

Configuration de la multidiffusion sur LISP Phase 1

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Introduction

Ce document décrit que dans la phase 1 de l'implémentation de multidiffusion sur LISP (Locator/ID Separation Protocol), la réplication d'entrée est utilisée. Cela signifie que le coeur RLOC (Unicast Routing Locator) est utilisé pour transporter la multidiffusion d'informations d'identité (EID).

Conditions préalables

Conditions requises

Cisco vous recommande de connaître le protocole LISP et la multidiffusion.

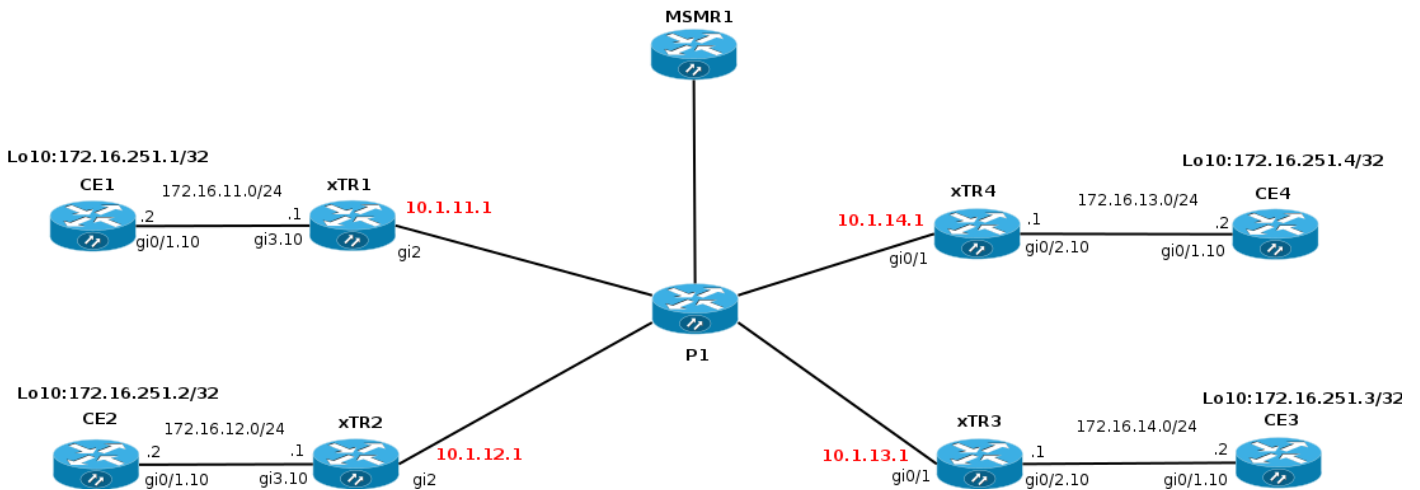
Components Used

Ce document n'est pas limité à des versions de matériel et de logiciel spécifiques.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Configuration

Diagramme du réseau



Configurations

La phase 1 prend en charge la réplication tête de réseau monodiffusion des paquets de multidiffusion.

- La prise en charge de la phase 1 commence dans XE 3.13 et Cisco IOS® 15.4(2)T.
- La phase 1 prend en charge les EID IPv4 sur les RLOC IPv4 (transport) commence dans XE 3.13 et Cisco IOS® 15.4(2)T.
- La phase 1 prend en charge les EID IPv6 sur les RLOC IPv4 (transport) commence dans Polaris 16.6.1 en vrf par défaut uniquement pour LISP avec encapsulation VXLAN pour un accès défini par logiciel (SDA).
- La phase 1 prend en charge le routage et transfert virtuels EID (segmentation) avec des ID (via la prise en charge VRF PIM).
- La phase 1 prend en charge les modèles ASM (Any Source Multicast) et SSM (Source Specific Multicast).
- La phase 1 prend en charge uniquement la configuration du processeur de routage statique.
- La phase 1 ne prend pas en charge la redondance RP.
- La phase 1 prend en charge diverses combinaisons de sites source et récepteur compatibles LISP et non compatibles LISP.
- La multidiffusion LISP n'est PAS prise en charge en tant que solution d'interconnexion de data center de mobilité LISP (DCI).

On suppose que la multidiffusion est déjà configurée sur le réseau (pim sparse-mode/rp).

Pour activer la multidiffusion sur LISP, vous devez ajouter " ip pim sparse-mode " sous une interface LISP0 ou LISP0.xx. En activant PIM sur une interface LISP, il est inclus dans RPF. Les informations RPF pour les préfixes accessibles via les sites LISP se composent d'un tunnel LISP et d'un voisin représenté par une adresse RLOC d'un site en amont.

Seuls les messages de jointure/élingue peuvent être envoyés via des tunnels LISP. Les messages Hello PIM ne sont pas échangés entre les sites. Les messages de jointure/élingue PIM sont encapsulés en monodiffusion sur un xTR en amont (RP ou Source). Les messages de jointure/élingue ne sont pas visibles par les autres xTR/PxTR. Il n'existe pas d'analogie de MDT par défaut dans MVPN.

Le protocole PIM doit être activé sous une interface de tunnel LISP pour le traitement de

multidiffusion.

La virtualisation EID utilise les ID d'instance LISP conjointement aux VRF EID. Une interface LISP0.x où x=IID est créé pour chaque ID d'instance EID VRF/LISP.

```
xTR1#sh run
!
interface LISP0
 ip pim sparse-mode <<<< PIM under the LISP interface
!
interface LISP0.20
 ip pim sparse-mode <<<< PIM under the LISP interface
end
```

```
xTR1#sh ip pim int
```

Address	Interface	Ver/ Mode	Nbr Count	Query Intvl	DR Prior	DR
172.16.11.1	GigabitEthernet3.10	v2/S	1	30	1	172.16.11.2
10.1.255.1	LISP0	v2/S	0	30	1	10.1.255.1

Aucun voisin via une interface LISP n'est visible car il n'y a pas de sources/récepteurs actifs et les Hello PIM ne sont pas échangés entre homologues.

```
xTR1#sh ip pim nei
```

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.11.2	GigabitEthernet3.10	01:43:52/00:01:34	v2	1 / DR S P G

SSM

Configurons l'interface lo10 sur CE2 pour rejoindre un groupe. Il déclenche une (S, G) jointure car un groupe et une source sont spécifiés.

```
CE2#conf t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
CE2(config)#int lo10
```

```
CE2(config-if)#ip igmp join-group 232.1.1.10 source 172.16.251.1
```

```
*Nov 26 18:28:55.471: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,232.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.12.1's queue
*Nov 26 18:28:55.491: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.12.1
*Nov 26 18:28:55.491: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 232.1.1.10), S-bit Join
*Nov 26 18:28:55.492: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.12.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.10)
*Nov 26 18:28:56.856: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.12.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.1
```

La route (S, G) est créée sur CE2.

```
CE2#sh ip mro 232.1.1.10
```

<...skip...>

```
(172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), 00:00:16/00:02:45, flags: sLTI
 Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
 Outgoing interface list:
 Loopback10, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:14/00:02:45
```

Voyons ce qui se passe sur xTR2.

