). In bidirectional PIM, multicast groups are carried across the network over bidirectional shared trees. This type of tree minimizes the amount of PIM routing state information that must be maintained, which is especially important in networks with numerous and dispersed senders and receivers. For example, one important application for bidirectional PIM is distributed inventory polling. In many-to-many applications, a multicast query from one station generates multicast responses from many stations. For each multicast group, such an application generates a large number of (S,G) routes for each station in PIM-SM, PIM-DM, or SSM. The problem is even worse in applications that use bursty sources, resulting in frequently changing multicast tables and, therefore, performance problems in routers.

Figure 1 on page 2 shows the traffic flows generated to deliver traffic for one group to and from three stations in a PIM-SM network.

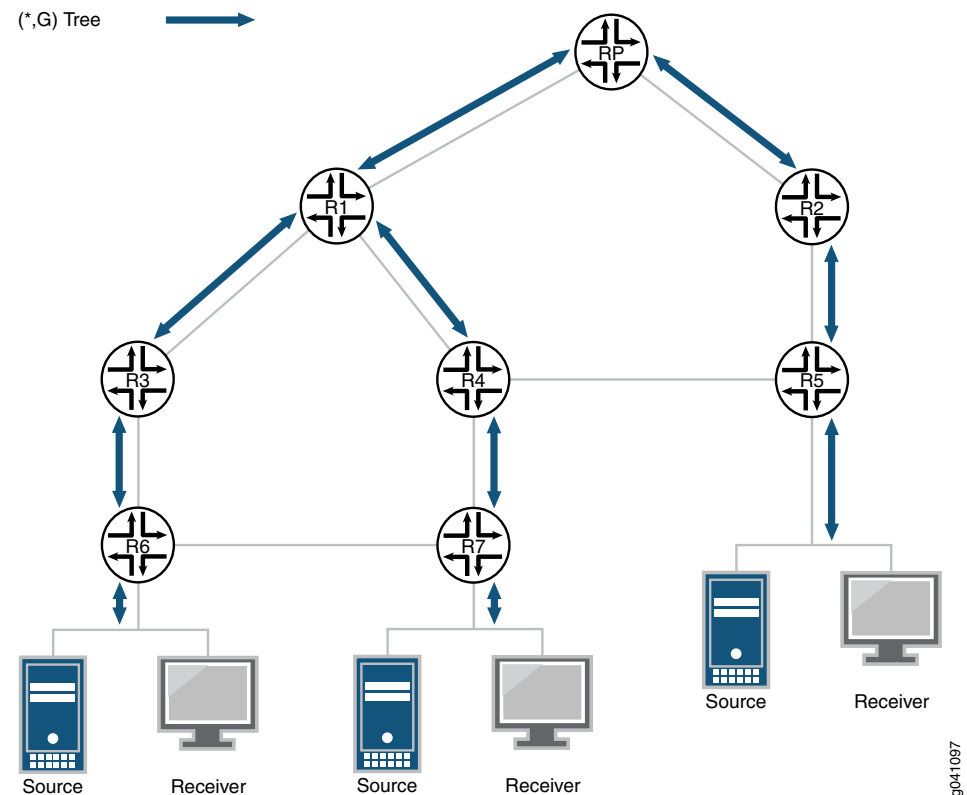
Figure 1: Example PIM Sparse-Mode Tree



Bidirectional PIM solves this problem by building only group-specific (*,G) state. Thus, only a single (*,G) route is needed for each group to deliver traffic to and from all the sources.

Figure 2 on page 3 shows the traffic flows generated to deliver traffic for one group to and from three stations in a bidirectional PIM network.

Figure 2: Example Bidirectional PIM Tree



Bidirectional PIM builds bidirectional shared trees that are rooted at a rendezvous point (RP) address. Bidirectional traffic does not switch to shortest path trees (SPTs) as in PIM-SM and is therefore optimized for routing state size instead of path length. Bidirectional PIM routes are always wildcard-source (*,G) routes. The protocol eliminates the need for (S,G) routes and data-triggered events. The bidirectional (*,G) group trees carry traffic both upstream from senders toward the RP, and downstream from the RP to receivers. As a consequence, the strict reverse path forwarding (RPF)-based rules found in other PIM modes do not apply to bidirectional PIM. Instead, bidirectional PIM routes forward traffic from all sources and the RP. Thus, bidirectional PIM routers must have the ability to accept traffic on many potential incoming interfaces.

Designated Forwarder Election

To prevent forwarding loops, only one router on each link or subnet (including point-to-point links) is a designated forwarder (DF). The responsibilities of the DF are to forward downstream traffic onto the link toward the receivers and to forward upstream traffic from the link toward the RP address. Bidirectional PIM relies on a process called DF election to choose the DF router for each interface and for each RP address. Each bidirectional PIM router in a subnet advertises its interior gateway protocol (IGP) unicast route to the RP address. The router with the best IGP unicast route to the RP address

wins the DF election. Each router advertises its IGP route metrics in DF Offer, Winner, Backoff, and Pass messages.

Junos OS implements the DF election procedures as stated in RFC 5015, except that Junos OS checks RP unicast reachability before accepting incoming DF messages. DF messages for unreachable rendezvous points are ignored.

Bidirectional PIM Modes

In the Junos OS implementation, there are two modes for bidirectional PIM: **bidirectional-sparse** and **bidirectional-sparse-dense**. The differences between **bidirectional-sparse** and **bidirectional-sparse-dense** modes are the same as the differences between **sparse** mode and **sparse-dense** mode. **Sparse-dense** mode allows the interface to operate on a per-group basis in either **sparse** or **dense** mode. A group specified as “**dense**” is not mapped to an RP. Use **bidirectional-sparse-dense** mode when you have a mix of bidirectional groups, **sparse** groups, and **dense** groups in your network. One typical scenario for this is the use of **auto-RP**, which uses **dense-mode** flooding to bootstrap itself for **sparse** mode or **bidirectional** mode. In general, the **dense** groups could be for any flows that the network design requires to be flooded.

Each group-to-RP mapping is controlled by the RP **group-ranges** statement and the **ssm-groups** statement.

