

# PIM-SM Multicast Routing

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## Outline

- IP Multicast review
- Multicast forwarding review
- DVMRP and PIM-DM
- PIM-SM
- XORP

## IP Multicast Review

- Many-to-many communication model
- Multicast group address
  - Only as destination address
  - IPv4 224.0.0.0/4
  - IPv6 ff00::/8
- Group management mechanism
  - IGMP (IPv4)
  - MLD (IPv6)

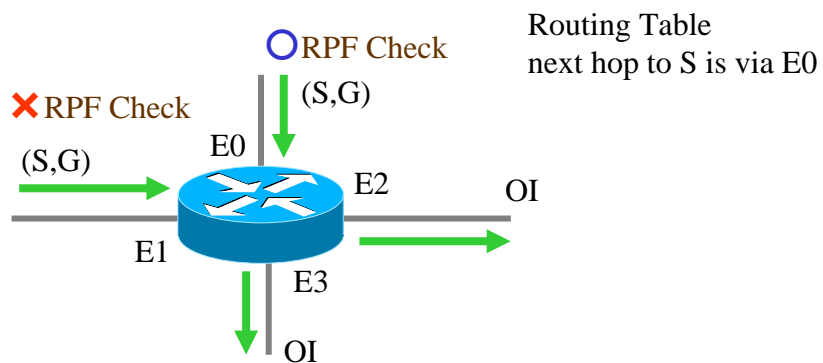
## Multicast Forwarding Review

- Multicast router forward packet to outgoing interfaces
- Where does the packet come from?
  - Do not forward to the incoming interface.
- Reverse Path Forwarding
  - Does the packet come from the correct interface?

## Reverse Path Forwarding

- RPF
  - A router forwards a packet only if received from the upstream interface to the source
- RPF Check
  - Check the source address of multicast packets against a unicast routing table
  - If arrived on the interface to reach the source address, RPF check passes
  - Otherwise, RPF check fails

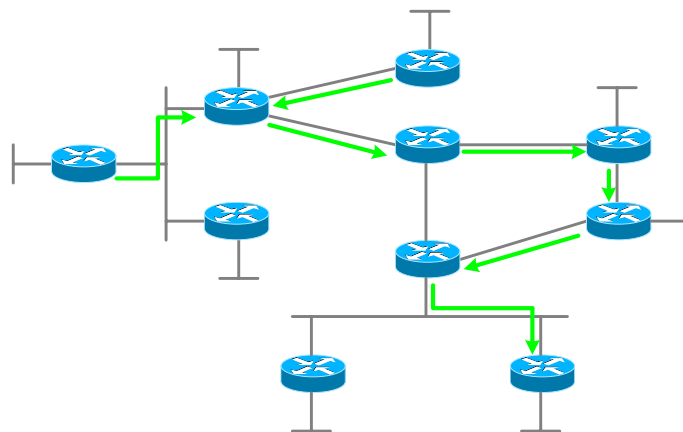
## RPF Check Illustration



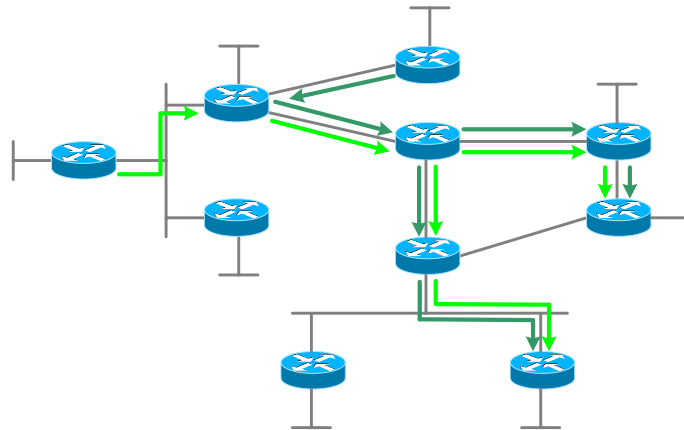
## Multicast Distribution Tree

- Shared Tree
  - Rooted at a Rendezvous Point
  - Likely to be non-optimal
- Shortest-Path Tree
  - Each multicast source is root
  - Optimal tree (shortest hop, (and delay))