Debug ip pim est activé sur xTR2.

Le (S, G) Join de CE2 est reçu.

```
*Nov 26 18:38:19.641: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on GigabitEthernet3.10 from 172.16.12.2, to us
*Nov 26 18:38:19.641: PIM(0): Join-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 232.1.1.10), S-bit set
```

172.16.251.1 est l'EID de xTR1 et n'est pas encore présent dans le RIB. Pour cette raison, la recherche RPF échoue pour l'adresse IP source 172.16.251.1. Il déclenche la recherche LISP. L'interface RPF est donc le tunnel LISP.

```
*Nov 26 18:38:19.641: PIM(0): RPF Lookup failed for 172.16.251.1
*Nov 26 18:38:19.643: PIM(0): Add GigabitEthernet3.10/172.16.12.2 to (172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), Forward state, by PIM SG Join
*Nov 26 18:38:19.650: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,232.1.1.10) join in nbr 10.1.11.1's queue
```

xTR2#sh ip rpf 172.16.251.1

```
RPF information for ? (172.16.251.1)
  RPF interface: LISP0
  RPF neighbor: ? (10.1.11.1)
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.251.1/32
  RPF type: unicast ()
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base
```

Après cela, une jointure (S, G) est créée et envoyée via l'interface LISP à la source via le RLOC 10.1.11.1.

```
*Nov 26 18:38:19.650: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 10.1.11.1
*Nov 26 18:38:19.650: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 232.1.1.10), S-bit Join
*Nov 26 18:38:19.650: PIM(0): Adding LISP Unicast transport attribute in join/prune to 10.1.11.1 (LISP0)
*Nov 26 18:38:19.650: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 10.1.11.1 (LISP0)
```

Une jointure est encapsulée dans l'en-tête LISP de monodiffusion. L'adresse IP source du paquet encapsulé est une RLOC de l'interface via laquelle le paquet est envoyé. L'adresse IP de destination est l'adresse RLOC du xTR qui a une accessibilité à l'EID de la source de multidiffusion.

xTR2#sh ip lisp map-cache 172.16.251.1

```
LISP IPv4 Mapping Cache for EID-table default (IID 0), 4 entries
```

```
172.16.251.1/32, uptime: 02:18:16, expires: 21:41:44, via map-reply, complete
```

```
Sources: map-reply
```

```
State: complete, last modified: 02:18:16, map-source: 10.1.11.1
```

```
Idle, Packets out: 41(4838 bytes) (~ 01:21:15 ago)
```

```
Locator    Uptime    State    Pri/Wgt
```

```
10.1.11.1  02:18:16  up       100/100
```

```
Last up-down state change:      02:18:16, state change count: 1
```

```
Last route reachability change: 02:18:16, state change count: 1
```

```

Last priority / weight change:      never/never
RLOC-probing loc-status algorithm:
  Last RLOC-probe sent:             never

```

Pour pouvoir envoyer une jointure, vous devez avoir un voisin PIM. Une fois les informations RPF obtenues, PIM crée explicitement un voisin à la RLOC correspondante. Le voisin n'est pas créé de la manière habituelle car les Hello PIM ne traversent pas le tunnel LISP.

```
xTR2#sh ip pim nei
```

```
PIM Neighbor Table
```

```

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable

```

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.12.2	GigabitEthernet3.10	01:57:04/00:01:30	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.11.1	LISP0	00:00:48/00:01:10	v2	0 /

Une capture Wireshark du paquet de multidiffusion est présentée dans l'image.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1433	2017-11-26 19:40:01.922318	10.1.11.1	10.1.255.41	TCP	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 38534 → 4342 [ACK] Se...
1434	2017-11-26 19:40:07.759677	10.1.11.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1435	2017-11-26 19:40:10.230530	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1436	2017-11-26 19:40:17.509349	10.1.11.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1437	2017-11-26 19:40:18.428913	10.1.255.2	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
1438	2017-11-26 19:40:20.006961	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1439	2017-11-26 19:40:26.747812	10.1.11.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1440	2017-11-26 19:40:29.176324	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1441	2017-11-26 19:40:36.581463	10.1.11.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1442	2017-11-26 19:40:38.535445	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1443	2017-11-26 19:40:46.066010	10.1.11.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1444	2017-11-26 19:40:47.743783	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
1445	2017-11-26 19:40:51.434533	fa:16:3e:5c:d9:c9	CDP/VTP/DTP/PAgP/UDLD	CDP	Device ID: P1 Port ID: GigabitEthernet0/1...

▶ Frame 1437: 114 bytes on wire (912 bits), 114 bytes captured (912 bits) on interface 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: fa:16:3e:5c:d9:c9 (fa:16:3e:5c:d9:c9), Dst: fa:16:3e:86:3f:35 (fa:16:3e:86:3f:35)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.12.1, Dst: 10.1.11.1
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 30222 (30222), Dst Port: 4341 (4341)
 ▶ Locator/ID Separation Protocol (Data)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.255.2, Dst: 224.0.0.13
 ▼ Protocol Independent Multicast
 0010 = Version: 2
 0011 = Type: Join/Prune (3)
 Reserved byte(s): 00
 Checksum: 0x0e80 [correct]
 PIM Options

Les adresses IP source et de destination externes sont des RLOC locaux et distants. Il est attendu lorsque vous utilisez la réplication monodiffusion.

L'adresse IP source interne a été empruntée à l'interface LISP0.

```
xTR2#sh int LISP0 | i unn
```

```
Interface is unnumbered. Using address of Loopback0 (10.1.255.2)
```

L'adresse IP de destination interne est l'adresse de multidiffusion 224.0.0.13 qui est utilisée pour les messages PIM.

Sur xTR2 pour la route (172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10) mroute, un IIL est l'interface LISP0 et un OIL pointe vers CE2.

```
xTR2#show ip mroute
```

```
<...skip...>
(172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), 00:00:36/00:02:55, flags: sT
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.11.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet3.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:36/00:02:55
```

```
xTR2#sh ip mfib
```

```
<...skip...>
(172.16.251.1,232.1.1.10) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  LISP0 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet3.10 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0
```

Sur xTR1, une jointure de xTR2 a été reçue et un mroute (S, G) a été créé.

```
*Nov 26 18:38:19.464: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on LISP0 from 10.1.255.2
*Nov 26 18:38:19.464: PIM(0): J/P Transport Attribute, Transport Type: Unicast, to us
*Nov 26 18:38:19.464: PIM(0): Join-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 232.1.1.10), S-bit set
*Nov 26 18:38:19.467: PIM(0): Add LISP0/10.1.12.1 to (172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), Forward state,
by PIM SG Join
*Nov 26 18:38:19.467: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,232.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.11.2's queue
*Nov 26 18:38:19.467: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.11.2
*Nov 26 18:38:19.467: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 232.1.1.10), S-bit Join
*Nov 26 18:38:19.467: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.11.2 (GigabitEthernet3.10)
```

```
xTR1#sh ip mroute
```

```
<...skip...>
(172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), 00:01:00/00:03:28, flags: sT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet3.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    LISP0, 10.1.12.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:00/00:03:28 <<<< LISP in OIL
```

Le xTR1 en amont doit suivre chaque RLOC en aval pour lequel un message Join a été reçu.

