

# Flux de multidiffusion natif - Modèle de multidiffusion source unique

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## Introduction

Ce document décrit le flux de paquets du modèle ASM (Any-Source Multicast).

## Informations générales

Ce document fournit le flux de paquets détaillé du flux de paquets de multidiffusion native et analyse de sa sortie. Ceci décrit la sortie de l'analyse détaillée et le flux de paquets dans le plan de contrôle et le plan de transfert.

L'ASM est le modèle dans lequel le destinataire ne connaît pas l'expéditeur. Cela signifie qu'il peut recevoir le trafic de n'importe quelle source. Le récepteur n'a connaissance que du groupe de multidiffusion que l'expéditeur utilise et du protocole IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) afin de s'abonner pour recevoir tout le trafic destiné à cette adresse.

Tout ceci est traité dans ce document :

1. Que se passe-t-il lorsque le récepteur est actif ?
2. Que se passe-t-il lorsque Source est active ?
3. Que se passe-t-il lorsque l'inscription est reçue au point de rendez-vous (RP).
4. Comment (S, G) s'est formé. Jusqu'au routeur de premier saut (FHR).
5. Quel chemin emprunte-t-il pour le premier flux multidiffusion ?
6. Que se passe-t-il lorsque deux flux sont reçus au niveau du routeur du dernier saut (LHR) ?
7. Comment SPT (Shortest Path Tree) se forme sur Shared Tree. Exactement ce qui se passe et la raison pour laquelle le basculement a lieu.



**Step 1 :** On receiving the receiver's expression of interest, the DR then sends a PIM Join message towards the RP for that multicast group. This Join message is known as a [\*G] Join because it joins group G for all sources to that group.

The [\*G] Join travels hop-by-hop towards the RP for the group, and in each router it passes through, multicast tree state for group G is instantiated.

```

LDR#6h in igmp groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address  Interface      Uptime    Expires    Last Reporter  Group Accounted
224.1.1.1      GigabitEthernet1/0
224.0.1.40     FastEthernet0/3
  
```

```

LDR#6h in routes
(*, 224.1.1.1), 00:00:29/00:02:30, RP 4.4.4.4, Flags: SPC
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 10.0.70.7
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward/Sparse
  
```

**C Flag** in the [\*G] entry which means that it has directly connected receiver.

```

RP #6h in routes
(*, 224.1.1.1), 00:10:39/00:02:30, RP 4.4.4.4, Flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    FastEthernet0/0, Forward/Sparse
  
```

The value of "0.0.0.0" means self, and it appears in the output if the router is the RP itself

**E Flag** Sparse mode created.

```

(*, 224.0.1.40), 01:56:40/00:02:50, RP 4.4.4.4, Flags: SPMCL
  Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.70.7
  Outgoing interface list: Null (*, 224.0.1.40), 01:56:40/00:02:50, RP 4.4.4.4, Flags: SPMCL
  Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.70.7
  Outgoing interface list: Null
  
```

There is a single [\*G] entry for the group 224.0.1.40 which is Auto-RP Discovery group address.

**NOTE :** To prevent a stale PIM-SM forwarding state from getting stuck in the routers, it is given a finite lifetime (5 minutes), after which it is deleted. Routers refresh shared trees by periodically (once a minute) sending (\*, G) Joins to the upstream neighbor in the direction of the RP.