### Shared Tree



## Shortest-Path Tree



## Multicast Forwarding State

- Routers keep multicast forwarding state for each group
  - Join
  - Pruned
- State structure
  - (S, G)
  - Outgoing interfaces

Source 1

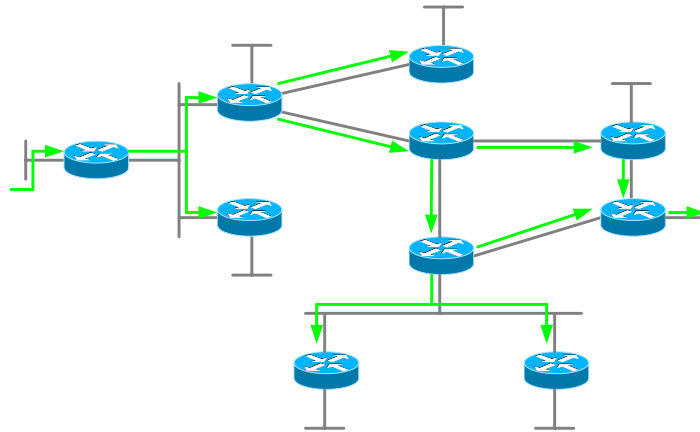
## Multicast Routing Protocols

- DVMRP (based on Bellman-Ford algorithm)
- PIM-DM (dense mode)
- PIM-SM (sparse mode)
- CBT
- MOSPF
  
- BGMP
- MSDP

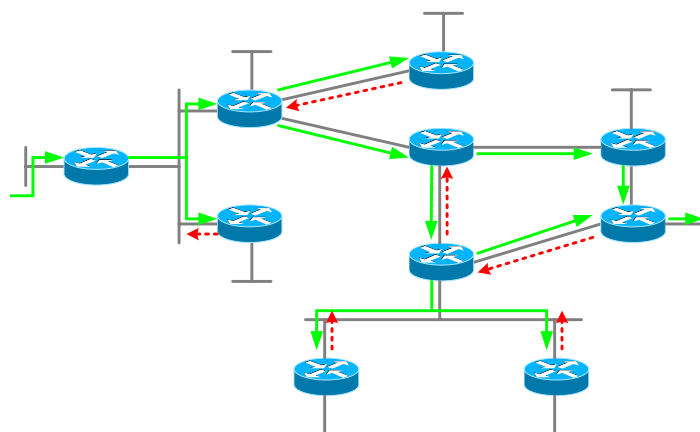
## Dense Mode

- Flood-prune mechanism
- Suits networks with many receivers compared to #routers