Le xTR doit se souvenir de l'ensemble de RLOC vers lequel répliquer les paquets.

Une entrée (EID_s , G) au xTR en amont se présente donc comme suit pour l'encapsulation de monodiffusion :

(EID_s , W)

A Eth0/0

F LISP0, nexthop = RLOC1

F LISP0, nexthop = RLOC2

```
xTR1#sh ip mfib
```

```
<...skip...>
(172.16.251.1,232.1.1.10) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
```

```
GigabitEthernet3.10 Flags: A
LISP0, 10.1.12.1 Flags: F NS <<<<
Pkts: 0/0
```

Note: xTR1 n'a pas de voisin PIM via l'interface LISP0.

```
xTR1# sh ip pim nei
```

```
PIM Neighbor Table
```

```
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
```

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.11.2	GigabitEthernet3.10	04:25:32/00:01:37	v2	1 / DR S P G

Sur CE1, une jointure pour un (S, G) a été reçue et un mroute a été créé.

```
CE1#sh ip mro
```

```
<...skip...>
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), 02:16:45/00:03:08, flags: sT
  Incoming interface: Loopback10, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/1.10, Forward/Sparse, 02:16:45/00:03:08
```

Le trafic multidiffusion circule comme prévu.

```
CE1#ping 232.1.1.10 so lo10 rep 5
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 232.1.1.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
Packet sent with a source address of 172.16.251.1
```

```
Reply to request 0 from 172.16.251.2, 11 ms
Reply to request 0 from 172.16.251.2, 15 ms
Reply to request 1 from 172.16.251.2, 14 ms
Reply to request 1 from 172.16.251.2, 15 ms
Reply to request 2 from 172.16.251.2, 12 ms
Reply to request 2 from 172.16.251.2, 16 ms
Reply to request 3 from 172.16.251.2, 9 ms
Reply to request 3 from 172.16.251.2, 13 ms
Reply to request 4 from 172.16.251.2, 9 ms
Reply to request 4 from 172.16.251.2, 9 ms
```

Ajoutons un récepteur supplémentaire sur CE3.

Une entrée supplémentaire dans un OIL pour le nouveau RLOC est ajoutée dans une MRIB et une MFIB.

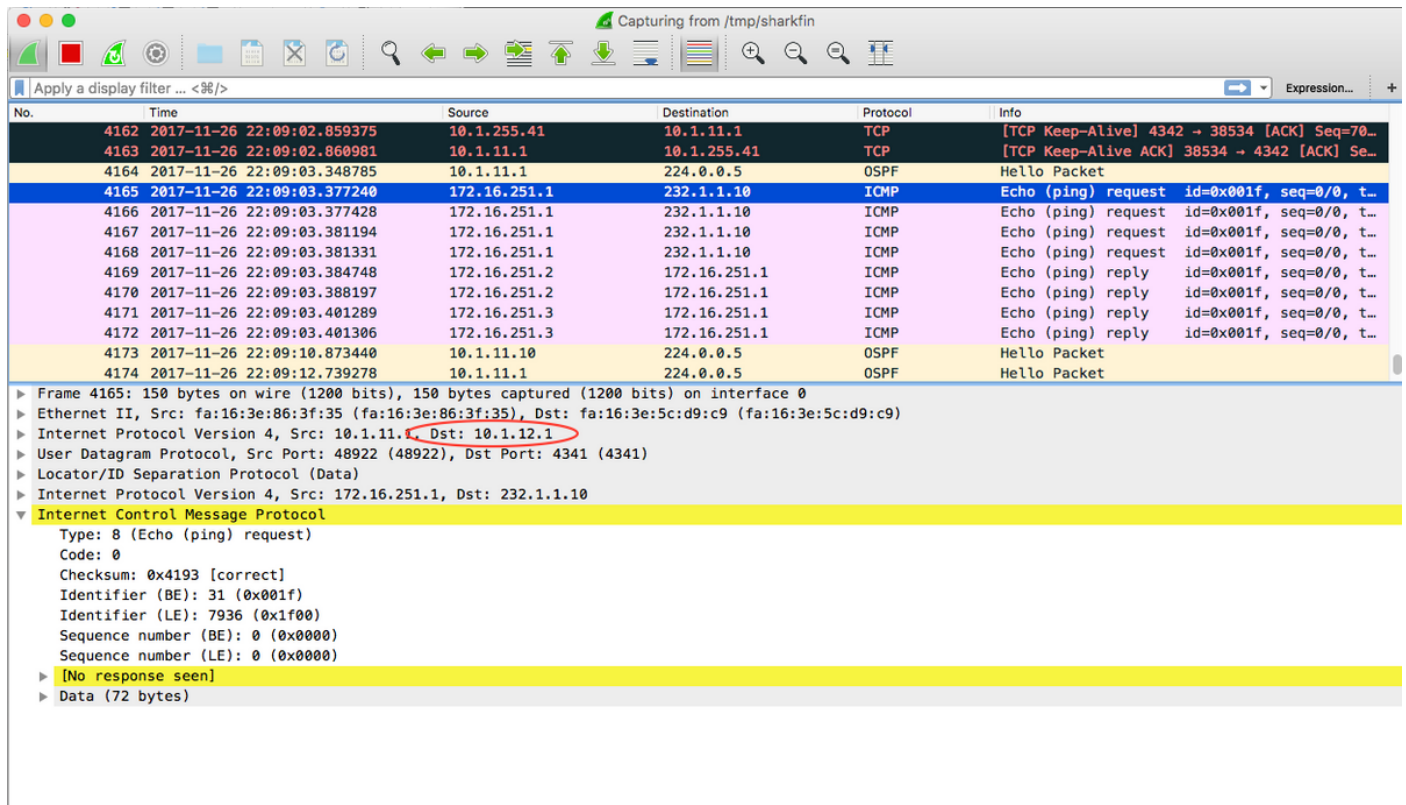
```
xTR1#sh ip mro 232.1.1.10
```

```
<...skip...>
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 232.1.1.10), 02:28:36/00:03:25, flags: sT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet3.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:34/00:02:57
    LISP0, 10.1.12.1, Forward/Sparse, 02:28:36/00:03:25
```

```
xTR1#sh ip mfib 232.1.1.10
<...skip...>
(172.16.251.1,232.1.1.10) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 10/0/118/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet3.10 Flags: A
  LISP0, 10.1.13.1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0
  LISP0, 10.1.12.1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0
```

Si vous commencez à envoyer du trafic vers 232.1.1.10 sur l'interface principale comme indiqué dans l'image.