Actually the PIM register message encapsulates the multicast packet sent by the source into a unicast packet.

```

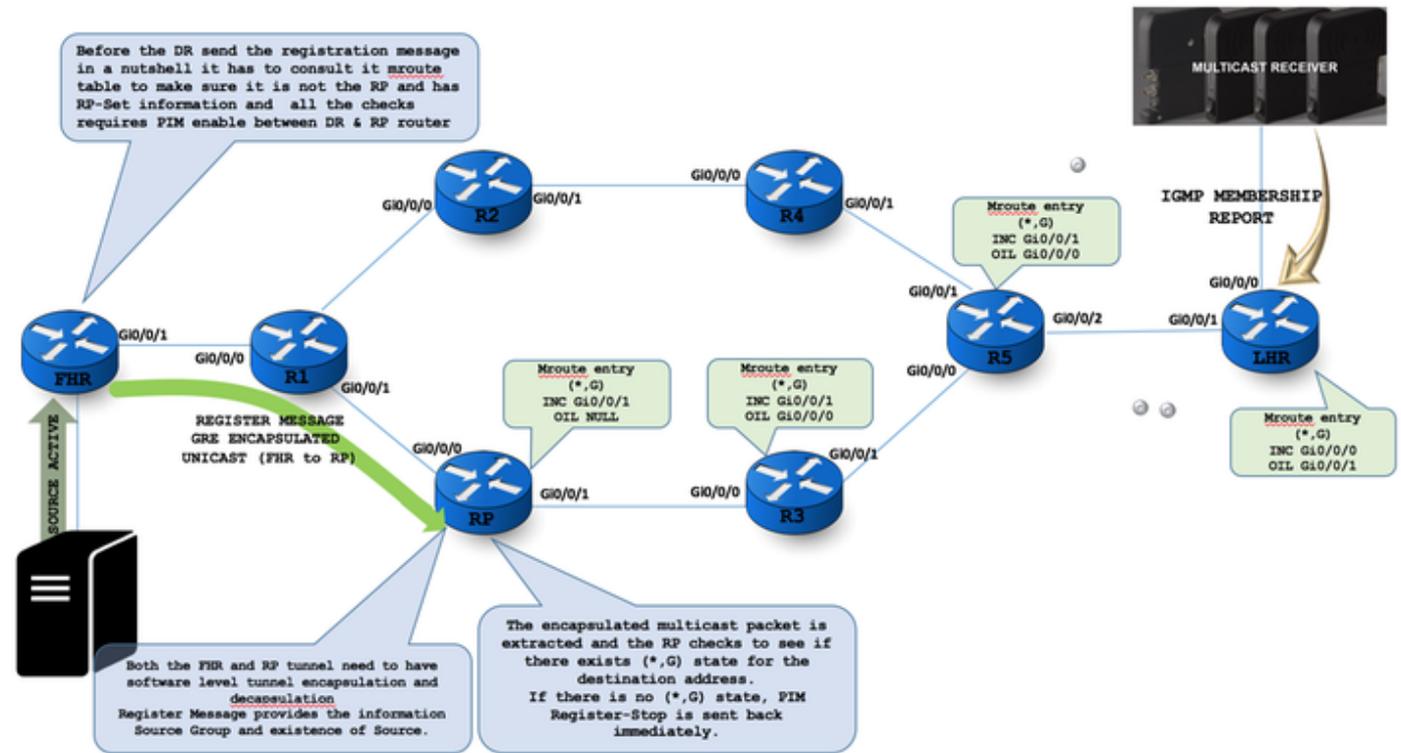
▶ Frame 59: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits) on interface 0
▶ Ethernet II, Src: ca:08:fa:92:00:00 (ca:08:fa:92:00:00), Dst: IPv4mcast_0d (01:00:5e:00:00:0d)
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.78.8, Dst: 224.0.0.13
  0100 ... = Version: 4
  ... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes
  ▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)
  Total Length: 54
  Identification: 0x0b27 (2855)
  ▶ Flags: 0x00
  Fragment offset: 0
  Time to live: 1
  Protocol: PIM (103)
  ▶ Header checksum: 0x7565 [validation disabled]
  Source: 10.0.78.8
  Destination: 224.0.0.13
  [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
  [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
▼ Protocol Independent Multicast
  0010 ... = Version: 2
  ... 0011 = Type: Join/Prune (3)
  Reserved byte(s): 00
  Checksum: 0x87c7 [correct]
▼ PIM Options
  Upstream-neighbor: 10.0.78.7
  Reserved byte(s): 00
  Num Groups: 1
  Holdtime: 210
  ▼ Group 0: 224.10.10.10/32
    ▶ Num Joins: 1
    Num Prunes: 0
  
```

TTL is always 1. Which means it's a RP/RE destined packet.

PIM JOIN Message carries the active group address

## Étape 2. Lorsque la source est active

- Avant d'envoyer le message d'enregistrement, en résumé, le routeur désigné doit consulter la table mroute pour s'assurer qu'il ne s'agit pas du RP et qu'il possède des informations sur le RP-Set et que toutes les vérifications nécessitent que PIM soit activé entre le routeur désigné et le routeur RP.
- Les tunnels FHR et RP doivent tous deux avoir une encapsulation et une décapsulation de tunnel au niveau du logiciel.
- Register Message fournit les informations Groupe de sources et existence de Source.
- Le paquet de multidiffusion encapsulé est extrait et le RP vérifie s'il existe (\*, G) état pour l'adresse de destination.
- S'il n'y a pas d'état (\*, G), PIM Register-Stop est renvoyé immédiatement.



