

ip pgm host



Note

Support for the PGM Host feature has been removed. Use of this command is not recommended.

To enable Pragmatic General Multicast (PGM) Host, use the **ip pgm host** command in global configuration mode. To disable PGM Host and close all open PGM Host traffic sessions, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pgm host [source-interface {interface-type interface-number} | connection-parameter]
```

```
no ip pgm host
```

Syntax Description

source-interface <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface type and number on which to run PGM Host.
<i>connection-parameter</i>	(Optional) Configures advanced PGM Host connection parameters. The optional configuration parameters should be configured only by experts in PGM technology. See Table 8 for a comprehensive list of the optional connection parameters and their definitions.

Defaults

PGM Host is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

Using the **ip pgm host** command without a keyword or an argument enables PGM Host on the router and configures the router to source PGM packets through a virtual host interface.

Specifying a physical or logical interface type (for example, an Ethernet, serial, or loopback interface) with the **ip pgm host source-interface** command configures the router to source PGM packets out of the physical or logical interface.



Note

You must first enable PGM Host globally on the router using the **ip pgm host** command before sourcing PGM packets out of a physical or logical interface using the **ip pgm host source-interface** command.

Sourcing PGM packets through a virtual host interface enables the router to send and receive PGM packets through any router interface. The virtual host interface also serves as the interface to the multicast applications that reside at the PGM network layer.

Sourcing IP multicast traffic out a specific physical or logical interface configures the router to send PGM packets out that interface only and to receive packets on any router interface.

When both PGM Host and Router Assist are enabled on the router, the router can process received PGM packets as a virtual PGM Host, originate PGM packets and serve as its own first hop PGM network element, and forward received PGM packets. Refer to the “Configuring PGM Host and Router Assist” chapter of the *Cisco IOS IP Configuration Guide* for more information about PGM Router Assist.

[Table 8](#) lists the available parameters for the *connection-parameter* argument. The parameters should be configured only by experts in PGM technology. Use the **no ip pgm host connection-parameter** command to return a parameter to its default value.

Table 8 *ip pgm host Connection Parameters*

Parameter	Definition
ihb-max <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the source path message (SPM) interheartbeat timer maximum. The default is 10000 milliseconds (ms).
ihb-min <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the SPM interheartbeat timer minimum. The default is 1000 ms.
join <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits, when running in router mode, for client requests. The default is 0 ms.
nak-gen-ivl <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits for a PGM negative acknowledgment (NAK) data packet. The default is 60000 ms.
nak-rb-ivl <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits before sending a PGM NAK data packet. The default is 500 ms.
nak-rdata-ivl <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits for a re-sent PGM NAK (NAK RDATA) data packet. The default is 2000 ms.
nak-rpt-ivl <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits for a PGM NAK confirmation (NAK NCF) data packet. The default is 2000 ms.
nfc-max <i>packets-per-second</i>	(Optional) Sets the maximum number of PGM NAK confirmation data packets (NAK NCFs) the PGM Host sends per second. The default is infinite.
rx-buffer-mgmt { full minimum }	(Optional) Sets the type of receive data buffers (full or minimum) for the PGM Host. The default is minimum.
spm-ambient-ivl <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits for a PGM source path message (SPM) ambient data packet. The default is 6000 ms.

Table 8 *ip pgm host Connection Parameters (continued)*

Parameter	Definition
spm-rpt-ivl <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits for a PGM SPM repeat data packet. The default is 3000 ms.
stream-type { apdu byte }	(Optional) Sets the data stream type (apdu or byte) for the PGM Host. The default is apdu.
tpdu-size <i>number</i>	(Optional) Sets the size of the source transport data unit (TPDU) for the PGM Host. The available range is 41 through 16384 bytes. The default is 1400 bytes.
ttl <i>number</i>	(Optional) Sets the time-to-live (TTL) value on the PGM Host for sent multicast data packets. The default is 255 hops. The TTL value for a packet is decremented by 1 as the packet passes through a router.
tx-buffer-mgmt { keep return }	(Optional) Sets the type of transmit data buffers (keep or return) for the PGM Host. The default is return.
tx-adv-method { data time }	(Optional) Sets the type of advanced transmit window method (data or time) for the PGM Host. The default is time.
txw-adv-secs <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the size of the advanced transmit window for the PGM Host. The default is 6000 ms.
txw-adv-timeout-max <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the time after which a transmit window will be advanced regardless of observed NAKs.
txw-rte <i>bytes-per-second</i>	(Optional) Sets the data transmit rate for the PGM Host. The default is 16384 bytes per second.
txw-secs <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the data transmit window size for the PGM Host. The default is 30000 ms.
txw-timeout-max <i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the amount of time the PGM Host waits for data packets, even if the PGM Host receives PGM NAK data packets. The default is 3600000 ms.

Examples

The following example enables PGM Host (both the source and receiver part of the PGM network layer) globally on the router and configures the router to source PGM packets through a virtual host interface:

```
ip pgm host
```

The following example enables PGM Host globally on the router and configures the router to source PGM packets out of physical Ethernet interface 0/1:

```
ip pgm host
ip pgm host source-interface ethernet 0/1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip pgm host	Resets PGM Host connections to their default values and clears traffic statistics.
ip pgm router	Enables PGM Router Assist and thereby allows PGM to operate more efficiently on the router.
show ip pgm host defaults	Displays the default values for PGM Host traffic.
show ip pgm host sessions	Displays open PGM Host traffic sessions.
show ip pgm host traffic	Displays PGM Host traffic statistics.

ip pgm router

To enable Pragmatic General Multicast (PGM) Router Assist and thereby allow PGM to operate more efficiently on the router, use the **ip pgm router** command in interface configuration mode. To disable PGM Router Assist for the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pgm router

no ip pgm router

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

PGM Router Assist is disabled for the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

This command is highly recommended for optimal deployment of PGM Reliable Transport Protocol on a host.

Examples

In the following example, PGM Router Assist is configured on Ethernet interfaces 0 and 1:

```
ip multicast-routing
interface ethernet 0
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode
 ip pgm router
interface ethernet 1
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode
 ip pgm router
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip pgm router	Clears PGM traffic statistics.
ip pgm host	Enables PGM Host.
show ip pgm router	Displays PGM Reliable Transport Protocol state and statistics.

ip pim

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) on an interface, use the **ip pim** command in interface configuration mode. To disable PIM on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim { dense-mode [proxy-register { list access-list | route-map map-name } ] | passive | sparse-mode | sparse-dense-mode }
```

```
no ip pim { dense-mode [proxy-register { list access-list | route-map map-name } ] | passive | sparse-mode | sparse-dense-mode }
```

Syntax Description

dense-mode	Enables dense mode of operation.
proxy-register	(Optional) Enables proxy registering on the interface of a designated router (DR) (leading toward the bordering dense mode region) for multicast traffic from sources not connected to the DR.
list <i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Defines the extended access list number or name.
route-map <i>map-name</i>	(Optional) Defines the route map.
passive	Enables passive mode of operation
sparse-mode	Enables sparse mode of operation.
sparse-dense-mode	Treats the interface in either sparse mode or dense mode of operation, depending on which mode the multicast group operates in.

Defaults

IP multicast routing is disabled on all interfaces.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
11.1	The sparse-dense-mode keyword was added.
12.0S	The following keywords and arguments were added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proxy-register • list <i>access-list</i> • route-map <i>map-name</i>
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The passive keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Enabling PIM on an interface also enables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) operation on that interface. An interface can be configured to be in dense mode, passive mode, sparse mode, or sparse-dense mode. The mode describes how the Cisco IOS software populates its multicast routing table and how the software forwards multicast packets it receives from its directly connected LANs. Dense mode interfaces are always added to the table when the multicast routing table is populated. Sparse mode interfaces are added to the table only when periodic join messages are received from downstream routers, or there is a directly connected member on the interface.