La destination du paquet encapsulé est le RLOC pour xTR2, comme le montre l'image.

The image shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic. The main pane displays a list of packets. Packet 4166 is highlighted in blue and is an ICMP Echo (ping) request from 172.16.251.1 to 232.1.1.10. The details pane below shows the structure of this packet: Internet Control Message Protocol, Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request), Identifier (BE): 31 (0x001f), Identifier (LE): 7936 (0x1f00), Sequence number (BE): 0 (0x0000), and Sequence number (LE): 0 (0x0000). A yellow highlight is under the 'Internet Control Message Protocol' section in the details pane.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
4162	2017-11-26 22:09:02.859375	10.1.255.41	10.1.11.1	TCP	[TCP Keep-Alive] 4342 → 38534 [ACK] Seq=70...
4163	2017-11-26 22:09:02.860981	10.1.11.1	10.1.255.41	TCP	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 38534 → 4342 [ACK] Se...
4164	2017-11-26 22:09:03.348785	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
4165	2017-11-26 22:09:03.377240	172.16.251.1	232.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4166	2017-11-26 22:09:03.377428	172.16.251.1	232.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4167	2017-11-26 22:09:03.381194	172.16.251.1	232.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4168	2017-11-26 22:09:03.381331	172.16.251.1	232.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4169	2017-11-26 22:09:03.384748	172.16.251.2	172.16.251.1	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4170	2017-11-26 22:09:03.388197	172.16.251.2	172.16.251.1	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4171	2017-11-26 22:09:03.401289	172.16.251.3	172.16.251.1	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4172	2017-11-26 22:09:03.401306	172.16.251.3	172.16.251.1	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply id=0x001f, seq=0/0, t...
4173	2017-11-26 22:09:10.873440	10.1.11.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
4174	2017-11-26 22:09:12.739278	10.1.11.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet

L'adresse IP de destination du paquet est la RLOC de xTR3.

Le flux de multidiffusion est répliqué en deux flux de monodiffusion et est envoyé sur le coeur.

ASM

Note: Un RP statique uniquement est pris en charge. Une redondance RP n'est pas prise en charge.

Registres sources d'abord

Envoyons la multidiffusion de CE1 au groupe 225.1.1.10. CE1 est le routeur de premier saut (FHR) et déclenche un message de registre de monodiffusion au RP (CE4). Comme vous n'avez aucun récepteur, CE1 a reçu un Register-Stop et crée des entrées mroute.

CE1#ping 225.1.1.10 so lo10

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 1, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 225.1.1.10, timeout is 2 seconds:

Packet sent with a source address of 172.16.251.1

```
*Nov 27 14:29:04.083: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
*Nov 27 14:29:04.084: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for
225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:29:04.089: PIM(0): Adding register encap tunnel (Tunnel0) as forwarding interface of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).
*Nov 27 14:29:04.112: PIM(0): Received v2 Register-Stop on GigabitEthernet0/1.10 from
172.16.251.4
*Nov 27 14:29:04.112: PIM(0):   for source 172.16.251.1, group 225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:29:04.113: PIM(0): Removing register encap tunnel (Tunnel0) as forwarding interface
of (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).
*Nov 27 14:29:04.113: PIM(0): Clear Registering flag to 172.16.251.4 for (172.16.251.1/32,
```

225.1.1.10).

```
CE1#sh ip mro 225.1.1.10
```

```
<...skip...>
```

```
(* , 225.1.1.10), 00:02:16/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SPF  
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.1  
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:02:16/00:00:43, flags: PFT  
  Incoming interface: Loopback10, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0  
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Sur un côté RP aussi image attendue. Après avoir reçu un message Register de CE1, RP (CE4) renvoie un Register-Stop et crée les routes nécessaires.

```
CE4#  
*Nov 27 14:24:06.810: PIM(0): Received v2 Register on GigabitEthernet0/1.10 from 172.16.251.1  
*Nov 27 14:24:06.810:           for 172.16.251.1, group 225.1.1.10  
*Nov 27 14:24:06.811: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry  
*Nov 27 14:24:06.812: PIM(0): Adding register decap tunnel (Tunnel0) as accepting interface of  
(*, 225.1.1.10).  
*Nov 27 14:24:06.814: PIM(0): Adding register decap tunnel (Tunnel0) as accepting interface of  
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).  
*Nov 27 14:24:06.815: PIM(0): Send v2 Register-Stop to 172.16.251.1 for 172.16.251.1, group  
225.1.1.10
```

```
CE4#
```

```
*Nov 27 14:24:11.207: PIM(0): Building Periodic (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for  
224.0.1.40
```

```
CE4#sh ip mro 225.1.1.10
```

```
<...skip...>
```

```
(* , 225.1.1.10), 00:00:31/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SP  
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0  
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:31/00:02:28, flags: P  
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.1  
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Tenez compte du fait qu'une interface Register-source doit se trouver dans la plage EID sinon le protocole LISP ne sera pas déclenché. Par défaut, il s'agit de l'adresse IP de l'interface sortante.

```
CE1#sh run | i source
```

```
ip pim register-source Loopback10
```

Pour xTR1 et xTR4, rien n'a changé, car le trafic de multidiffusion n'a pas encore été reçu.

Le récepteur arrive en premier

Configurons un récepteur sur l'interface Lo10 du périphérique CE3.

```
CE3#conf t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
CE3(config)#int lo10  
CE3(config-if)#ip igmp join-group 225.1.1.10  
CE3(config-if)#end
```

Un (*, Joindre) est déclenché et un mroute est créé. Tout est prévu.

```
CE3#
*Nov 27 14:48:46.271: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
*Nov 27 14:48:46.272: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for
225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:48:46.272: PIM(0): Upstream mode for (*, 225.1.1.10) changed from 0 to 1
*Nov 27 14:48:46.274: PIM(0): Insert (*,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.13.1's queue
*Nov 27 14:48:46.275: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for
225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:48:46.284: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.13.1
*Nov 27 14:48:46.284: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.4/32, 225.1.1.10), WC-bit, RPT-bit, S-bit
Join
*Nov 27 14:48:46.285: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.13.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.10)
```

CE3#sh ip mro

```
< ...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:26:23/00:02:42, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.13.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback10, Forward/Sparse, 00:26:23/00:02:42

(*, 224.0.1.40), 21:32:32/00:02:03, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SJPCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.13.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Une (*,225.1.1.10) Joindre est reçue par xTR3. Une (*, G) Joindre est envoyée au RP. xTR3 vérifie le RLOC pour le RP (172.16.251.4). Comme il est accessible via LISP, le voisin PIM vers le RLOC approprié est créé. Dans ce cas, c'est 10.1.14.1.