The choice of PIM mode is closely tied to controlling how groups are mapped to PIM modes, as follows:

- **bidirectional-sparse**—Use if all multicast groups are operating in **bidirectional**, **sparse**, or **SSM** mode.
- **bidirectional-sparse-dense**—Use if multicast groups, except those that are specified in the **dense-groups** statement, are operating in **bidirectional**, **sparse**, or **SSM** mode.

Bidirectional Rendezvous Points

You can configure group-range-to-RP mappings network-wide statically, or only on routers connected to the RP addresses and advertise them dynamically. Unlike rendezvous points for PIM-SM, which must de-encapsulate PIM Register messages and perform other specific protocol actions, **bidirectional PIM rendezvous points** implement no specific functionality. RP addresses are simply a location in the network to rendezvous toward. In fact, RP addresses need not be loopback interface addresses or even be addresses configured on any router, as long as they are covered by a subnet that is connected to a **bidirectional PIM-capable** router and advertised to the network.

Thus, for **bidirectional PIM**, there is no meaningful distinction between static and local RP addresses. Therefore, **bidirectional PIM rendezvous points** are configured at the **[edit protocols pim rp bidirectional]** hierarchy level, not under **static** or **local**.

The settings at the **[edit protocol pim rp bidirectional]** hierarchy level function like the settings at the **[edit protocols pim rp local]** hierarchy level, except that they create **bidirectional PIM RP** state instead of **PIM-SM RP** state.

Where only a single local RP can be configured, multiple bidirectional rendezvous points can be configured having group ranges that are the same, different, or overlapping. It is also permissible for a group range or RP address to be configured as bidirectional and either static or local for sparse-mode.

If a bidirectional PIM RP is configured without a group range, the default group range is 224/4 for IPv4. For IPv6, the default is ff00::/8. You can configure a bidirectional PIM RP group range to cover an SSM group range, but in that case the SSM or DM group range takes precedence over the bidirectional PIM RP configuration for those groups. In other words, because SSM always takes precedence, it is not permitted to have a bidirectional group range equal to or more specific than an SSM or DM group range.

PIM Bootstrap and Auto-RP Support

Group ranges for the specified RP address are flagged by PIM as bidirectional PIM group-to-RP mappings and, if configured, are advertised using PIM bootstrap or auto-RP. Dynamic advertisement of bidirectional PIM-flagged group-to-RP mappings using PIM bootstrap, and auto-RP is controlled as normal using the **bootstrap** and **auto-rp** statements.

Bidirectional PIM RP addresses configured at the **[edit protocols pim rp bidirectional address]** hierarchy level are advertised by auto-RP or PIM bootstrap if the following prerequisites are met:

- The routing instance must be configured to advertise candidate rendezvous points by way of auto-RP or PIM bootstrap, and an auto-RP mapping agent or bootstrap router, respectively, must be elected.
- The RP address must either be configured locally on an interface in the routing instance, or the RP address must belong to a subnet connected to an interface in the routing instance.

IGMP and MLD Support

Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) version 1, version 2, and version 3 are supported with bidirectional PIM. Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) version 1 and version 2 are supported with bidirectional PIM. However, in all cases, only anysource multicast (ASM) state is supported for bidirectional PIM membership.

The following rules apply to bidirectional PIM:

- IGMP and MLD (*,G) membership reports trigger the PIM DF to originate bidirectional PIM (*,G) join messages.
- IGMP and MLD (S,G) membership reports do not trigger the PIM DF to originate bidirectional PIM (*,G) join messages.

Bidirectional PIM and Graceful Restart

Bidirectional PIM accepts packets for a bidirectional route on multiple interfaces. This means that some topologies might develop multicast routing loops if all PIM neighbors are not synchronized with regard to the identity of the designated forwarder (DF) on each

link. If one router is forwarding without actively participating in DF elections, particularly after unicast routing changes, multicast routing loops might occur.

If graceful restart for PIM is enabled and bidirectional PIM is enabled, the default graceful restart behavior is to continue forwarding packets on bidirectional routes. If the gracefully restarting router was serving as a DF for some interfaces to rendezvous points, the restarting router sends a DF Winner message with a metric of 0 on each of these RP interfaces. This ensures that a neighbor router does not become the DF due to unicast topology changes that might occur during the graceful restart period. Sending a DF Winner message with a metric of 0 prevents another PIM neighbor from assuming the DF role until after graceful restart completes. When graceful restart completes, the gracefully restarted router sends another DF Winner message with the actual converged unicast metric.

The `no-bidirectional-mode` statement at the `[edit protocols pim graceful-restart]` hierarchy level overrides the default behavior and disables forwarding for bidirectional PIM routes during graceful restart recovery, both in cases of simple routing protocol process (rpd) restart and graceful Routing Engine switchover. This configuration statement provides a very conservative alternative to the default graceful restart behavior for bidirectional PIM routes. The reason to discontinue forwarding of packets on bidirectional routes is that the continuation of forwarding might lead to short-duration multicast loops in rare double-failure circumstances.

Junos OS Enhancements to Bidirectional PIM

In addition to the functionality specified in RFC 5015, the following functions are included in the Junos OS implementation of bidirectional PIM:

- Source-only branches without PIM join state
- Support for both IPv4 and IPv6 domain and multicast addresses
- Nonstop routing (NSR) for bidirectional PIM routes
- Support for bidirectional PIM in logical systems
- Support for non-forwarding and virtual router instances

Limitations of Bidirectional PIM

The Junos OS implementation of bidirectional PIM does not support the following functionality:

- SNMP for bidirectional PIM.
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover is configurable with bidirectional PIM enabled, but bidirectional routes do not forward packets during the switchover.
- Multicast VPNs (Draft Rosen and NextGen).

The bidirectional PIM protocol does not support the following functionality:

- Embedded RP
- Anycast RP

-
- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7](#)
 - Configuring PIM Auto-RP in the *Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*
 - Configuring PIM Bootstrap Properties for IPv4 or IPv6 in the *Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide*

Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM

This example shows how to configure bidirectional PIM, as specified in RFC 5015, *Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (BIDIR-PIM)*.