Once Source is active :

```
FHR #
(1.1.1.1, 224.22.22.44), 00:03:15/00:00:02, flags: PFT
Incoming interface: Loopback0, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Register flag (F) is enabled for registration process in the FHR.

F flag: Source is directly connected and the register process must be used to notify the RP to this source.  
P flag: Outgoing interface is null as no one has joined the SPT tree yet for this source  
T flag: traffic is being received from the source.

PIM must enable between DR & RP router to send and receive the Register message.

- ▶ Frame 442: 142 bytes on wire (1136 bits), 142 bytes captured (1136 bits) on interface 0
- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: ca:01:c1:46:00:1c (ca:01:c1:46:00:1c), Dst: ca:02:c1:6a:00:00 (ca:02:c1:6a:00:00)
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.12.1, Dst: 4.4.4.4
- ▼ Protocol Independent Multicast
  - 0010 .... = Version: 2
  - .... 0001 = Type: Register (1)
  - Reserved byte(s): 00
  - Checksum: 0xdef [correct]
  - ▼ PIM Options
    - ▶ Flags: 0x00000000
    - 0100 .... = IP Version: IPv4 (4)
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 1.1.1.1, Dst: 224.10.10.10
- ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

If no active receiver present at RP, then RP sends REGISTER STOP DR will be silent for default 60 seconds may result in the so-called "join latency" where a newly Joined listener may have to wait for almost a minute before it can discover a multicast source. This is why in many practical deployments with dynamic listeners you see PIM SSM being used in favor of complicated PIM SM mechanics.

1.1.1.1	224.22.22.44	PIMv2	142 Register
4.4.4.4	10.0.91.1	PIMv2	52 Register-stop

RP #  
(1.1.1.1, 224.22.22.44), 00:00:43/00:02:16, flags: P  
Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.24.2  
Outgoing interface list: Null

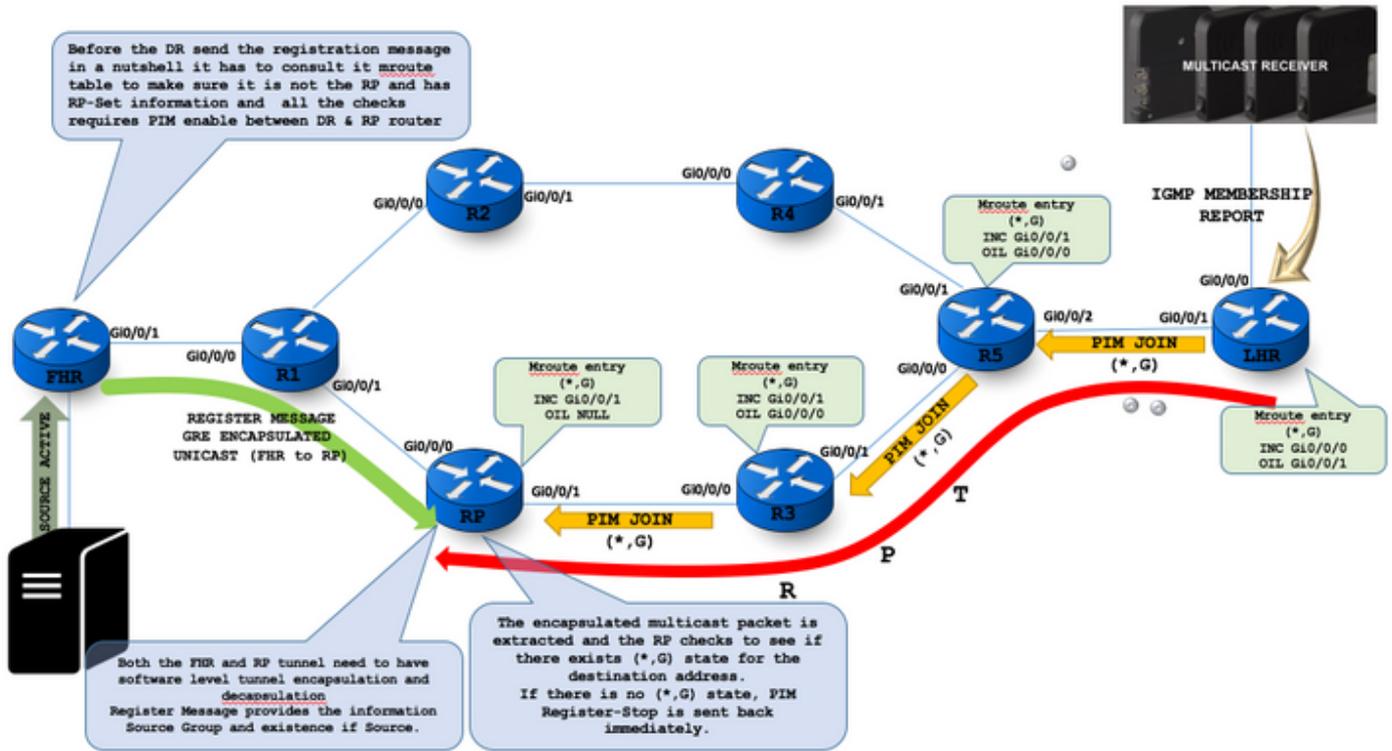
Prune Flag (P) is set as no active receiver (\*,G) entry present in RP.

RP SENDS REGISTER STOP WHEN NO ACTIVE RECEIVER FOR THE GROUP AND DISCARD THE MULTICAST PACKET

```
▶ Frame 973: 52 bytes on wire (416 bits), 52 bytes captured (416 bits) on interface 0
▶ Ethernet II, Src: ca:02:c1:6a:00:00 (ca:02:c1:6a:00:00), Dst: ca:01:c1:46:00:1c (ca:01:c1:46:00:1c)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 4.4.4.4, Dst: 10.0.91.1
▼ Protocol Independent Multicast
  0010 .... = Version: 2
  .... 0010 = Type: Register-stop (2)
  Reserved byte(s): 00
  Checksum: 0xe39a [correct]
  ▼ PIM Options
    Group: 224.22.22.44/32
    Source: 1.1.1.1
```

## Étape 3. Arborescence partagée du formulaire

- Avant d'envoyer le message d'enregistrement, en résumé, le routeur désigné doit consulter la table mroute pour s'assurer qu'il ne s'agit pas du RP et qu'il possède des informations sur le RP-Set et que toutes les vérifications nécessitent que PIM soit activé entre le routeur désigné et le routeur RP
- Le tunnel FHR et RP doit tous deux avoir une encapsulation et une décapsulation de tunnel au niveau du logiciel
- Register Message fournit les informations Groupe de sources et existence si Source.
- Le paquet de multidiffusion encapsulé est extrait et le RP vérifie s'il existe (\*, G) état pour l'adresse de destination.
- S'il n'y a pas d'état (\*, G), PIM Register-Stop est renvoyé immédiatement.



The RP also sees that an active shared tree with a nonempty outgoing interface list exists and therefore sends the de-encapsulated packet down the shared tree.

```
RP #
(*, 224.1.1.1), 02:45:12/00:03:11, RP 4.4.4.4, flags: S
Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
FastEthernet0/0, Forward/Sparse, 02:45:12/00:03:11

(10.0.12.1, 224.1.1.1), 00:02:42/00:00:21, flags: T
Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.24.2
Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Presence of (\*,G) at RP means active receiver.