```
xTR3#
*Nov 27 14:30:23.229: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on GigabitEthernet0/2.10 from 172.16.13.2,
to us
*Nov 27 14:30:23.229: PIM(0): Join-list: (*, 225.1.1.10), RPT-bit set, WC-bit set, S-bit set
*Nov 27 14:30:23.231: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
*Nov 27 14:30:23.233: PIM(0): Add GigabitEthernet0/2.10/172.16.13.2 to (*, 225.1.1.10), Forward
state, by PIM *G Join
*Nov 27 14:30:23.247: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for
225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:30:23.247: PIM(0): Upstream mode for (*, 225.1.1.10) changed from 0 to 1
*Nov 27 14:30:23.248: PIM(0): Insert (*,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 10.1.14.1's queue
xTR3#
*Nov 27 14:30:23.259: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 10.1.14.1
*Nov 27 14:30:23.259: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.4/32, 225.1.1.10), WC-bit, RPT-bit, S-bit
Join
*Nov 27 14:30:23.260: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 10.1.14.1 (LISP0)
```

xTR3#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.13.2	GigabitEthernet0/2.10	21:54:17/00:01:27	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.14.1	LISP0	00:26:16/00:01:35	v2	0 /

Vérifions une capture Wireshark comme le montre l'image.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
13	2017-11-27 17:21:17.082524	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
16	2017-11-27 17:21:21.919145	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
23	2017-11-27 17:21:40.187508	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
40	2017-11-27 17:22:19.699096	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
44	2017-11-27 17:22:24.993402	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
50	2017-11-27 17:22:43.325028	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
68	2017-11-27 17:23:21.901842	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
72	2017-11-27 17:23:27.859519	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
80	2017-11-27 17:23:45.593588	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
93	2017-11-27 17:24:24.326937	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
96	2017-11-27 17:24:31.517993	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
107	2017-11-27 17:24:49.498689	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
122	2017-11-27 17:25:27.840775	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
124	2017-11-27 17:25:33.769847	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
133	2017-11-27 17:25:53.115344	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune

```

> Frame 13: 114 bytes on wire (912 bits), 114 bytes captured (912 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: fa:16:3e:21:2e:1e (fa:16:3e:21:2e:1e), Dst: fa:16:3e:a1:b1:8e (fa:16:3e:a1:b1:8e)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.13.1, Dst: 10.1.14.1
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 30223, Dst Port: 4341
> Locator/ID Separation Protocol (Data)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.255.3, Dst: 224.0.0.13
> Protocol Independent Multicast

```

La source IP externe est la RLOC locale et la destination IP externe est la RLOC distante. La source interne est l'adresse IP utilisée pour l'interface LISP0. L'adresse IP de destination interne est l'adresse de multidiffusion PIM ordinaire 224.0.0.13.

Un mroute (*, G) sera créé. Une interface entrante/RPF pour le RP est l'interface LISP0.

```

xTR3#sh ip mro 225.1.1.10
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:42:51/00:03:25, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.14.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/2.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:42:51/00:03:25

```

```

xTR3#sh int LISP0 | i address
Interface is unnumbered. Using address of Loopback0 (10.1.255.3)

```

Sur xTR4 a (*, G) Join est reçu du tunnel LISP. Un mroute approprié est créé.

```

xTR4#
*Nov 27 14:38:20.880: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on LISP0 from 10.1.255.3, to us
*Nov 27 14:38:20.881: PIM(0): Join-list: (*, 225.1.1.10), RPT-bit set, WC-bit set, S-bit set
*Nov 27 14:38:20.883: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
*Nov 27 14:38:20.883: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for 225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:38:20.884: PIM(0): Add LISP0/10.1.13.1 to (*, 225.1.1.10), Forward state, by PIM *G Join
*Nov 27 14:38:20.885: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for 225.1.1.10
*Nov 27 14:38:20.885: PIM(0): Upstream mode for (*, 225.1.1.10) changed from 0 to 1
xTR4#
*Nov 27 14:38:20.885: PIM(0): Insert (*,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.14.2's queue
*Nov 27 14:38:20.886: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.14.2
*Nov 27 14:38:20.886: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.4/32, 225.1.1.10), WC-bit, RPT-bit, S-bit Join
*Nov 27 14:38:20.887: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.14.2 (GigabitEthernet0/2.10)

```

```

xTR4#sh ip mro 225.1.1.10
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:45:05/00:02:56, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S

```

Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/2.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.2

Outgoing interface list:

LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:45:05/00:02:56

Un voisin PIM n'est pas créé sur xTR4 dans ce cas. Le voisin PIM de CE4 est présent uniquement.

```
xTR4#sh ip pim nei
```

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,

P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,

L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.14.2	GigabitEthernet0/2.10	22:00:37/00:01:20	v2	1 / DR S P G

Du point de vue du RP, tout est attendu. Un mroute (*, G) est créé.

```
CE4#
```

```
*Nov 27 14:41:55.907: PIM(0): Building Periodic (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for 224.0.1.40
```

```
CE4#
```

```
*Nov 27 14:42:11.841: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on GigabitEthernet0/1.10 from 172.16.14.1, to us
```

```
*Nov 27 14:42:11.841: PIM(0): Join-list: (*, 225.1.1.10), RPT-bit set, WC-bit set, S-bit set
```

```
*Nov 27 14:42:11.844: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
```

```
*Nov 27 14:42:11.845: PIM(0): Adding register decap tunnel (Tunnel0) as accepting interface of (*, 225.1.1.10).
```

```
*Nov 27 14:42:11.846: PIM(0): Add GigabitEthernet0/1.10/172.16.14.1 to (*, 225.1.1.10), Forward state, by PIM *G Join
```

```
CE4#sh ip mro
```

```
<...skip...>
```

```
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:11/00:03:18, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
```

```
Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
```

```
Outgoing interface list:
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/1.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:11/00:03:18
```

```
(*, 224.0.1.40), 21:00:55/00:02:53, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SJCL
```

```
Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
```

```
Outgoing interface list:
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/1.10, Forward/Sparse, 21:00:55/00:02:53
```

Commutateur SPT (Shortest Path Tree)

On suppose que l'arborescence partagée est déjà construite.

CE1 commence à envoyer le trafic vers 225.1.1.10 à partir de la source Lo10 (172.16.251.1).

```
CE1#ping 225.1.1.10 so lo10
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 1, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 225.1.1.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
Packet sent with a source address of 172.16.251.1
```

```
Reply to request 0 from 172.16.251.3, 77 ms
```

Le premier paquet de multidiffusion est encapsulé dans le message d'enregistrement de monodiffusion et est envoyé au RP.

```
.Nov 30 00:00:50.931: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
.Nov 30 00:00:50.932: MRT(0): (*,225.1.1.10), RPF change from /0.0.0.0 to
GigabitEthernet0/1.10/172.16.11.1
.Nov 30 00:00:50.932: PIM(0): Building Triggered (*,G) Join / (S,G,RP-bit) Prune message for
225.1.1.10
.Nov 30 00:00:50.933: MRT(0): Create (*,225.1.1.10), RPF (GigabitEthernet0/1.10, 172.16.11.1,
90/3072)
.Nov 30 00:00:50.936: MRT(0): Reset the z-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:50.937: MRT(0): (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF install from /0.0.0.0 to
Loopback10/0.0.0.0
.Nov 30 00:00:50.937: PIM(0): Adding register encaps tunnel (Tunnel0) as forwarding interface of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).
```

Le paquet de registre est décapsulé sur le RP et envoyé au récepteur via l'arborescence partagée.