- [Requirements on page 7](#)
- [Overview on page 7](#)
- [Configuration on page 9](#)
- [Verification on page 14](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Eight Juniper Networks routers that can be M120, M320, MX Series, or T Series platforms. To support bidirectional PIM, M Series platforms must have I-chip FPCs. M7i, M10i, M40e, and other older M Series routers do not support bidirectional PIM.
- Junos OS Release 12.1 or later running on all eight routers.

Overview

Compared to PIM sparse mode, bidirectional PIM requires less PIM router state information. Because less state information is required, bidirectional PIM scales well and is useful in deployments with many dispersed sources and receivers.

In this example, two rendezvous points are configured statically. One RP is configured as a phantom RP. A phantom RP is an RP address that is a valid address on a subnet, but is not assigned to a PIM router interface. The subnet must be reachable by the bidirectional PIM routers in the network. For the other (non-phantom) RP in this example, the RP address is assigned to a PIM router interface. It can be assigned to either the loopback interface or any physical interface on the router. In this example, it is assigned to a physical interface.

OSPF is used as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) in this example. The OSPF metric determines the designated forwarder (DF) election process. In bidirectional PIM, the DF establishes a loop-free shortest-path tree that is rooted at the RP. On every network segment and point-to-point link, all PIM routers participate in DF election. The procedure selects one router as the DF for every RP of bidirectional groups. This router forwards multicast packets received on that network upstream to the RP. The DF election uses the same tie-break rules used by PIM assert processes.

This example uses the default DF election parameters. Optionally, at the **[edit protocols pim interface (*interface-name* | all) *bidirectional*]** hierarchy level, you can configure the following parameters related to the DF election:

- The robustness-count is the minimum number of DF election messages that must be lost for election to fail.
- The offer period is the interval to wait between repeated DF Offer and Winner messages.
- The backoff period is the period that the acting DF waits between receiving a better DF Offer and sending the Pass message to transfer DF responsibility.

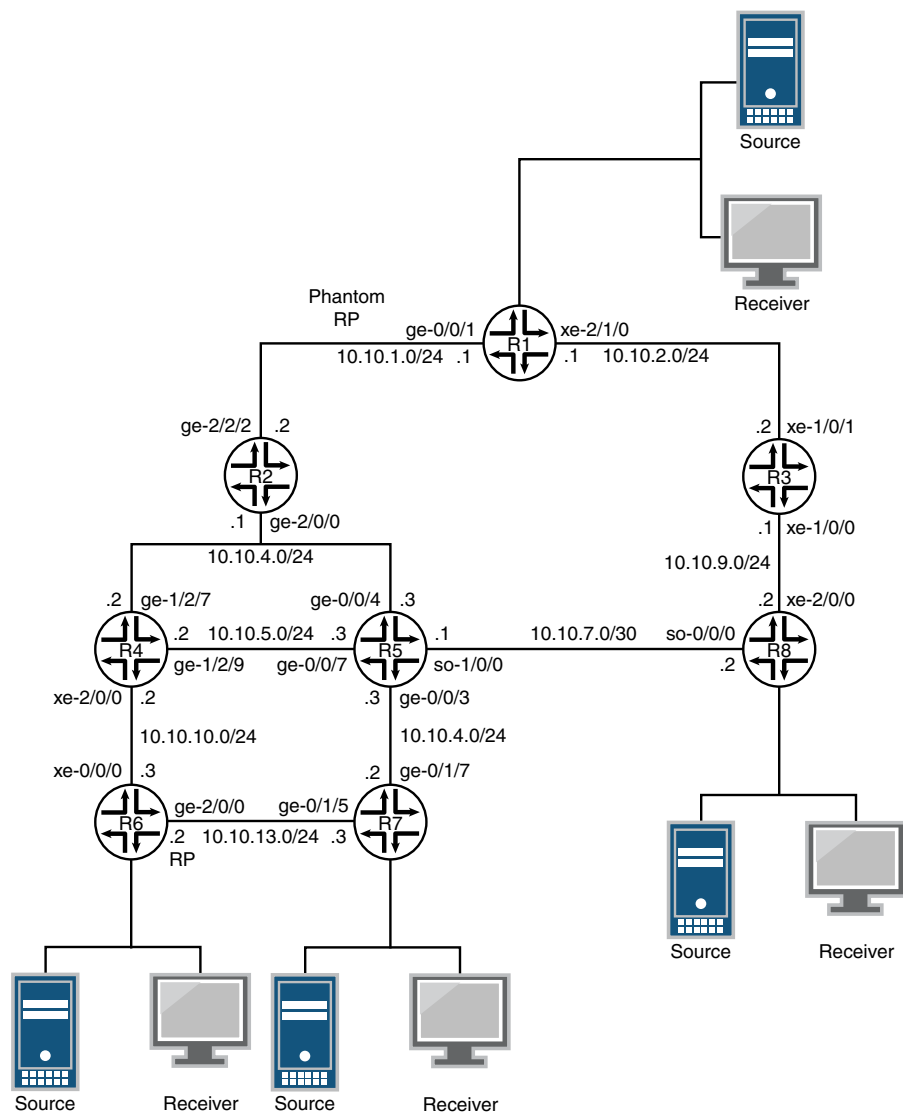
This example uses bidirectional-sparse-dense mode on the interfaces. The choice of PIM mode is closely tied to controlling how groups are mapped to PIM modes, as follows:

- **bidirectional-sparse**—Use if all multicast groups are operating in bidirectional, sparse, or SSM mode.
- **bidirectional-sparse-dense**—Use if multicast groups, except those that are specified in the **dense-groups** statement, are operating in bidirectional, sparse, or SSM mode.