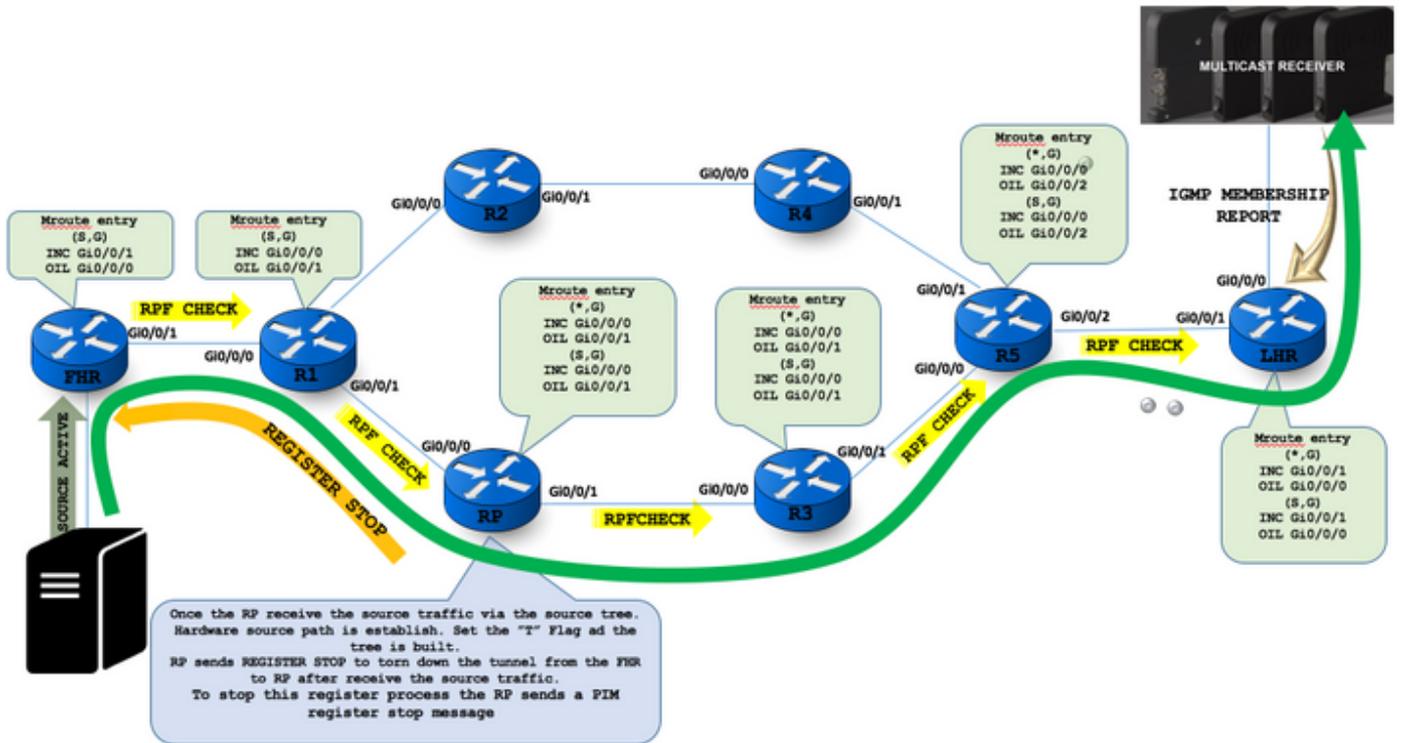
T Flag set for the shared tree.

```
> Frame 29: 76 bytes on wire (608 bits), 76 bytes captured (608 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: ca:04:f1:9c:00:00 (ca:04:f1:9c:00:00), Dst: IPv4mcast_0d (01:00:5e:00:00:0d)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.24.4, Dst: 224.0.0.13
v Protocol Independent Multicast
  0010 .... = Version: 2
  .... 0011 = Type: Join/Prune (3)
  Reserved byte(s): 00
  Checksum: 0xb4c2 [correct]
  v PIM Options
    Upstream-neighbor: 10.0.24.2
    Reserved byte(s): 00
    Num Groups: 1
    Holdtime: 210
  v Group 0: 224.1.1.1/32
    v Num Joins: 2
      IP address: 1.1.1.1/32 (S)
      IP address: 10.0.12.1/32 (S)
    Num Prunes: 0
```

## Étape 4. (S, G) Mise en relation des paquets avec le FHR

- Seule la présence du MESSAGE D'ENREGISTREMENT à RP (S, G) PIM JOIN se déplace vers le FHR. Pour créer l'état de transfert.
- Une fois PIM JOIN, il termine le processus de création d'un état de transfert matériel pour le flux de trafic multidiffusion.