```
.Nov 30 00:00:51.540: PIM(0): Received v2 Register on GigabitEthernet0/1.10 from 172.16.251.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.541: for 172.16.251.1, group 225.1.1.10
.Nov 30 00:00:51.542: PIM(0): Adding register decap tunnel (Tunnel0) as accepting interface of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).
```

En raison de la correspondance entre l'interface sortante pour (*, G) et une interface entrante pour un (S, G), un compteur de jointure proxy est démarré pour un (S, G), l'indicateur X est défini. Il s'agit d'une situation spécifique à la topologie (RP-on-a-stick).

CE4#sh ip mro

<...skip...>

```
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:37/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/1.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:37/00:02:52
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:26/00:02:33, flags: PX Incoming interface:
GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.1 Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Ainsi, CE4 envoie une (S, G) Joindre à la source et n'envoie pas de (S, G) Prune.

```
.Nov 30 00:00:51.544: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.14.1's queue
.Nov 30 00:00:51.546: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.14.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.546: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit Join
.Nov 30 00:00:51.547: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.14.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.10)
```

En même temps, le trafic de multidiffusion décapsulé est envoyé aux récepteurs via une arborescence partagée, comme le montrent les images.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
68	2017-11-28 13:55:29.783398	10.1.14.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
69	2017-11-28 13:55:34.738715	fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e	CDP/VTP/DTP/PAgP/UDLD	CDP	Device ID: xTR4 Port ID: GigabitEthernet0...
70	2017-11-28 13:55:35.939428	fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e	fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e	LOOP	Reply
71	2017-11-28 13:55:37.964584	10.1.14.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
72	2017-11-28 13:55:40.167524	10.1.14.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
73	2017-11-28 13:55:41.375985	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
74	2017-11-28 13:55:41.391351	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
75	2017-11-28 13:55:41.405722	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
76	2017-11-28 13:55:41.408310	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
77	2017-11-28 13:55:41.568043	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
78	2017-11-28 13:55:43.448000	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=1/256, ...
79	2017-11-28 13:55:43.449757	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=1/256, ...
80	2017-11-28 13:55:45.137555	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
81	2017-11-28 13:55:45.451144	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=2/512, ...
82	2017-11-28 13:55:45.453196	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=2/512, ...

▶ Frame 74: 150 bytes on wire (1200 bits), 150 bytes captured (1200 bits) on interface 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: fa:16:3e:9b:b3:ff (fa:16:3e:9b:b3:ff), Dst: fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e (fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.11.1, Dst: 10.1.14.1
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 46618, Dst Port: 4341
 ▶ Locator/ID Separation Protocol (Data)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.251.1, Dst: 225.1.1.10
 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
68	2017-11-28 13:55:29.783398	10.1.14.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
69	2017-11-28 13:55:34.738715	fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e	CDP/VTP/DTP/PAgP/UDLD	CDP	Device ID: xTR4 Port ID: GigabitEthernet0...
70	2017-11-28 13:55:35.939428	fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e	fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e	LOOP	Reply
71	2017-11-28 13:55:37.964584	10.1.14.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
72	2017-11-28 13:55:40.167524	10.1.14.10	224.0.0.5	OSPF	Hello Packet
73	2017-11-28 13:55:41.375985	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
74	2017-11-28 13:55:41.391351	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
75	2017-11-28 13:55:41.405722	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
76	2017-11-28 13:55:41.408310	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=0/0, t...
77	2017-11-28 13:55:41.568043	10.1.255.3	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
78	2017-11-28 13:55:43.448000	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=1/256, ...
79	2017-11-28 13:55:43.449757	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=1/256, ...
80	2017-11-28 13:55:45.137555	172.16.23.1	224.0.0.13	PIMv2	Join/Prune
81	2017-11-28 13:55:45.451144	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=2/512, ...
82	2017-11-28 13:55:45.453196	172.16.251.1	225.1.1.10	ICMP	Echo (ping) request id=0x002b, seq=2/512, ...

▶ Frame 74: 150 bytes on wire (1200 bits), 150 bytes captured (1200 bits) on interface 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: fa:16:3e:9b:b3:ff (fa:16:3e:9b:b3:ff), Dst: fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e (fa:16:3e:ab:98:7e)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.11.1, Dst: 10.1.14.1
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 46618, Dst Port: 4341
 ▶ Locator/ID Separation Protocol (Data)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.251.1, Dst: 225.1.1.10
 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

La capture de paquet a été effectuée sur l'interface g0/1 xTR4.

Dans le premier paquet, les adresses IP SRC et DST externes sont 10.1.11.1 et 10.1.14.1.

Dans le deuxième paquet, les adresses IP SRC et DST externes sont respectivement 10.1.14.1 et 10.1.13.1.

Après réception des paquets de multidiffusion, LHR CE3 lance la commutation SPT. Un Mroute pour (S, G) est créé et les indicateurs J et T sont définis. Une (S, G) Joindre est envoyée vers la source.

```
.Nov 30 00:00:51.765: MRT(0): Set 'L' flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.766: MRT(0): Reset the z-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.766: MRT(0): (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF install from /0.0.0.0 to
GigabitEthernet0/1.10/172.16.13.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.767: MRT(0): Set the T-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.768: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.13.1's queue
.Nov 30 00:00:51.768: MRT(0): Create (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF (GigabitEthernet0/1.10,
172.16.13.1, 90/3072)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.769: MRT(0): WAVL Insert interface: Loopback10 in (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10)
```

Successful

```
.Nov 30 00:00:51.770: MRT(0): set min mtu for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10) 18010->18010
.Nov 30 00:00:51.771: MRT(0): Add Loopback10/225.1.1.10 to the olist of (172.16.251.1,
225.1.1.10), Forward state - MAC not built
.Nov 30 00:00:51.771: MRT(0): Set the J-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.780: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.13.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.780: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit Join
.Nov 30 00:00:51.781: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.13.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.10)
```