Topology Diagram

Figure 3 on page 9 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 3: Bidirectional PIM with Statically Configured rendezvous points



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Router R1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.1.1/24
set interfaces xe-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.2.1/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.11.11/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-2/1/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols pim traceoptions file df
```

```
set protocols pim traceoptions flag bidirectional-df-election detail
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim interface ge-0/0/1.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
set protocols pim interface xe-2/1/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

Router R2

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-2/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.1.2/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.22.22/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/2/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/0.0
set protocols pim traceoptions file df
set protocols pim traceoptions flag bidirectional-df-election detail
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols pim interface ge-2/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
set protocols pim interface ge-2/2/2.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

Router R3

```
set interfaces xe-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.9.1/24
set interfaces xe-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.2.2/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.33.33/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-1/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-1/0/0.0
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim interface xe-1/0/1.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
set protocols pim interface xe-1/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

Router R4

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.2/24
set interfaces ge-1/2/8 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.5.2/24
set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.44.44/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/2/7.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/2/8.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-2/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols pim traceoptions file df
set protocols pim traceoptions flag bidirectional-df-election detail
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim interface xe-2/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

```
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/7.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/8.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

```
Router R5    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.3/24
              set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.4.3/24
              set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.5.3/24
              set interfaces so-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.7.1/30
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.55.55/32
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/7.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-1/0/0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
              set protocols pim interface ge-0/0/7.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
              set protocols pim interface ge-0/0/4.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
              set protocols pim interface so-1/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
              set protocols pim interface ge-0/0/3.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

```
Router R6    set interfaces xe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.3/24
              set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.2/24
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.66.66/32
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
              set protocols pim interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols pim interface xe-0/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
              set protocols pim interface ge-2/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

```
Router R7    set interfaces ge-0/1/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.3/24
              set interfaces ge-0/1/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/24
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.77.77/32
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/1/5.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/1/7.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
              set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
              set protocols pim interface ge-0/1/5.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
              set protocols pim interface ge-0/1/7.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
```

```
Router R8    set interfaces so-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.7.2/30
              set interfaces xe-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.9.2/24
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.88.88/32
```

```

set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-2/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0.0
set protocols pim traceoptions file df
set protocols pim traceoptions flag bidirectional-df-election detail
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim rp bidirectional address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
set protocols pim interface xe-2/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
set protocols pim interface so-0/0/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense

```

Router R1

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Router R1:

1. Configure the router interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.1.1/24
user@R1# set xe-2/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.2.1/24
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.11.11/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@R1# set interface xe-2/1/0.0
user@R1# set interface lo0.0
user@R1# set interface fxp0.0 disable

```

3. Configure the group-to-RP mappings.

```

[edit protocols pim rp bidirectional]
user@R1# set address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 224.1.3.0/24
user@R1# set address 10.10.1.3 group-ranges 225.1.3.0/24
user@R1# set address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 224.1.1.0/24
user@R1# set address 10.10.13.2 group-ranges 225.1.1.0/24

```

The RP represented by IP address 10.10.1.3 is a phantom RP. The 10.10.1.3 address is not assigned to any interface on any of the routers in the topology. It is, however, a reachable address. It is in the subnet between Routers R1 and R2.

The RP represented by address 10.10.13.2 is assigned to the **ge-2/0/0** interface on Router R6.

4. Enable bidirectional PIM on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols pim]
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense
user@R1# set interface xe-2/1/0.0 mode bidirectional-sparse-dense

```

5. (Optional) Configure tracing operations for the DF election process.

```

[edit protocols pim]
user@R1# set traceoptions file df
user@R1# set traceoptions flag bidirectional-df-election detail

```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}
xe-2/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.2.1/24;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.11.11/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R1# show protocols
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface xe-2/1/0.0;
    interface lo0.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
pim {
  rp {
    bidirectional {
      address 10.10.1.3 { # phantom RP
        group-ranges {
          224.1.3.0/24;
          225.1.3.0/24;
        }
      }
      address 10.10.13.2 {
        group-ranges {
          224.1.1.0/24;
          225.1.1.0/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
```

```

        mode bidirectional-sparse-dense;
    }
    interface xe-2/1/0.0 {
        mode bidirectional-sparse-dense;
    }
    traceoptions {
        file df;
        flag bidirectional-df-election detail;
    }
}

```

If you are done configuring the router, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Repeat the procedure for every Juniper Networks router in the bidirectional PIM network, using the appropriate interface names and addresses for each router.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying Rendezvous Points on page 14](#)
- [Verifying Messages on page 14](#)
- [Checking the PIM Join State on page 15](#)
- [Displaying the Designated Forwarder on page 16](#)
- [Displaying the PIM Interfaces on page 16](#)
- [Checking the PIM Neighbors on page 16](#)
- [Checking the Route to the Rendezvous Points on page 17](#)
- [Verifying Multicast Routes on page 17](#)
- [Viewing Multicast Next Hops on page 19](#)

Verifying Rendezvous Points

Purpose Verify the group-to-RP mapping information.

Action user@R1> **show pim rps**

```

Instance: PIM.master
Address family INET
RP address      Type      Mode   Holdtime Timeout Groups  Group prefixes
10.10.1.3       static   bidir   150     None     2  224.1.3.0/24
                225.1.3.0/24
10.10.13.2      static   bidir   150     None     2  224.1.1.0/24
                225.1.1.0/24

```

Verifying Messages

Purpose Check the number of DF election messages sent and received, and check bidirectional join and prune error statistics.

Action user@R1> **show pim statistics**

```

PIM Message type      Received      Sent  Rx errors
V2 Hello              16           34      0

```

```
...
V2 DF Election          18          38          0
...
```

Global Statistics

```
...
Rx Bidir Join/Prune on non-Bidir if      0
Rx Bidir Join/Prune on non-DF if         0
```

Checking the PIM Join State

Purpose Confirm the upstream interface, neighbor, and state information.

Action user@R1> show pim join extensive
 Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
 R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard

```
Group: 224.1.1.0
  Bidirectional group prefix length: 24
  Source: *
  RP: 10.10.13.2
  Flags: bidirectional,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  Upstream neighbor: 10.10.1.2
  Upstream state: None
  Bidirectional accepting interfaces:
    Interface: ge-0/0/1.0    (RPF)
    Interface: lo0.0        (DF Winner)
```

```
Group: 224.1.3.0
  Bidirectional group prefix length: 24
  Source: *
  RP: 10.10.1.3
  Flags: bidirectional,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: ge-0/0/1.0 (RP Link)
  Upstream neighbor: Direct
  Upstream state: Local RP
  Bidirectional accepting interfaces:
    Interface: ge-0/0/1.0    (RPF)
    Interface: lo0.0        (DF Winner)
    Interface: xe-2/1/0.0    (DF Winner)
```