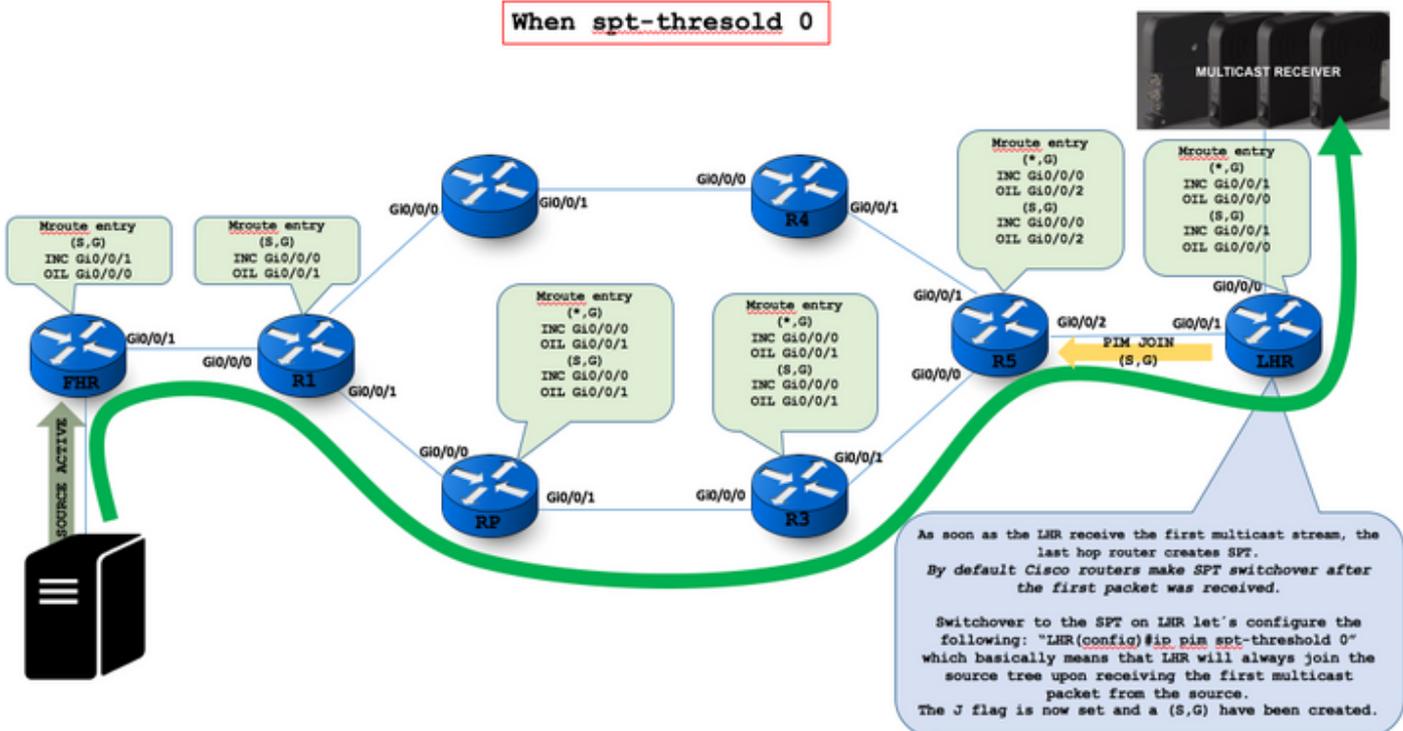




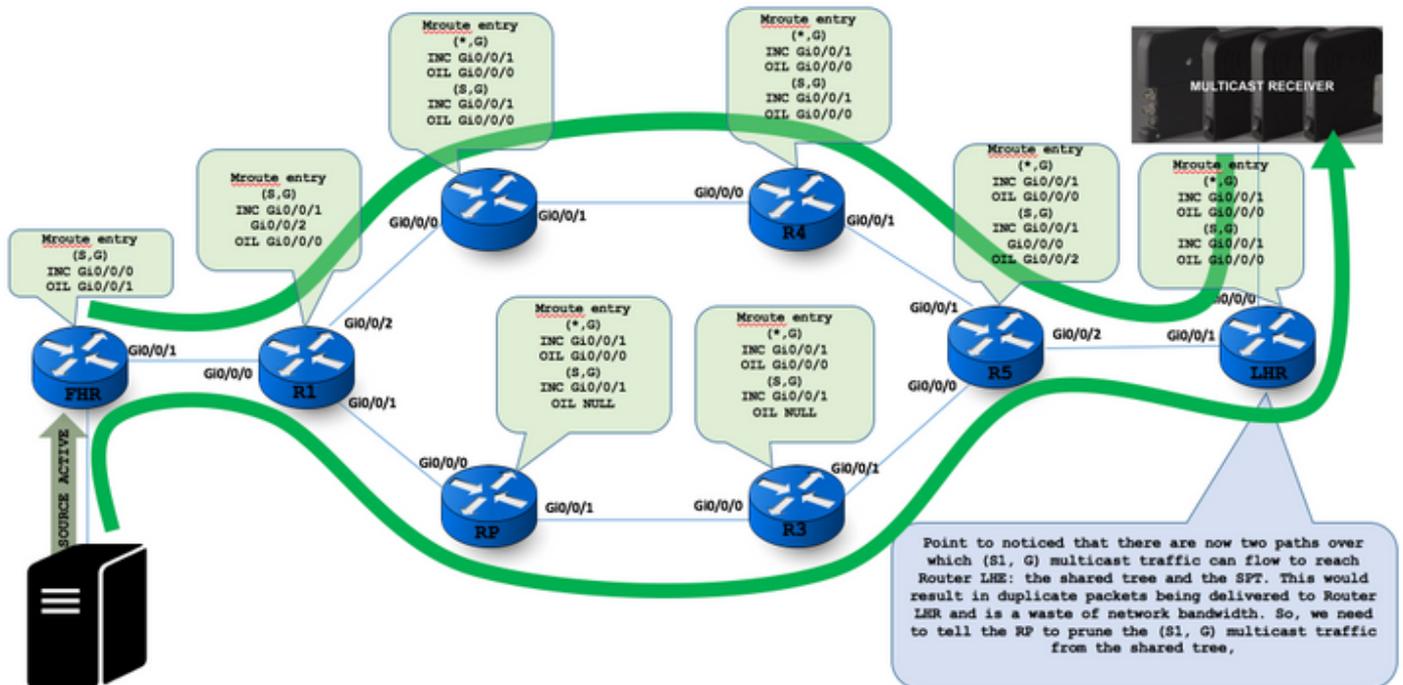
PIM-SM enables a last hop DR (that is, a DR with directly connected hosts that have joined a multicast group) to switch from the shared tree to the SPT for a specific source. This step is usually accomplished by specifying an SPT-Threshold in terms of bandwidth. If this threshold is exceeded, the last-hop DR joins the SPT. (Cisco routers have this threshold set to zero by default, which means that the SPT is joined as soon the first multicast packet from a source has been received via the shared tree.)