Dense Mode

Initially, a dense mode interface forwards multicast packets until the router determines that there are group members or downstream routers, or until a prune message is received from a downstream router. Then, the dense mode interface periodically forwards multicast packets out the interface until the same conditions occur. Dense mode assumes that multicast group members are present. Dense mode routers never send a join message. They do send prune messages as soon as they determine they have no members or downstream PIM routers. A dense mode interface is subject to multicast flooding by default.

Dense Mode with Proxy Registering

For a router in a PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM) domain configured to operate in sparse mode or sparse-dense mode, the **ip pim dense-mode proxy-register** command must be configured on the interface leading toward the bordering dense mode region. This configuration will enable the router to register traffic from the dense mode region with the rendezvous point (RP) in the sparse mode domain.

Prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.0 S, an RP needed to be running on the border router leading toward a dense mode region so that the RP could learn about traffic from sources in the dense mode region.

This command requires an extended access list or route map argument specifying which traffic the router needs to register with the RP. This command applies only to sources reachable through a PIM router. Cisco IOS software will always register traffic from remote sources if it arrives on a dense mode interface and if the Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) neighbor leading toward the source is a Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) but not a PIM router. This functionality has existed since Cisco IOS Release 10.0 and cannot be modified (restricted) with an access list or route map.

Passive Mode

An interface configured with passive mode does not pass or forward PIM control plane traffic; it passes or forwards only IGMP traffic. If passive mode is configured on an interface enabled for IP multicast, the router will not send PIM messages on the interface nor will it accept PIM messages from other routers on this interface. The router acts as the only PIM router on the network and works as the designated router (DR) and the designated forwarder (DF) for all Bidirectional PIM group ranges.

The **ip pim neighbor-filter** command has no effect and is superseded by the **ip pim passive** command when both commands are configured on the same interface.

Do not use the **ip pim passive** command on LANs that have more than one IP multicast router connected to them, because all routers with this command become DR and DF, resulting in duplicate traffic (PIM-SM, PIM-DM, PIM-SSM) or looping traffic (Bidir-PIM). To limit PIM messages to and from valid routers on LANs with more than one router, use the **ip pim neighbor-filter** command

Sparse Mode

A sparse mode interface is used for multicast forwarding only if a join message is received from a downstream router or if group members are directly connected to the interface. Sparse mode assumes that no other multicast group members are present. When sparse mode routers want to join the shared path, they periodically send join messages toward the RP. When sparse mode routers want to join the source path, they periodically send join messages toward the source; they also send periodic prune messages toward the RP to prune the shared path.

Sparse-Dense Mode

An alternative to choosing just dense mode or just sparse mode is to run PIM in a single region in sparse mode for some groups and dense mode for other groups.

In sparse-dense mode, if the group is in dense mode, the interface will be treated as dense mode. If the group is in sparse mode, the interface will be treated in sparse mode. The group is “sparse” if the router knows about an RP for that group.

When an interface is treated in dense mode, it is populated in the outgoing interface list of the multicast routing table when either of the following conditions is true:

- Members or DVMRP neighbors are on the interface.
- Any of the PIM neighbors on the interface have not pruned for the group.