```
Group: 225.1.1.0
  Bidirectional group prefix length: 24
  Source: *
  RP: 10.10.13.2
  Flags: bidirectional,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  Upstream neighbor: 10.10.1.2
  Upstream state: None
  Bidirectional accepting interfaces:
    Interface: ge-0/0/1.0    (RPF)
    Interface: lo0.0        (DF Winner)
```

```
Group: 225.1.3.0
  Bidirectional group prefix length: 24
  Source: *
  RP: 10.10.1.3
  Flags: bidirectional,rptree,wildcard
```

```

Upstream interface: ge-0/0/1.0 (RP Link)
Upstream neighbor: Direct
Upstream state: Local RP
Bidirectional accepting interfaces:
  Interface: ge-0/0/1.0      (RPF)
  Interface: lo0.0          (DF Winner)
  Interface: xe-2/1/0.0     (DF Winner)

```

Meaning The output shows a (*,G-range) entry for each active bidirectional RP group range. These entries provide a hierarchy from which the individual (*,G) routes inherit RP-derived state (upstream information and accepting interfaces). These entries also provide the control plane basis for the (*,G-range) forwarding routes that implement the sender-only branches of the tree.

Displaying the Designated Forwarder

Purpose Display RP address information and confirm the DF elected.

Action user@R1> show pim bidirectional df-election
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET

```

RPA: 10.10.1.3
Group ranges: 224.1.3.0/24, 225.1.3.0/24
Interfaces:
  ge-0/0/1.0      (RPL)      DF: none
  lo0.0           (Win)      DF: 10.255.179.246
  xe-2/1/0.0      (Win)      DF: 10.10.2.1

```

```

RPA: 10.10.13.2
Group ranges: 224.1.1.0/24, 225.1.1.0/24
Interfaces:
  ge-0/0/1.0      (Lose)     DF: 10.10.1.2
  lo0.0           (Win)      DF: 10.255.179.246
  xe-2/1/0.0      (Lose)     DF: 10.10.2.2

```

Displaying the PIM Interfaces

Purpose Verify that the PIM interfaces have bidirectional-sparse-dense (SDB) mode assigned.

Action user@R1> show pim interfaces
Instance: PIM.master

Stat = Status, V = Version, NbrCnt = Neighbor Count,
S = Sparse, D = Dense, B = Bidirectional,
DR = Designated Router, P2P = Point-to-point link,
Active = Bidirectional is active, NotCap = Not Bidirectional Capable

Name	Stat	Mode	IP	V	State	NbrCnt	JoinCnt(sg/*g)	DR address
ge-0/0/1.0	Up	SDB	4	2	NotDR,Active	1	0/0	10.10.1.2
lo0.0	Up	SDB	4	2	DR,Active	0	9901/100	10.255.179.246
xe-2/1/0.0	Up	SDB	4	2	NotDR,Active	1	0/0	10.10.2.2

Checking the PIM Neighbors

Purpose Check that the router detects that its neighbors are enabled for bidirectional PIM by verifying that the **B** option is displayed.

Action user@R1> show pim neighbors
 Instance: PIM.master
 B = Bidirectional Capable, G = Generation Identifier,
 H = Hello Option Holdtime, L = Hello Option LAN Prune Delay,
 P = Hello Option DR Priority, T = Tracking Bit

Interface	IP V Mode	Option	Uptime	Neighbor addr
ge-0/0/1.0	4 2	HPLGBT	00:06:46	10.10.1.2
xe-2/1/0.0	4 2	HPLGBT	00:06:46	10.10.2.2

Checking the Route to the Rendezvous Points

Purpose Check the interface route to the rendezvous points.

Action user@R1> show route 10.10.13.2
 inet.0: 56 destinations, 56 routes (55 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
 + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```

10.10.13.0/24      *[OSPF/10] 00:04:35, metric 4
                   > to 10.10.1.2 via ge-0/0/1.0

user@R1> show route 10.10.1.3
inet.0: 56 destinations, 56 routes (55 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.1.0/24      *[Direct/0] 00:06:25
                   > via ge-0/0/1.0
  
```

Verifying Multicast Routes

Purpose Verify the multicast traffic route for each group.

For bidirectional PIM, the **show multicast route extensive** command shows the (*,G/prefix) forwarding routes and the list of interfaces that accept bidirectional PIM traffic.

Action user@R1> show multicast route extensive
 Family: INET

```

Group: 224.0.0.0/4
  Source: *
  Incoming interface list:
    lo0.0 ge-0/0/1.0 xe-4/1/0.0
  Downstream interface list:
    ge-0/0/1.0
  Session description: zeroconfaddr
  Statistics: 0 kbps, 0 pps, 0 packets
  Next-hop ID: 2097157
  Incoming interface list ID: 559
  Upstream protocol: PIM
  Route state: Active
  Forwarding state: Forwarding
  Cache lifetime/timeout: forever
  Wrong incoming interface notifications: 0

Group: 224.1.1.0/24
  Source: *
  Incoming interface list:
    lo0.0 ge-0/0/1.0
  
```

Downstream interface list:
ge-0/0/1.0
Session description: NOB Cross media facilities
Statistics: 0 kbps, 0 pps, 0 packets
Next-hop ID: 2097157
Incoming interface list ID: 579
Upstream protocol: PIM
Route state: Active
Forwarding state: Forwarding
Cache lifetime/timeout: forever
Wrong incoming interface notifications: 0

Group: 224.1.3.0/24
Source: *
Incoming interface list:
lo0.0 ge-0/0/1.0 xe-4/1/0.0
Downstream interface list:
ge-0/0/1.0
Session description: NOB Cross media facilities
Statistics: 0 kbps, 0 pps, 0 packets
Next-hop ID: 2097157
Incoming interface list ID: 556
Upstream protocol: PIM
Route state: Active
Forwarding state: Forwarding
Cache lifetime/timeout: forever
Wrong incoming interface notifications: 0