## DM: Flooding

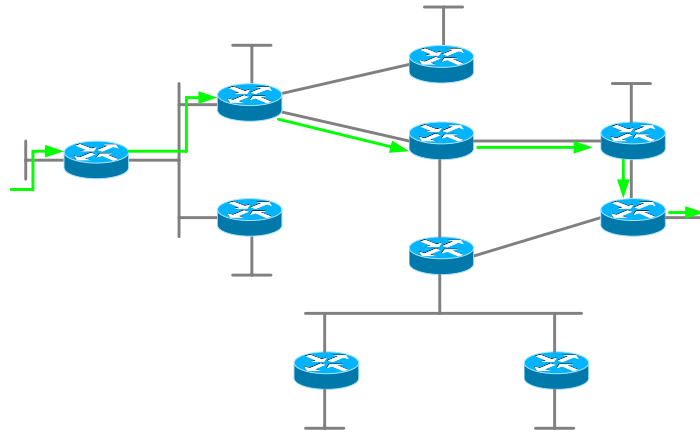


## DM: Prune Unwanted Traffic



Source

## DM: Final Tree



## PIM-SM Overview

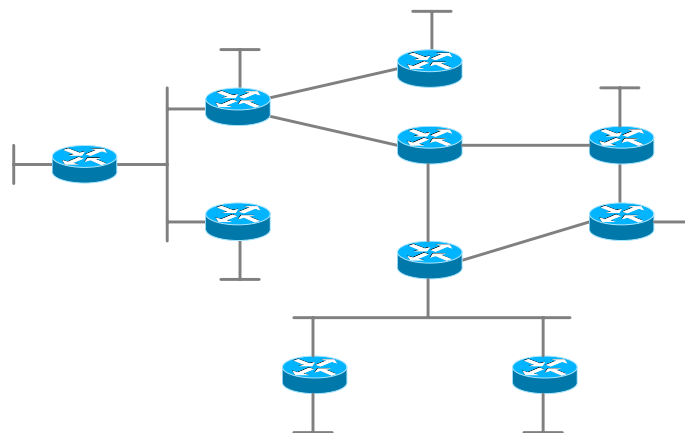
- Sparse mode multicast routing protocol
  - uses explicit Join and Prune
  - small #receivers compared to #routers
- Uses the available routing protocol to populate routing table
  - Protocol independent
- *de-facto* multicast routing protocol

Source

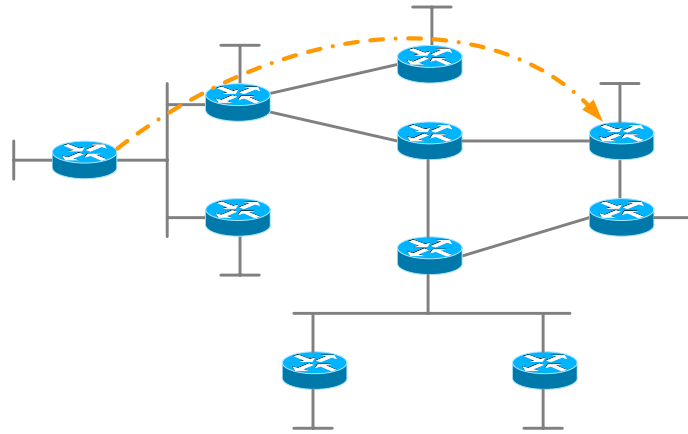
## Building Distribution Tree in PIM-SM

- RP-tree
  - Shared tree rooted at RP
  - Receiver sends Join messages toward RP
  - DR sends Register-encapsulated multicast packets toward RP
- Register stop
  - RP builds SPT to receive native multicast packets from S
  - RP stops receiving Register messages
- Shortest path tree
  - Leaf-router initiates switch to SPT; send Join messages toward S
  - Prune RP-tree after the first message from SPT arrived