- Une fois que le RP reçoit le trafic source via l'arborescence source. Le chemin d'accès de la source matérielle est établi. Définissez l'indicateur " T " et l'arbre est construit.
- RP envoie REGISTER STOP pour démonter le tunnel du FHR au RP après réception du trafic source.
- Pour arrêter ce processus d'enregistrement, le RP envoie un message d'arrêt du registre PIM

**When spt-threshold 0**







## Étape 6. LHR reçoit le trafic de SPT et envoie un message de élingue vers l'arborescence partagée

Après réception de deux flux de trafic de multidiffusion, le LHR commence à recevoir le trafic de SPT et envoie un message d'élongation vers l'arborescence partagée.

L'indicateur J signifie que l'état respectif (\*, G) est de commuter le SPT par le routeur leaf.

N° LHR

(10.0.12.1, 239.1.1.1), 00:00:38/00:02:21, indicateurs : LJT

Interface entrante : FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.78.7

Liste des interfaces sortantes :

GigabitEthernet1/0, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:38/00:02:21

L'indicateur " F " est généralement trouvé pour les états créés au niveau du routeur DR PIM - il signale les états de transmission qui correspondent aux flux enregistrés avec le RP. Si l'indicateur " F " persiste, il est fort probable que votre routeur ne puisse pas recevoir les messages PIM Register-Stop à partir du RP, et il y a donc des sources qui n'ont pas basculé vers le SPT.

The J flag means the respective (\*,G) state is to be switched the SPT by the leaf router.

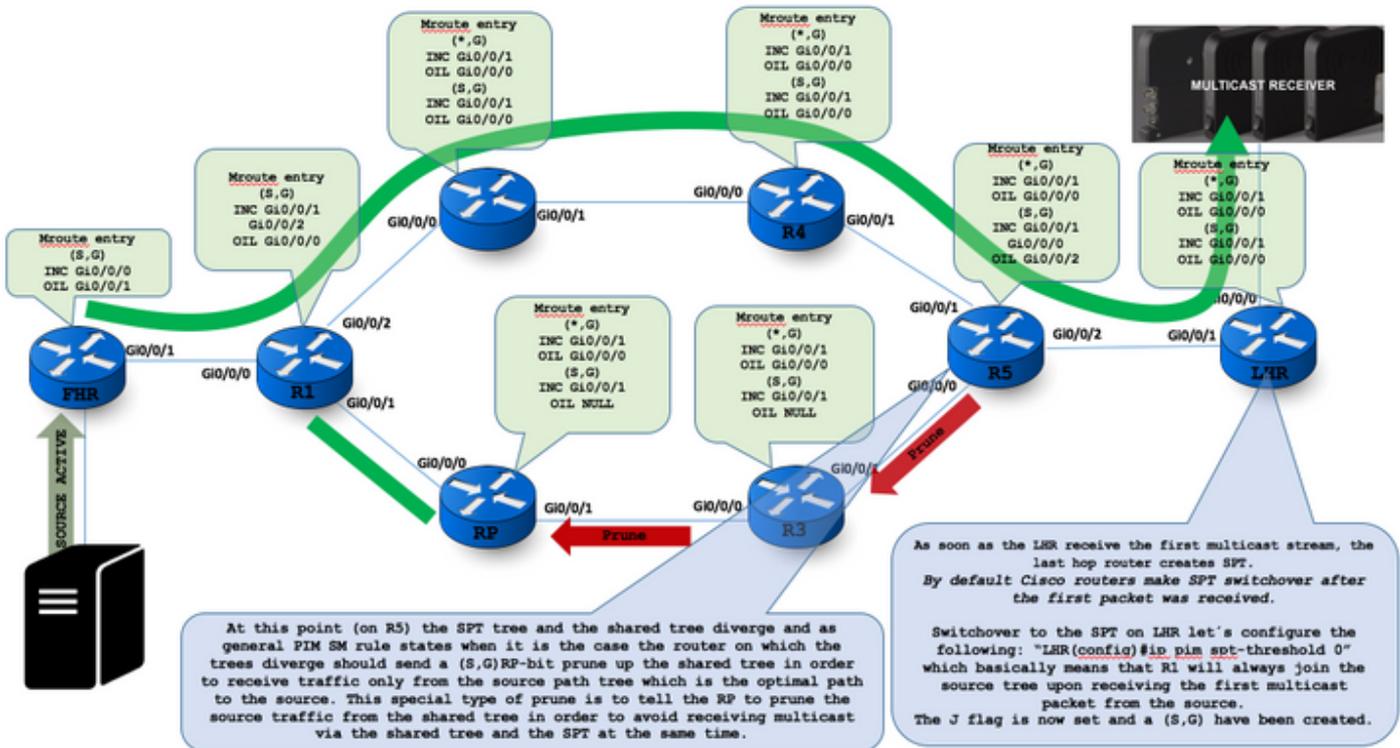
```
LHR #
(10.0.12.1, 239.1.1.1), 00:00:38/00:02:21, flags: LJT
Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.78.7
Outgoing interface list:
GigabitEthernet1/0, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:38/00:02:21
```