Group: 225.1.1.0/24
Source: *
Incoming interface list:
lo0.0 ge-0/0/1.0
Downstream interface list:
ge-0/0/1.0
Session description: Unknown
Statistics: 0 kbps, 0 pps, 0 packets
Next-hop ID: 2097157
Incoming interface list ID: 579
Upstream protocol: PIM
Route state: Active
Forwarding state: Forwarding
Cache lifetime/timeout: forever
Wrong incoming interface notifications: 0

Group: 225.1.3.0/24
Source: *
Incoming interface list:
lo0.0 ge-0/0/1.0 xe-4/1/0.0
Downstream interface list:
ge-0/0/1.0
Session description: Unknown
Statistics: 0 kbps, 0 pps, 0 packets
Next-hop ID: 2097157
Incoming interface list ID: 556
Upstream protocol: PIM
Route state: Active
Forwarding state: Forwarding
Cache lifetime/timeout: forever
Wrong incoming interface notifications: 0

Meaning For information about how the incoming and outgoing interface lists are derived, see the forwarding rules in RFC 5015.

Viewing Multicast Next Hops

Purpose Verify that the correct accepting interfaces are shown in the incoming interface list.

Action user@R1> show multicast next-hops
Family: INET

ID	Refcount	KRefcount	Downstream interface
2097157	10	5	ge-0/0/1.0

Family: Incoming interface list

ID	Refcount	KRefcount	Downstream interface
579	5	2	lo0.0
			ge-0/0/1.0
556	5	2	lo0.0
			ge-0/0/1.0
			xe-4/1/0.0
559	3	1	lo0.0
			ge-0/0/1.0
			xe-4/1/0.0

Meaning The nexthop IDs for the outgoing and incoming next hops are referenced directly in the **show multicast route extensive** command.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2](#)

backoff-period

Syntax	<code>backoff-period <i>milliseconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</p> <p>[edit protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	<p>Configure the designated forwarder (DF) election backoff period for bidirectional PIM. The backoff-period statement configures the period that the acting DF waits between receiving a better DF Offer and sending the Pass message to transfer DF responsibility.</p>
<div>  <p>NOTE: Junos OS checks rendezvous point (RP) unicast reachability before accepting incoming DF messages. DF messages for unreachable rendezvous points are ignored. This is needed to prevent the following example scenario. Routers A and B are downstream routers on the same LAN, and both are supposed to send DF election messages with an infinite metric on their upstream interfaces (reverse-path forwarding [RPF] interfaces). Router A has a higher IP address than Router B. When both routers lose the path to the RP, both send an Offer message with the infinite metric onto the LAN. Router A wins the election because it has a higher IP address, and Router B backs off as a result. After three Offer messages, according to RFC 5015, Router A looks up the RP and finds no path to the RP. As a result, Router A transitions to the Lose state and sends nothing. On the other hand, after backing off for an interval of 3 x the Offer period, Router B does not receive any messages, and resumes the DF election by sending a new Offer message. Hence, the pattern repeats indefinitely.</p> </div>	
Options	<p>milliseconds—Period that the acting DF waits between receiving a better DF Offer and sending the Pass message to transfer DF responsibility.</p> <p>Range: 100 through 65,535 milliseconds</p> <p>Default: 1000</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2 • Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

bidirectional (Interface)

Syntax	<pre>bidirectional { df-election { backoff-period <i>milliseconds</i>; offer-period <i>milliseconds</i>; robustness-count <i>number</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Configure parameters for bidirectional PIM. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

bidirectional (RP)

Syntax	<pre>bidirectional { address address { group-ranges { destination-ip-prefix</prefix-length>; } hold-time seconds; priority number; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim rp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp], [edit protocols pim rp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Configure the routing device's rendezvous-point (RP) properties for bidirectional PIM. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

no-bidirectional-mode

Syntax	no-bidirectional-mode;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim graceful-restart], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim graceful-restart], [edit protocols pim graceful-restart], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim graceful-restart]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	<p>Disable forwarding for bidirectional PIM routes during graceful restart recovery, both in cases of a routing protocol process (rpd) restart and graceful Routing Engine switchover.</p> <p>Bidirectional PIM accepts packets for a bidirectional route on multiple interfaces. This means that some topologies might develop multicast routing loops if all PIM neighbors are not synchronized with regard to the identity of the designated forwarder (DF) on each link. If one router is forwarding without actively participating in DF elections, particularly after unicast routing changes, multicast routing loops might occur.</p> <p>If graceful restart for PIM is enabled and the forwarding of packets on bidirectional routes is disallowed (by including the no-bidirectional-mode statement in the configuration), PIM behaves conservatively to avoid multicast routing loops during the recovery period. When the routing protocol process (rpd) restarts, all bidirectional routes are deleted. After graceful restart has completed, the routes are re-added, based on the converged unicast and bidirectional PIM state. While graceful restart is active, bidirectional multicast flows drop packets.</p>
Default	If graceful restart for PIM is enabled and the bidirectional PIM is enabled, the default graceful restart behavior is to continue forwarding packets on bidirectional routes. If the gracefully restarting router was serving as a DF for some interfaces to rendezvous points, the restarting router sends a DF Winner message with a metric of 0 on each of these RP interfaces. This ensures that a neighbor router does not become the DF due to unicast topology changes that might occur during the graceful restart period. Sending a DF Winner message with a metric of 0 prevents another PIM neighbor from assuming the DF role until after graceful restart completes. When graceful restart completes, the gracefully restarted router sends another DF Winner message with the actual converged unicast metric.