When an interface is treated in sparse mode, it is populated in the outgoing interface list of the multicast routing table when either of the following conditions is true:

- Members or DVMRP neighbors are on the interface.
- A PIM neighbor on the interface has received an explicit join message.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable PIM-SM on tunnel interface 0 and set the address of the RP router to 226.0.0.8:

```
ip pim rp-address 226.0.0.8
interface tunnel 0
 ip pim sparse-mode
```

The following example shows how to enable PIM dense mode (PIM-DM) on Ethernet interface 1:

```
interface ethernet 1
 ip pim dense-mode
```

The following example shows how to enable PIM sparse-dense mode on Ethernet interface 1:

```
interface ethernet 1
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode
```

The following example shows how to register the multicast traffic for any source and any multicast group:

```
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0
 description Ethernet interface towards the PIM sparse-mode domain
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface ethernet 1
 ip address 192.44.81.5 255.255.255.0
 description Ethernet interface towards the PIM dens-mode region
 ip pim dense-mode proxy-register list 100
!
access-list 100 permit ip any any
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip multicast-routing	Enables IP multicast routing or multicast distributed switching.
ip pim neighbor-filter	Filters PIM messages.

Command	Description
ip pim rp-address	Configures the address of a PIM RP for a particular group.
show ip pim interface	Displays information about interfaces configured for PIM.

ip pim accept-register

To configure a candidate rendezvous point (RP) router to filter Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) register messages, use the **ip pim accept-register** command in global configuration mode. To remove the PIM register filter, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] accept-register {list access-list | route-map map-name}
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] accept-register {list access-list | route-map map-name}
```

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Configures a PIM register filter on candidate RPs for (S, G) traffic associated with the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (MVRP) instance specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
list <i>access-list</i>	Specifies an extended access list number or name that defines the (S, G) traffic in PIM register messages to be permitted or denied.
route-map <i>map-name</i>	Specifies a route map that defines the (S, G) traffic in PIM register messages to be permitted or denied.

Command Default

No PIM register filters are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to prevent unauthorized sources from registering with the RP. If an unauthorized source sends a register message to the RP, the RP will immediately send back a register-stop message.

The access list or route map provided for the **ip pim accept-register** command should only filter on IP source addresses and IP destination addresses. Filtering on other fields (for example, IP protocol or UDP port number) will not be effective and may cause undesired traffic to be forwarded from the RP down the shared tree to multicast group members. If more complex filtering is desired, use the **ip multicast boundary** command instead.

**Note**

If the RP is also the first hop designated router (DR) for directly connected sources, PIM register packets will not be filtered using the **ip pim accept-register** command. For this case, use the **ip multicast boundary** command to filter the directly connected source traffic.

Examples

The following example shows how to permit register packets for source address 172.16.10.1 sending to the SSM group range (232.0.0.0/8). All other PIM register messages not matching the extended access list (ssm-range) are denied. These statements should be configured on all candidate RPs because candidate RPs will receive PIM registers from first hop routers.

```
ip pim accept-register list ssm-range
ip access-list extended ssm-range
 permit ip 172.16.10.1 0.0.0.255 232.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip multicast boundary	Configures an administratively scoped IPv4 multicast boundary.

ip pim accept-rp

To configure a router to accept join or prune messages destined for a specified rendezvous point (RP) and for a specific list of groups, use the **ip pim accept-rp** command in global configuration mode. To remove that check, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] accept-rp {rp-address | auto-rp} [access-list]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] accept-rp {rp-address | auto-rp} [access-list]
```

Syntax Description

vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.
<i>rp-address</i>	RP address of the RP allowed to send join messages to groups in the range specified by the group access list.
auto-rp	Accepts join and register messages only for RPs that are in the Auto-RP cache.
<i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Access list number or name that defines which groups are subject to the check.

Defaults

The command is disabled, so all join messages and prune messages are processed.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
10.2	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

This command causes the router to accept only (*, G) join messages destined for the specified RP address. Additionally, the group address must be in the range specified by the access list.