The "F" flag is typically found for the states created at the PIM DR router - it signals the forwarding states that correspond to the flows being registered with the RP. If the "F" flag persists, then your router is most likely not receiving the PIM Register-Stop messages back from the RP, and thus there are sources that has not switched to the SPT tree.

```
FHR #
(*, 239.1.1.1), 00:09:01/stopped, RP 4.4.4.4, flags: SPF
Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list: Null

(1.1.1.1, 239.1.1.1), 00:03:02/00:00:15, flags: PFT
Incoming interface: Loopback0, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
Outgoing interface list: Null
```

There is an (S,G) entry in this table, which has the flag "T" meaning it's a shortest-path and not a shared tree construct. The incoming interface is set to Loopback0 and RPF neighbor to "0.0.0.0" which means the local router is the traffic source.



The receiver (or a router upstream of the receiver) will be receiving two copies of the data: one from the SPT and one from the RPT. When the first traffic starts to arrive from the SPT, the DR or upstream router starts to drop the packets for G from S that arrive via the RP tree. In addition, it sends an (S,G) Prune message towards the RP. This is known as an (S,G,rpt) Prune. The Prune message travels hop-by-hop, instantiating state along the path towards the RP indicating that traffic from S for G should NOT be forwarded in this direction. The prune is propagated until it reaches the RP or a router that still needs the traffic from S for other receivers.

At this point (on R5) the SPT tree and the shared tree diverge and as general PIM SM rule states when it is the case the router on which the trees diverge should send a (S,G)RP-bit prune up the shared tree in order to receive traffic only from the source path tree which is the optimal path to the source. This special type of prune is to tell the RP to prune the source traffic from the shared tree in order to avoid receiving multicast via the shared tree and the SPT at the same time.

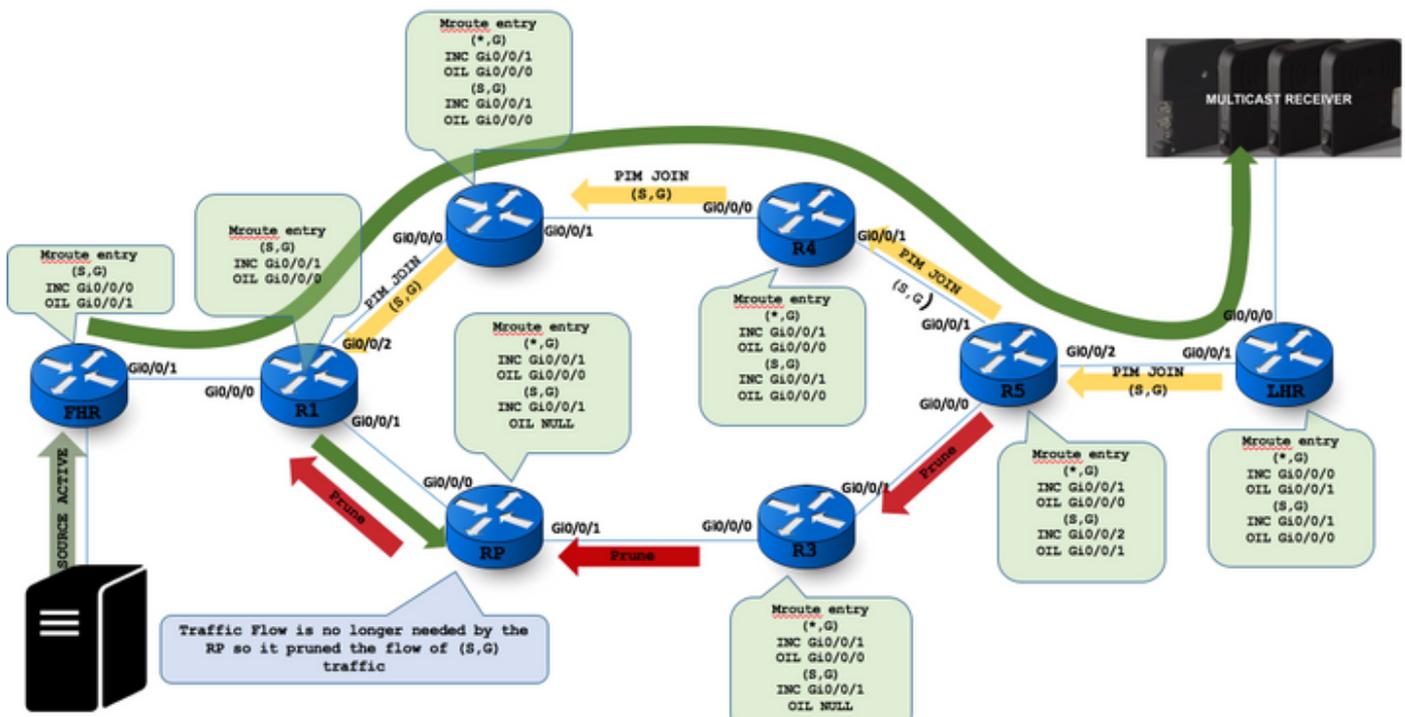
RP #  
 (10.0.12.1, 224.1.1.1), 00:00:10/00:02:53, flags: PTX  
 Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.24.2  
 Outgoing interface list: Null