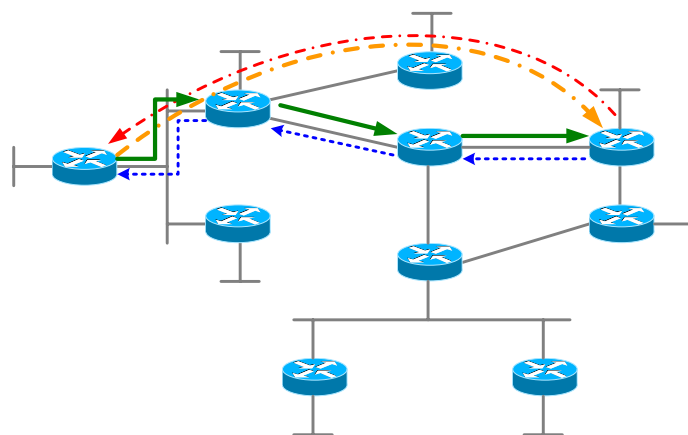
## PIM-SM: Initial Condition



## PIM-SM: Sender Registering



## PIM-SM: RP Initiates Register-Stop

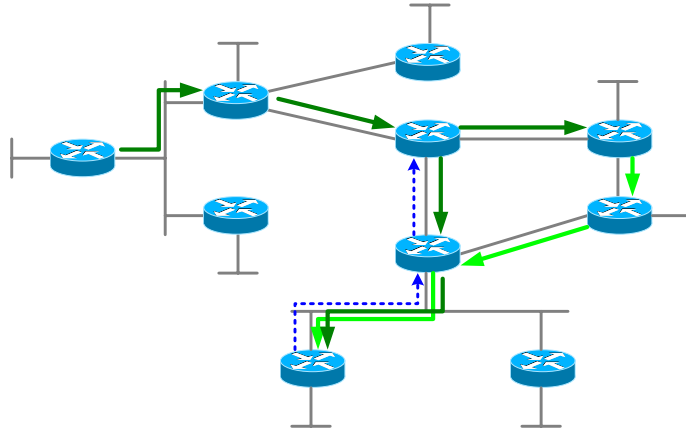


(S,G)

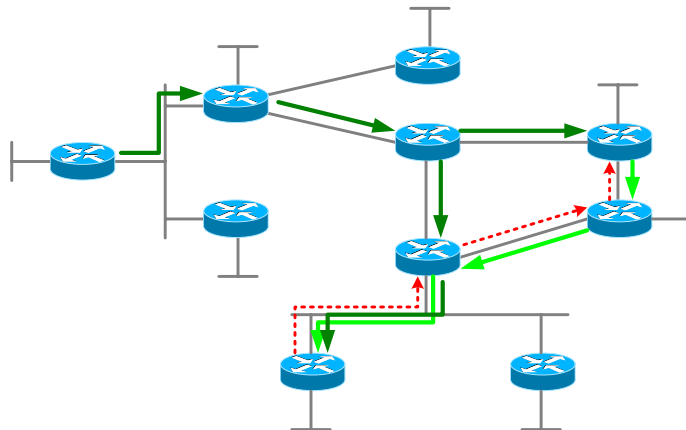
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## PIM-SM: Leaf Router Initiates SPT Switch-over

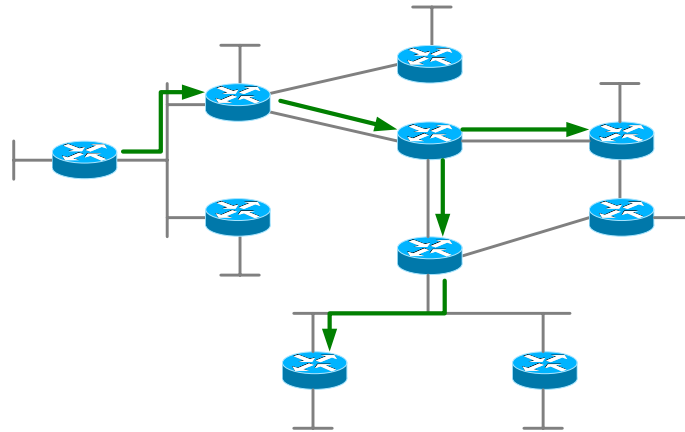


## PIM-SM: Leaf Router Prunes RP-Tree



Source

## PIM-SM: SP-Tree Completed



## Rendezvous Point

- Every multicast router within a PIM domain must be able to map a multicast group to the same RP
- Methods:
  - Static
  - Dynamic, via bootstrap router mechanism

Source

## PIM Bootstrap and RP Discovery

- Bootstrap Router mechanism: a dynamic way to discover RPs
- A router advertises itself as BSR-candidate
- BSR elected based on priority
- Candidate-RP advertises itself to BSR
- BSR computes RP-set and floods RP-set to PIM domain
  - RP-set: the collection of all group-to-RP mappings known to a router

## Designated Router

- A DR is elected among PIM routers on a link
  - DR priority
  - DR IP address
- DR represents the link
- DR register-encapsulates multicast traffic from sources on its link

