

Example: Filtering Incoming PIM Join Messages

In this example, you create the PIM join filter by including the `import pim-join-filter` statement at the `[edit protocols pim]` hierarchy level. Define `pim-join-filter` by adding the `policy-statement pim-join filter` statement at the `[edit policy-options]` hierarchy level. The filter is composed of a route filter and a source address filter—`bad-groups` and `bad-sources`, respectively. Policy `bad-groups` prevents (*,G) or (S,G) join messages from being received for all groups listed. Policy `bad-sources` prevents (S,G) join messages from being received for all sources listed. The `bad-groups` filter and `bad-sources` filter are in two different terms. If route filters and source address filters are in the same term, they are logically ANDed.

```
protocols {
  pim {
    import pim-join-filter;
  }
}
policy-statement pim-join-filter {
  term bad-groups {
    from {
      route-filter 224.0.1.2/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.3/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.8/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.22/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.24/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.25/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.35/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.39/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.40/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.1.60/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.2.1/32 exact;
      route-filter 224.0.2.2/32 exact;
      route-filter 225.1.2.3/32 exact;
      route-filter 229.55.150.208/32 exact;
      route-filter 234.42.42.42/30 orlonger;
      route-filter 239.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
    }
    then reject;
  }
  term bad-sources {
    from {
      source-address-filter 10.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 127.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 172.16.0.0/12 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 192.168.0.0/16 orlonger;
    }
    then reject;
  }
  term last {
    then accept;
  }
}
```

}

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