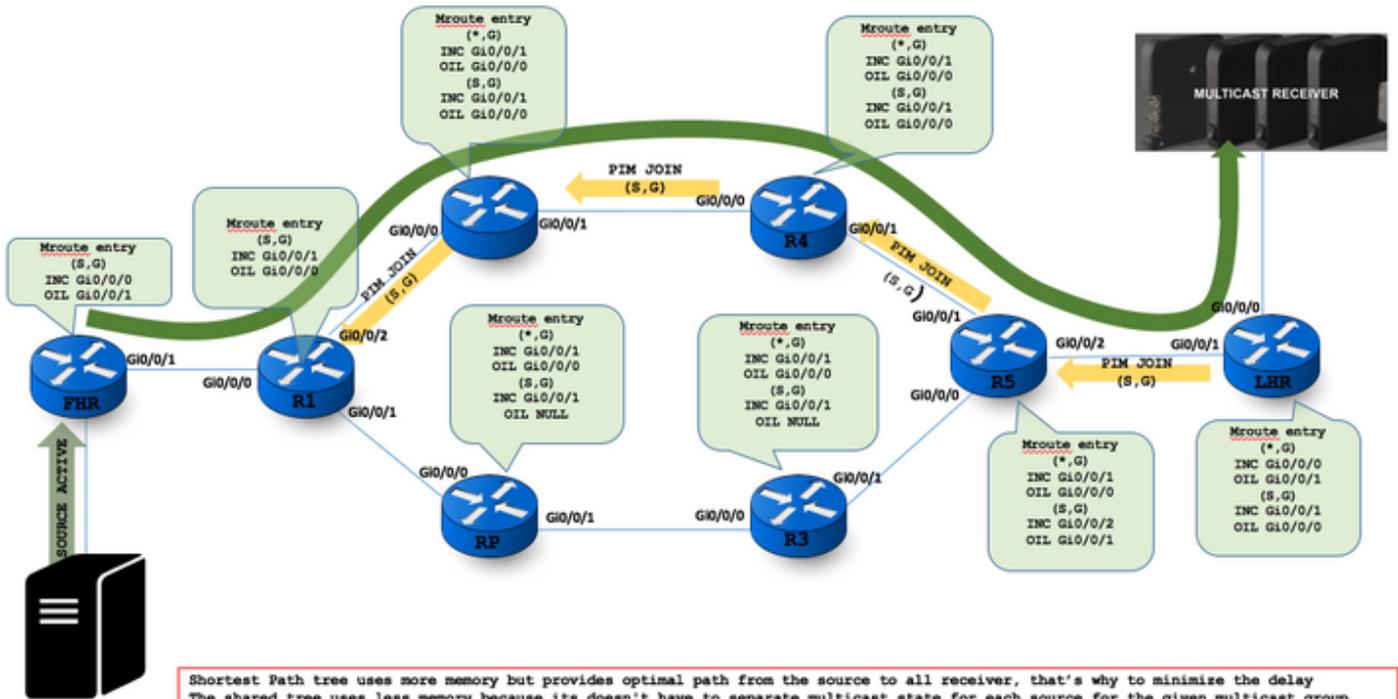
P Bit (Prune Flag) received from the diverge point.

LHR #  
 (10.0.12.1, 224.1.1.1), 00:01:59/00:01:00, flags: LJT  
 Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.78.7  
 Outgoing interface list:  
 GigabitEthernet1/0, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:59/00:02:57

J Flag Join the SPT// T Flag Tree formed

"PIM Join/Prune Messages" the RP flag (also referred to as the RP-bit) indicates that this message is applicable to the shared tree and should be forwarded up the shared tree toward the RP. Setting this flag/bit in an (S1, G) Prune and sending it up the shared tree tells the routers along the shared tree to prune Source S1 multicast traffic from the shared tree.





Shortest Path tree uses more memory but provides optimal path from the source to all receiver, that's why to minimize the delay. The shared tree uses less memory because it doesn't have to separate multicast state for each source for the given multicast group. But may create a suboptimal routing for some receiver. Shared tree also introduced extra delay.

"Incoming interface" is set to Null, which means there is no incoming traffic for this group. If any physical interface the traffic is their.

"C" means there is a group-member directly connected

R5#sh ip mroute

```
(*, 239.1.1.1), 00:27:32/00:02:08, RP 4.4.4.4, flags: SJCL
Incoming interface: FastEthernet0/0, RPF nbr 10.0.78.7
Outgoing interface list:
GigabitEthernet1/0, Forward/Sparse, 00:27:32/00:02:08
```

"L" means the router itself joined the group.

possibly the next-hop router

Expire times (How soon the group will expired if no refreshed)

Uptime (How long this state has been created)

Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 155.29.0.5

If the incoming interface is null and the RPF neighbor is IP address, then there is a RPF failure. Mtrace will confirm the issue.