CE3#sh ip mro

<...skip...>

```
(* , 225.1.1.10), 00:01:36/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SJCL
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.13.1
Outgoing interface list:
Loopback10, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:36/00:02:48
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:25/00:02:34, flags: LJT Incoming interface:
GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.13.1 Outgoing interface list: Loopback10, Forward/Sparse,
00:00:25/00:02:48
```

xTR3 reçoit un (S, G) Join de CE3. Il vérifie RPF pour la source 172.16.251.1. Il déclenche une recherche LISP et crée un voisin PIM au RLOC 10.1.11.1 en plus du voisin PIM au RLOC 10.1.14.1. Un Mroute pour (S, G) avec un indicateur T est créé. Une (S, G) jointure est envoyée à la source 172.16.255.1 via le RLOC LISP0 10.1.11.1

```
.Nov 30 00:00:51.104: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on GigabitEthernet0/2.10 from 172.16.13.2,
to us
.Nov 30 00:00:51.105: PIM(0): Join-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit set
.Nov 30 00:00:51.105: PIM(0): RPF Lookup failed for 172.16.251.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.108: MRT(0): Reset the z-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.108: MRT(0): Create (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF (unknown, 0.0.0.0, 0/0)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.109: MRT(0): WAVL Insert interface: GigabitEthernet0/2.10 in
(172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) Successful
.Nov 30 00:00:51.110: MRT(0): set min mtu for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10) 18010->1500
.Nov 30 00:00:51.110: MRT(0): Add GigabitEthernet0/2.10/225.1.1.10 to the olist of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), Forward state - MAC built
.Nov 30 00:00:51.111: PIM(0): Add GigabitEthernet0/2.10/172.16.13.2 to (172.16.251.1,
225.1.1.10), Forward state, by PIM SG Join
.Nov 30 00:00:51.111: MRT(0): Add GigabitEthernet0/2.10/225.1.1.10 to the olist of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), Forward state - MAC built
.Nov 30 00:00:51.112: MRT(0): Set the PIM interest flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.128: MRT(0): (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF change from /0.0.0.0 to
LISP0/10.1.11.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.130: MRT(0): Set the T-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:51.130: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 10.1.11.1's queue
.Nov 30 00:00:51.134: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 10.1.11.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.134: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit Join
.Nov 30 00:00:51.135: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 10.1.11.1 (LISP0)
```

xTR3#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.13.2	GigabitEthernet0/2.10	2d16h/00:01:20	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.11.1	LISP0	00:00:19/00:01:39	v2	0 /
10.1.14.1	LISP0	1d18h/00:01:39	v2	0 /

xTR3#sh ip mro

<...skip...>


```
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:29/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.14.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/2.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:29/00:02:57

(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:19/00:02:40, flags: T
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.11.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/2.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:19/00:03:10
```

Les interfaces RPF pour un (*, G) et un (S, G) deviennent différentes : une arborescence partagée (RLOC 10.1.14.1) et SPT (RLOC 10.1.11.1). Il déclenche un message (S, G) Prune avec RPT-bit et S-bit Join de xTR3 au RP.

```
.Nov 30 00:00:51.209: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) sgr prune in nbr 10.1.14.1's
queue
.Nov 30 00:00:51.212: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 10.1.14.1
.Nov 30 00:00:51.212: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.4/32, 225.1.1.10), WC-bit, RPT-bit, S-bit
Join
.Nov 30 00:00:51.213: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), RPT-bit, S-bit Prune
.Nov 30 00:00:51.214: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 10.1.14.1 (LISP0)
```

xTR3#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.13.2	GigabitEthernet0/2.10	4d09h/00:01:19	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.11.1	LISP0	00:00:58/00:01:02	v2	0 /
10.1.14.1	LISP0	3d11h/00:01:34	v2	0 /

xTR1 reçoit un (S, G) Join de xTR3 pour ce qui déclenche la build SPT. Un RPF pour (*, G) est le RP accessible via LISP. Un voisin PIM pour un contrôle RPF est créé dans le RLOC 10.1.14.1. Les routes A (*, G) et A (S, G) sont créées.

```
.Nov 30 00:00:55.281: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on LISP0 from 10.1.255.3
.Nov 30 00:00:55.281: PIM(0): J/P Transport Attribute, Transport Type: Unicast, to us
.Nov 30 00:00:55.282: PIM(0): Join-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit set
.Nov 30 00:00:55.283: PIM(0): Check RP 172.16.251.4 into the (*, 225.1.1.10) entry
.Nov 30 00:00:55.283: MRT(0): Create (*,225.1.1.10), RPF (unknown, 0.0.0.0, 0/0)
.Nov 30 00:00:55.284: MRT(0): Reset the z-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:55.284: MRT(0): (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF install from /0.0.0.0 to
GigabitEthernet3.10/172.16.11.2
.Nov 30 00:00:55.284: MRT(0): Create (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10), RPF (GigabitEthernet3.10,
172.16.11.2, 90/130816)
.Nov 30 00:00:55.285: MRT(0): WAVL Insert LISP interface: LISP0 in (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10)
Next-hop: 10.1.13.1 Outer-source: 0.0.0.0 Successful
.Nov 30 00:00:55.285: MRT(0): set min mtu for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10) 18010->17892
.Nov 30 00:00:55.285: MRT(0): Set the T-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:00:55.286: MRT(0): Add LISP0/10.1.13.1 to the olist of (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10),
Forward state - MAC not built
.Nov 30 00:00:55.286: PIM(0): Add LISP0/10.1.13.1 to (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), Forward state,
by PIM SG Join
.Nov 30 00:00:55.286: MRT(0): Add LISP0/10.1.13.1 to the olist of (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10),
Forward state - MAC not built
```

xTR1 reçoit également un (S, G) Join du RP. Un LISP0 OIL via le RLOC 10.1.14.1 est ajouté au (S, G).

```
.Nov 30 00:00:55.295: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on LISP0 from 172.16.251.14
.Nov 30 00:00:55.295: PIM(0): J/P Transport Attribute, Transport Type: Unicast, to us
.Nov 30 00:00:55.295: PIM(0): Join-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit set
.Nov 30 00:00:55.295: MRT(0): WAVL Insert LISP interface: LISP0 in (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10)
Next-hop: 10.1.14.1 Outer-source: 0.0.0.0 Successful
.Nov 30 00:00:55.296: MRT(0): set min mtu for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10) 17892->17892
.Nov 30 00:00:55.296: MRT(0): Add LISP0/10.1.14.1 to the olist of (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10),
Forward state - MAC not built
.Nov 30 00:00:55.296: PIM(0): Add LISP0/10.1.14.1 to (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), Forward state,
by PIM SG Join
.Nov 30 00:00:55.297: MRT(0): Add LISP0/10.1.14.1 to the olist of (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10),
Forward state - MAC not built
```

xTR1#sh ip mro

```
(* , 225.1.1.10), 00:00:27/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SP
Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.14.1
Outgoing interface list: Null
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:27/00:02:31, flags: T
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet3.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.2
Outgoing interface list:
LISP0, 10.1.14.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:27/00:03:01
LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:27/00:03:01
```

xTR4 reçoit une élingue (S, G) du xTR3. LISP0 à 10.1.13.1 est exclue d'une OIL.

```
Nov 30 00:00:50.771: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on LISP0 from 10.1.255.3, to us
Nov 30 00:00:50.772: PIM(0): Join-list: (* , 225.1.1.10), RPT-bit set, WC-bit set, S-bit set
Nov 30 00:00:50.774: PIM(0): Update LISP0/10.1.13.1 to (* , 225.1.1.10), Forward state, by PIM *G
Join
Nov 30 00:00:50.774: MRT(0): Update LISP0/10.1.13.1 in the olist of (* , 225.1.1.10), Forward
state - MAC not built
Nov 30 00:00:50.775: PIM(0): Prune-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10) RPT-bit set
Nov 30 00:00:50.776: PIM(0): Prune LISP0/10.1.13.1 from (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10)
Nov 30 00:00:50.776: MRT(0): Delete LISP0/10.1.13.1 from the olist of (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
- deleted
```

xTR4#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(* , 225.1.1.10), 00:07:47/00:03:04, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/2.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.2
Outgoing interface list:
LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:07:47/00:03:04
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:26/00:02:33, flags:
Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.11.1
Outgoing interface list:
GigabitEthernet0/2.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:26/00:03:03
```

xTR4#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
------------------	-----------	----------------	-----	--------------