## PIM Assert

- On multi-access link, multicast packets may be forwarded-in by more than one router
- PIM elects a single forwarder
- Assert winner precedence:
  - Router with (S,G) over (\*,G)
  - Better metric toward S between routers with (S,G)
- Assert-winner keeps Join state
- Assert-losers issue Prune messages to its upstream

## PIM-SM on FreeBSD

- FreeBSD 4.x before 4.9-RELEASE
  - Kernel patch + recompile
- FreeBSD 4.9-RELEASE ~
  - recompile

```
options MROUTING
options PIM
```

## Multicast Routing Table

- to be correct: Multicast Forwarding Cache  
% netstat -ng
- See the difference between IPv4 and IPv6!

## Interface Table and MFC

### Virtual Interface Table

VI f	Thresh	Rate	Local -Address	Remote-Address	Pkts-In	Pkts-Out
0	1	0	10. 20. 1. 1		18871	5255
1	1	0	10. 1. 1. 100		5255	12740
2	1	0	10. 20. 1. 1		0	2532

### IPv4 Multicast Forwarding Cache

Origin	Group	Packets	In-VI f	Out-VI fs: Ttl s
10. 20. 1. 20	239. 18. 100. 100	208	0	2: 1

### IPv6 Multicast Interface Table

MI f	Rate	Phyl F	Pkts-In	Pkts-Out
0	0	fxp0	23834	10097
1	0	fxp1	10097	12066
2	0	reg0	0	9833

### IPv6 Multicast Forwarding Cache

Origin	Group	Packets	Wai ts	In-MI f	Out-MI fs
2001: d30: 13: e001: 7172: 2b1c: 36	ff85:: 100	209	0	0	2

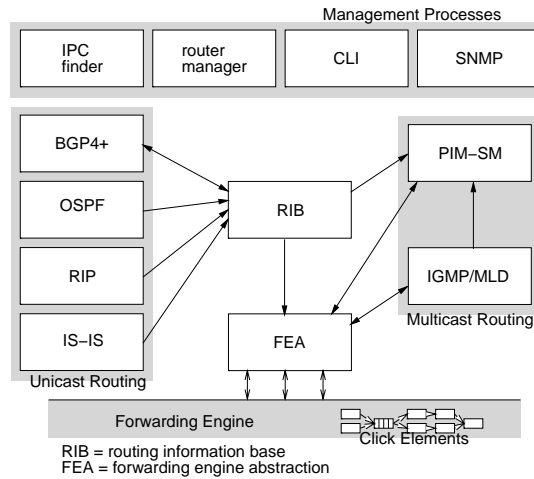
## Running PIM-SM Routing on FreeBSD

- pimd
  - PIM-SM for IPv4
  - Early implementation, not maintained anymore
- pim6sd
  - PIM-SM for IPv6 implementation by KAME
  - based on pimd code
- XORP
  - new project: unicast & multicast, IPv4 & IPv6
  - Release 1.0 just out
  - conform with the latest draft specs
  - need get updated via CVS

## XORP

- eXtensible Open Router Platform  
(read: ZORP)
- <http://www.xorp.org/>
- Open source

# XORP Process Model



## Installing XORP

- Requirements:
  - GNU make
  - Net-SNMP
- Unix group name: xorp
- The usual procedure:

```
tar xzpvf xorp-1.0.tar.gz
cd xorp-1.0
./configure
gmake
gmake install
```

# LAB WORK

## Exercise 1

### XORP Installation Structure

- Default base dir:  
/usr/local/xorp
- Configuration file:  
/usr/local/xorp/config.boot
- Router manager:  
/usr/local/xorp/bin/xorp\_rtrmgr
- XORP shell:  
/usr/local/xorp/bin/xorpsh

## Recompile Kernel

- Add the below options (page 33 on Handout)

opti ons MROUTI NG

opti ons P I M