NOTE: Graceful Routing Engine switchover operates independently of the graceful restart behavior. If graceful Routing Engine switchover is configured without graceful restart, all PIM routes for all modes are deleted when the rpd process restarts. If graceful Routing Engine switchover is configured with graceful restart, the behavior is the same as described here, except that the recovery happens on the Routing Engine that assumes mastership.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PIM Sparse Mode Graceful Restart in the <i>Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide</i>• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

df-election

Syntax	<pre>df-election { backoff-period <i>milliseconds</i>; offer-period <i>milliseconds</i>; robustness-count <i>number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional], [edit protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	<p>Optionally, configure the designated forwarder (DF) election parameters for bidirectional PIM.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

offer-period

Syntax	<code>offer-period <i>milliseconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</code> <code>[edit protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	<p>Configure the designated forwarder (DF) election offer period for bidirectional PIM. When a DF election Offer or Winner message fails to be received, the message is retransmitted. The offer-period statement modifies the interval between repeated DF election messages. The robustness-count statement determines the minimum number of DF election messages that must fail to be received for DF election to fail. To prevent routing loops, all routers on the link must have a consistent view of the DF. When the DF election fails because DF election messages are not received, forwarding on bidirectional PIM routes is suspended.</p> <p>If a router receives from a neighbor a better offer than its own, the router stops participating in the election for a period of robustness-count * offer-period. Eventually, all routers except the best candidate stop sending Offer messages.</p>
Options	<p>milliseconds—Interval to wait before retransmitting DF Offer and Winner messages.</p> <p>Range: 100 through 10,000 milliseconds</p> <p>Default: 100</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7• robustness-count on page 26

robustness-count

Syntax	<code>robustness-count <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</code> <code>[edit protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i> bidirectional df-election]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	<p>Configure the designated forwarder (DF) election robustness count for bidirectional PIM. When a DF election Offer or Winner message fails to be received, the message is retransmitted. The robustness-count statement sets the minimum number of DF election messages that must fail to be received for DF election to fail. To prevent routing loops, all routers on the link must have a consistent view of the DF. When the DF election fails because DF election messages are not received, forwarding on bidirectional PIM routes is suspended.</p> <p>If a router receives from a neighbor a better offer than its own, the router stops participating in the election for a period of robustness-count * offer-period. Eventually, all routers except the best candidate stop sending Offer messages.</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Number of transmission attempts for DF election messages.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 10</p> <p>Default: 3</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

address (Bidirectional Rendezvous Points)

Syntax	<pre>address address { group-ranges { destination-ip-prefix </prefix-length>; } hold-time seconds; priority number; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional], [edit protocols pim rp bidirectional], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Configure bidirectional rendezvous point (RP) addresses. The address can be a loopback interface address, an address of a link interface, or an address that is not assigned to an interface but belongs to a subnet that is reachable by the bidirectional PIM routers in the network.
Options	address —Bidirectional RP address. Default: 232.0.0.0/8 The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Bidirectional PIM on page 2• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

show pim bidirectional df-election

Syntax	<pre>show pim bidirectional df-election <brief detail > <inet inet6> <instance <i>instance name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <rpa <i>address</i>></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	For bidirectional PIM, display the designated forwarder (DF) election results for each interface grouped by the rendezvous point addresses (RPAs).
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about all interfaces.</p> <p>brief detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>inet inet6—(Optional) Display DF election results for IPv4 or IPv6 family addresses, respectively.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display DF election results for a specific routing instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>rpa <i>address</i>—(Optional) Display the DF election results for an RP address.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show pim bidirectional df-election on page 29 show pim bidirectional df-election brief on page 29
Output Fields	Table 1 on page 28 describes the output fields for the show pim bidirectional df-election command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 1: show pim bidirectional df-election Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Family	IPv4 address family (INET) or IPv6 address family (INET6).	All levels
Instance	Name of the routing instance.	All levels
RPA	RP address.	All levels
Group ranges	Address ranges of the multicast groups mapped to this RP address.	All levels

Table 1: show pim bidirectional df-election Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interfaces	Bidirectional PIM interfaces on this router. An interface can win the DF election (Win), lose the DF election (Lose), or be the RP link (RPL). The RP link is the interface directly connected to a subnet that contains a phantom RP address. A phantom RP address is an RP address that is not assigned to a router interface.	All levels brief displays the DF election winner only.
DF	IP address of the designated forwarder.	All levels

Sample Output

```

user@host> show pim bidirectional df-election
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET

RPA: 10.10.1.3
Group ranges: 224.1.3.0/24, 225.1.3.0/24
Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/1.0    (RPL)    DF: none
    lo0.0         (Win)     DF: 10.255.179.246
    xe-4/1/0.0    (Win)     DF: 10.10.2.1

RPA: 10.10.13.2
Group ranges: 224.1.1.0/24, 225.1.1.0/24
Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/1.0    (Lose)    DF: 10.10.1.2
    lo0.0         (Win)     DF: 10.255.179.246
    xe-4/1/0.0    (Lose)    DF: 10.10.2.2

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

RPA: fec0::10:10:1:3
Group ranges: ff00::/8
Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/1.0    (Lose)    DF: fe80::b2c6:9aff:fe95:86fa
    lo0.0         (Win)     DF: fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:e661
    xe-4/1/0.0    (Win)     DF: fe80::226:88ff:fec5:3c37

RPA: fec0::10:10:13:2
Group ranges: ff00::/8
Interfaces:
    ge-0/0/1.0    (Lose)    DF: fe80::b2c6:9aff:fe95:86fa
    lo0.0         (Win)     DF: fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:e661
    xe-4/1/0.0    (Win)     DF: fe80::226:88ff:fec5:3c37

user@host> show pim bidirectional df-election brief
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET

RPA: 10.10.1.3
Group ranges: 224.1.3.0/24, 225.1.3.0/24
Interfaces:
    lo0.0         (Win)     DF: 10.255.179.246
    xe-4/1/0.0    (Win)     DF: 10.10.2.1

RPA: 10.10.13.2
Group ranges: 224.1.1.0/24, 225.1.1.0/24
Interfaces:

```

lo0.0 (Win) DF: 10.255.179.246

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

RPA: fec0::10:10:1:3

Group ranges: ff00::/8

Interfaces:

lo0.0 (Win) DF: fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:e661

xe-4/1/0.0 (Win) DF: fe80::226:88ff:fec5:3c37

RPA: fec0::10:10:13:2

Group ranges: ff00::/8

Interfaces:

lo0.0 (Win) DF: fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:e661

xe-4/1/0.0 (Win) DF: fe80::226:88ff:fec5:3c37

show pim bidirectional df-election interface

Syntax	show pim bidirectional df-election interface <inet inet6> <instance <i>instance name</i> > <interface-name> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	For bidirectional PIM, display the default and the configured designated forwarder (DF) election parameters for each interface.
Options	none —Display standard information about all interfaces. inet inet6 —(Optional) Display DF election parameters for IPv4 or IPv6 family addresses, respectively. instance <i>instance-name</i> —(Optional) Display DF election parameters for a specific routing instance. <i>interface-name</i> —(Optional) Display DF election parameters for a specific interface. logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>) —(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show pim bidirectional df-election interface on page 32
Output Fields	Table 2 on page 31 describes the output fields for the show pim bidirectional df-election interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 2: show pim bidirectional df-election interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Instance	Name of the routing instance.
Family	IPv4 address family (INET) or IPv6 address family (INET6).
Interface	Name of the bidirectional PIM interface.
Robustnes Count	Minimum number of DF election messages that must fail to be received for DF election to fail.
Offer Period	Interval between repeated DF election messages.
Backoff Period	Period that the acting DF waits between receiving a better DF Offer and sending the Pass message to transfer DF responsibility.

Table 2: show pim bidirectional df-election interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
RPA	RP address.
State	For each RP address, state of each interface with respect to the DF election: Offer (when the election is in progress), Win , or Lose .
DF	IP address of the designated forwarder.

Sample Output

```

show pim bidirectional df-election interface user@host> show pim bidirectional df-election interface
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET

Interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  Robustness Count: 3
  Offer Period: 100 ms
  Backoff Period: 1000 ms

  RPA                               State DF
  10.10.1.3                         Offer none
  10.10.13.2                       Lose 10.10.1.2

Interface: lo0.0
  Robustness Count: 3
  Offer Period: 100 ms
  Backoff Period: 1000 ms

  RPA                               State DF
  10.10.1.3                         Win 10.255.179.246
  10.10.13.2                       Win 10.255.179.246

Interface: xe-4/1/0.0
  Robustness Count: 3
  Offer Period: 100 ms
  Backoff Period: 1000 ms

  RPA                               State DF
  10.10.1.3                         Win 10.10.2.1
  10.10.13.2                       Lose 10.10.2.2

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6

Interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  Robustness Count: 3
  Offer Period: 100 ms
  Backoff Period: 1000 ms

  RPA                               State DF
  fec0::10:10:1:3                   Lose fe80::b2c6:9aff:fe95:86fa
  fec0::10:10:13:2                  Lose fe80::b2c6:9aff:fe95:86fa

Interface: lo0.0
  Robustness Count: 3
  Offer Period: 100 ms

```

Backoff Period: 1000 ms

RPA	State	DF
fec0::10:10:1:3	Win	fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:e661
fec0::10:10:13:2	Win	fe80::2a0:a50f:fc64:e661

Interface: xe-4/1/0.0
Robustness Count: 3
Offer Period: 100 ms
Backoff Period: 1000 ms

RPA	State	DF
fec0::10:10:1:3	Win	fe80::226:88ff:fec5:3c37
fec0::10:10:13:2	Win	fe80::226:88ff:fec5:3c37

mode

Syntax	mode (bidirectional-sparse bidirectional-sparse-dense dense sparse sparse-dense);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. bidirectional-sparse and bidirectional-sparse-dense options introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Configure the PIM mode on the interface.
Options	<p>The choice of PIM mode is closely tied to controlling how groups are mapped to PIM modes, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bidirectional-sparse—Use if all multicast groups are operating in bidirectional, sparse, or SSM mode.• bidirectional-sparse-dense—Use if multicast groups, except those that are specified in the dense-groups statement, are operating in bidirectional, sparse, or SSM mode.• dense—Use if all multicast groups are operating in dense mode.• sparse—Use if all multicast groups are operating in sparse mode or SSM mode.• sparse-dense—Use if multicast groups, except those that are specified in the dense-groups statement, are operating in sparse mode or SSM mode. <p>Default: Sparse mode</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring PIM Dense Mode Properties in the Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide• Configuring PIM Sparse-Dense Mode Properties in the Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration Guide• Example: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

group-ranges

Syntax	<pre>group-ranges { destination-ip-prefix</prefix-length>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim rp embedded-rp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp embedded-rp], [edit protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit protocols pim rp embedded-rp], [edit protocols pim rp local family (inet inet6)], [edit protocols pim rp static address <i>address</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp embedded-rp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp local family (inet inet6)], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp static address <i>address</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series. Support for bidirectional RP addresses introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.</p>
Description	Configure the address ranges of the multicast groups for which this routing device can be a rendezvous point (RP).
Default	The routing device is eligible to be the RP for all IPv4 or IPv6 groups (224.0.0.0/4 or FF70::/12 to FFF0::/12).
Options	<i>destination-ip-prefix</prefix-length></i> —Addresses or address ranges for which this routing device can be an RP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring Local PIM RPs in the Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration GuideConfiguring PIM Embedded RP for IPv6 in the Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration GuideExample: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

hold-time (PIM)

Syntax	<code>hold-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols pim</code> <code>rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols pim rp local family (inet inet6)],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp local family (inet inet6)]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series. Support for bidirectional RP addresses introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Specify the time period for which a neighbor is to consider the sending routing device (this routing device) to be operative (up).
Options	seconds —Hold time. Range: 0 through 255 Default: 150 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring Local PIM RPs in the Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration GuideExample: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

priority (PIM RPs)

Syntax	<code>priority <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit protocols pim rp local family (inet inet6)], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols pim rp bidirectional address <i>address</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols pim rp local family (inet inet6)]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series. Support for bidirectional RP addresses introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	For PIM-SM, configure this routing device's priority for becoming an RP. For bidirectional PIM, configure this RP address' priority for becoming an RP. The bootstrap router uses this field when selecting the list of candidate rendezvous points to send in the bootstrap message. A smaller number increases the likelihood that the routing device or RP address becomes the RP. A priority value of 0 means that bootstrap router can override the group range being advertised by the candidate RP.
Options	<i>number</i> —Priority for becoming an RP. A lower value corresponds to a higher priority. Range: 0 through 255 Default: 1
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring Local PIM RPs in the Junos OS Multicast Protocols Configuration GuideExample: Configuring Bidirectional PIM on page 7