```
172.16.14.2    GigabitEthernet0/2.10    4d09h/00:01:16    v2    1 / DR S P G
10.1.11.1     LISP0                    00:00:26/00:01:33 v2    0 /
```

Le RP (CE4) reçoit une élingue (S, G) avec un bit RPT défini. Le RP doit élaguer la source de l'arborescence partagée. Le RP lance une élingue (S, G) vers la source.

```
.Nov 30 00:01:34.811: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on GigabitEthernet0/1.10 from 172.16.14.1,
to us
.Nov 30 00:01:34.813: PIM(0): Prune-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10) RPT-bit set
.Nov 30 00:01:34.818: MRT(0): Set the T-flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:01:34.818: PIM(0): Removing register decap tunnel (Tunnel0) as accepting interface of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).
.Nov 30 00:01:34.819: PIM(0): Installing GigabitEthernet0/1.10 as accepting interface for
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10).
.Nov 30 00:01:34.899: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) join in nbr 172.16.14.1's queue
.Nov 30 00:01:34.902: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.14.1
.Nov 30 00:01:34.903: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit Join
.Nov 30 00:01:34.903: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.14.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.10)
.Nov 30 00:01:39.398: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) prune in nbr 172.16.14.1's queue
.Nov 30 00:01:39.399: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 172.16.14.1
.Nov 30 00:01:39.401: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit Prune
.Nov 30 00:01:39.402: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 172.16.14.1 (GigabitEthernet0/1.10)
```

CE4#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:57/00:02:45, flags: PT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

xTR4 reçoit une élingue (S, G) initiée par le RP et l'envoi au FHR (CE1). Gi0/2.10 est exclu d'une OIL.

```
Nov 30 00:01:38.620: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on GigabitEthernet0/2.10 from 172.16.14.2,
to us
Nov 30 00:01:38.621: PIM(0): Prune-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10)
Nov 30 00:01:38.622: PIM(0): Prune GigabitEthernet0/2.10/225.1.1.10 from (172.16.251.1/32,
225.1.1.10)
Nov 30 00:01:38.622: MRT(0): Delete GigabitEthernet0/2.10/225.1.1.10 from the olist of
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
Nov 30 00:01:38.624: MRT(0): Reset the PIM interest flag for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10)
Nov 30 00:01:38.625: MRT(0): set min mtu for (172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10) 1500->18010
Nov 30 00:01:38.626: PIM(0): Insert (172.16.251.1,225.1.1.10) prune in nbr 10.1.11.1's queue -
deleted
Nov 30 00:01:38.628: PIM(0): Building Join/Prune packet for nbr 10.1.11.1
Nov 30 00:01:38.629: PIM(0): Adding v2 (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10), S-bit Prune
Nov 30 00:01:38.630: PIM(0): Send v2 join/prune to 10.1.11.1 (LISP0)
```

xTR4#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:08:19/00:02:32, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/2.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:08:19/00:02:32
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:00:57/00:02:02, flags: PT
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.11.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

xTR1 reçoit une élingue (S, G) de xTR4 et retire la carte LISP0 via le RLOC 10.1.14.1 de l'OIL.

```
.Nov 30 00:01:47.450: PIM(0): Received v2 Join/Prune on LISP0 from 172.16.251.14
.Nov 30 00:01:47.450: PIM(0): J/P Transport Attribute, Transport Type: Unicast, to us
.Nov 30 00:01:47.450: PIM(0): Prune-list: (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:01:47.451: PIM(0): Prune LISP0/10.1.14.1 from (172.16.251.1/32, 225.1.1.10)
.Nov 30 00:01:47.451: MRT(0): Delete LISP0/10.1.14.1 from the olist of (172.16.251.1,
225.1.1.10) - deleted
```

xTR1#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:02/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.14.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:02/00:01:57, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet3.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:02/00:02:27
```

Maintenant vous avez un état final.

FHR (CE1)

CE1#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:46/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SPF
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:46/00:03:09, flags: FT
  Incoming interface: Loopback10, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/1.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:46/00:02:39, A
```

xTR1

xTR1#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:02/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.14.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

```
(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:02/00:01:57, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet3.10, RPF nbr 172.16.11.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:02/00:02:27
```

xTR1#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.11.2	GigabitEthernet3.10	16:23:01/00:01:29	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.14.1	LISP0	00:01:02/00:01:55	v2	0 /

LHR (CE3)

CE3#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:10:10/stopped, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.13.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback10, Forward/Sparse, 00:10:10/00:02:24

(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:46/00:01:13, flags: LJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.13.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback10, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:46/00:02:24
```

xTR3

xTR3#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:09:05/00:03:15, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.14.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/2.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:09:05/00:03:15

(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:44/00:01:15, flags: T
  Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.11.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/2.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:44/00:03:15
```

xTR3#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.13.2	GigabitEthernet0/2.10	4d09h/00:01:30	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.11.1	LISP0	00:01:44/00:01:14	v2	0 /
10.1.14.1	LISP0	3d11h/00:01:46	v2	0 /

RP(CE4)

CE4#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:09:10/00:03:17, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/1.10, Forward/Sparse, 00:09:10/00:03:17

(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:45/00:02:35, flags: PT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/1.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

xTR4

xTR4#sh ip mro

```
<...skip...>
(*, 225.1.1.10), 00:09:05/00:02:44, RP 172.16.251.4, flags: S
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/2.10, RPF nbr 172.16.14.2
```

Outgoing interface list:

LISP0, 10.1.13.1, Forward/Sparse, 00:09:05/00:02:44

(172.16.251.1, 225.1.1.10), 00:01:44/00:01:15, flags: PT

Incoming interface: LISP0, RPF nbr 10.1.11.1

Outgoing interface list: Null

xTR4#sh ip pim nei

PIM Neighbor Table

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,

P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,

L - DR Load-balancing Capable

Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR Prio/Mode
172.16.14.2	GigabitEthernet0/2.10	4d09h/00:01:25	v2	1 / DR S P G
10.1.11.1	LISP0	00:01:44/00:01:47	v2	0 /

Vérification

Aucune procédure de vérification n'est disponible pour cette configuration.

Dépannage

Il n'existe actuellement aucune information de dépannage spécifique pour cette configuration.

Source

- RFC 6831 LISP pour les environnements de multidiffusion