When the *rp-address* argument is one of the addresses of the system, the system will be the RP only for the specified group range specified by the access list. When the group address is not in the group range, the RP will not accept join or register messages and will respond immediately to register messages with register-stop messages.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to accept join or prune messages destined for the RP at address 172.17.1.1 for the multicast group 224.2.2.2:

```
ip pim accept-rp 172.17.1.1 3
access-list 3 permit 224.2.2.2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list (IP standard)	Defines a standard IP access list.

ip pim autorp listener

To cause IP multicast traffic for the two Auto-RP groups 224.0.1.39 and 224.0.1.40 to be Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) dense mode flooded across interfaces operating in PIM sparse mode, use the **ip pim autorp listener** command in global configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim autorp listener

no ip pim autorp listener

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(7)	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip pim autorp listener** command with interfaces configured for PIM sparse mode operation in order to establish a network configuration where Auto-RP operates in PIM dense mode and multicast traffic can operate in sparse mode, bidirectional mode, or Source Specific Multicast (SSM) mode.

Examples

The following example enables IP multicast routing and the Auto-RP listener feature on a router. It also configures the router as a candidate RP for the multicast groups 239.254.2.0 through 239.254.2.255.

```
ip multicast-routing
ip pim autorp listener

ip pim send-rp-announce Loopback0 scope 16 group-list 1
ip pim send-rp-discovery Loopback1 scope 16
access-list 1 permit 239.254.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

ip pim bidir-enable

To enable bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (bidir-PIM), use the **ip pim bidir-enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable bidir-PIM, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim [vrf vrf-name] bidir-enable

no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] bidir-enable

Syntax Description	
vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.

Defaults The command is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(18)ST	This command was introduced.
	12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2.
	12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
	12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines Bidir-PIM is disabled by default to ensure complete backward compatibility when upgrading a router to Cisco IOS Release 12.0(18)ST or a later release.

When bidir-PIM is disabled, the router will behave similarly to a router without bidir-PIM support. The following conditions will apply:

- PIM hello messages sent by the router will not contain the bidirectional mode option.
- The router will not send designated forwarder (DF) election messages and will ignore DF election messages it receives.
- The **ip pim rp-address**, **ip pim send-rp-announce**, and **ip pim rp-candidate** global configuration commands will be treated as follows:
 - If these commands are configured when bidir-PIM is disabled, bidirectional mode will not be a configuration option.

- If these commands are configured with the bidirectional mode option when bidir-PIM is enabled and then bidir-PIM is disabled, these commands will be removed from the command-line interface (CLI). In this situation, these commands must be configured again with the bidirectional mode option when bidir-PIM is reenabled.
- The **df** keyword for the **show ip pim interface** user EXEC or privileged EXEC command and **debug ip pim** privileged EXEC command is not supported.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a rendezvous point (RP) for both sparse mode and bidirectional mode groups: 224/8 and 227/8 are bidirectional groups, 226/8 is sparse mode, and 225/8 is dense mode. The RP must be configured to use different IP addresses for the sparse mode and bidirectional mode operations. Two loopback interfaces are used to allow this configuration. The addresses of these loopback interfaces must be routed throughout the PIM domain such that the other routers in the PIM domain can receive Auto-RP announcements and communicate with the RP.

```
ip multicast-routing
ip pim bidir-enable
!
interface loopback 0
description One Loopback address for this routers Bidir Mode RP function
ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface loopback 1
description One Loopback address for this routers Sparse Mode RP function
ip address 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode

ip pim send-rp-announce Loopback0 scope 10 group-list 45 bidir
ip pim send-rp-announce Loopback1 scope 10 group-list 46
ip pim send-rp-discovery scope 10

access-list 45 permit 224.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
access-list 45 permit 227.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
access-list 45 deny 225.0.0.0 0.255.255.255

access-list 46 permit 226.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug ip pim	Displays PIM packets received and sent, and to display PIM-related events.
ip pim rp-address	Configures the address of a PIM RP for a particular group.
ip pim rp-candidate	Configures the router to advertise itself as a PIM Version 2 candidate RP to the BSR.
ip pm send-rp-announce	Uses Auto-RP to configure for which groups the router is willing to act as RP.

ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter

To configure an access list (ACL) to specify which bidirectionally capable (bidir-capable) neighbors will participate in the designated forwarder (DF) election, use the **ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter** command in interface configuration mode. To allow all neighbors to participate in DF election, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter *acl-name*

no ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter *acl-name*

Syntax Description

<i>acl-name</i>	Specified ACL.
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Defaults

All routers are considered to be bidirectional (bidir) capable.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(10)S	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

Normally, DF election only occurs on those interfaces on which all Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) neighbors are bidir capable. To allow for a smoother transition from a sparse-mode only network to a hybrid bidir-/sparse-mode network, the **ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter** command enables you to specify what routers should be participating on the DF election, while still allowing all routers to participate in the sparse-mode domain.

Bidirectional PIM allows multicast routers to keep reduced state information. All of the multicast routers in a segment must be bidirectionally enabled in order for bidir to elect a DF. Because routers in a segment are not always bidir-enabled, a mechanism is necessary to allow these routers to elect a DF from those routers on a segment that are bidir-enabled.

Multicast boundaries on the nonbidir routers are defined to prevent PIM messages and data for the bidir groups to leak in or out of the bidir subset cloud. Meanwhile, the bidir routers can elect a DF from among themselves even when there are nonbidir routers in the segment.

The **ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter** command allows the use of an ACL to specify which neighbors will participate in the DF election, allowing bidir deployment in the necessary routers without having to upgrade all of the routers in the segment.

Default behavior is that all routers are considered to be bidir-capable. Therefore, if one neighbor does not support bidir, the DF election will not occur.

When the **ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter** command is enabled, the routers that are permitted by the ACL are considered to be bidir-capable. Therefore:

- If a permitted neighbor does not support bidir, the DF election will not occur.
- If a denied neighbor does not support bidir, DF election still occurs among all other routers on the segment.

Examples

In the following example, the neighbor at address 10.4.0.3 is considered to be bidir-capable:

```
Router# show ip pim neighbor ethernet 3/3
```

```
PIM Neighbor Table
Neighbor      Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
Prio/Mode
10.4.0.4      Ethernet3/3        00:01:52/00:01:20 v2    1 / DR B
10.4.0.3      Ethernet3/3        00:01:52/00:01:20 v2    1 / B
```

```
Router# show access-lists 50
```

```
Standard IP access list 50
 10 permit 10.4.0.4 (3 matches)
 20 deny 10.4.0.3 (7 matches)
```

The **ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter 50** command sets conditions for DF election through use of ACL 50.

```
Router(config) interface ethernet 3/3
Router(config-if)# ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter 50
```

The following example shows the neighbor router at address 10.4.0.4 is now permitted to participate in DF election, and the neighbor router at address 10.4.0.3 is now denied access to DF election:

```
Router# show run interface ethernet 3/3
```

```
Building configuration...

Current configuration :210 bytes
!
interface Ethernet3/3
 ip address 10.4.0.2 255.255.0.0
 no ip redirects
 no ip proxy-arp
 ip pim bidir-neighbor-filter 50
 ip pim sparse-dense-mode
 no ip route-cache cef
 no ip route-cache
 duplex half
 end
```

```
Router# show ip pim neighbor ethernet 3/3
```

```
PIM Neighbor Table
Neighbor      Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
Prio/Mode
10.4.0.4      Ethernet3/3        00:04:03/00:01:39 v2    1 / DR B
10.4.0.3      Ethernet3/3        00:04:03/00:01:38 v2    1 /
```

ip pim border

The **ip pim border** command is replaced by the **ip pim bsr-border** command. See the description of the **ip pim bsr-border** command for more information.

ip pim bsr-border

To prevent bootstrap router (BSR) messages from being sent or received through an interface, use the **ip pim bsr-border** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim bsr-border

no ip pim bsr-border

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults The command is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 T	The ip pim border command was introduced.
12.0(8)	The ip pim border command was replaced by the ip pim bsr-border command.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

When this command is configured on an interface, no Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) Version 2 BSR messages will be sent or received through the interface. Configure an interface bordering another PIM domain with this command to avoid BSR messages from being exchanged between the two domains. BSR messages should not be exchanged between different domains, because routers in one domain may elect rendezvous points (RPs) in the other domain, resulting in protocol malfunction or loss of isolation between the domains.



Note

This command does not set up multicast boundaries. It sets up only a PIM domain BSR message border.

Examples

The following example configures the interface to be the PIM domain border:

```
interface ethernet 1
ip pim bsr-border
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip multicast boundary	Configures an administratively scoped boundary.
ip pim bsr-candidate	Configures the router to announce its candidacy as a BSR.

ip pim bsr-candidate

To configure the router to announce its candidacy as a bootstrap router (BSR), use the **ip pim bsr-candidate** command in global configuration mode. To remove this router as a candidate for being a bootstrap router, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **bsr-candidate** *interface-type interface-number* [*hash-mask-length*] [*priority*]

no ip pim [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **bsr-candidate** *interface-type interface-number* [*hash-mask-length*] [*priority*]

Syntax Description

vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.
<i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Interface type and number on this router from which the BSR address is derived, to make it a candidate. This interface must be enabled with Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM).
<i>hash-mask-length</i>	(Optional) Length of a mask (32 bits maximum) that is to be ANDed with the group address before the hash function is called. All groups with the same seed hash (correspond) to the same RP. For example, if this value is 24, only the first 24 bits of the group addresses matter. This fact allows you to get one RP for multiple groups.
<i>priority</i>	(Optional) Priority of the candidate BSR. Integer from 0 to 255. The BSR with the larger priority is preferred. If the priority values are the same, the router with the larger IP address is the BSR. The default value is 0.

Defaults

The command is disabled.
priority: 0



Note

The Cisco IOS implementation of PIM BSR uses the value 0 as the default priority for candidate RPs and BSRs. This implementation predates the draft-ietf-pim-sm-bsr IETF draft, the first IETF draft to specify 192 as the default priority value. The Cisco IOS implementation, thus, deviates from the IETF draft. To comply with the default priority value specified in the draft, you must explicitly set the priority value to 192.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3T	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.

Release	Modification
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

This command causes the router to send bootstrap messages to all its PIM neighbors, with the address of the designated interface as the BSR address. Each neighbor compares the BSR address with the address it had from previous bootstrap messages (not necessarily received on the same interface). If the current address is the same or higher address, it caches the current address and forwards the bootstrap message. Otherwise, it drops the bootstrap message.

This router continues to be the BSR until it receives a bootstrap message from another candidate BSR saying that it has a higher priority (or if the same priority, a higher IP address).

Use this command only in backbone routers that have good connectivity to all parts of the PIM domain. That is, a stub router that relies on an on-demand dialup link to connect to the rest of the PIM domain is not a good candidate BSR.

You must enable the *interface-type* with PIM.

When you set the *hash-mask-length* argument, all groups with the same seed hash correspond to the same rendezvous point. For example, if this value is 24, only the first 24 bits of the group addresses are applicable; using this setting allows you to get one rendezvous point for multiple groups.

When you set the *priority* argument, the BSR with the larger priority is preferred. If the priority values are the same, the router with the larger IP address is the BSR.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP address of the router on Ethernet interface 0/0 to be a candidate BSR with a priority of 192:

```
ip pim bsr-candidate ethernet 0/0 192
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim border	Configures the interface to be the PIM domain border.
ip pim rp-candidate	Configures the router to advertise itself as a PIM Version 2 candidate RP to the BSR.
ip pim send-rp-discovery	Configures the router to be an RP-mapping agent.
show ip pim bsr	Displays the BSR information.
show ip pim rp	Displays active RPs that are cached with associated multicast routing entries.

ip pim dm-fallback

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) dense mode (DM) fallback, use the **ip pim dm-fallback** command in global configuration mode. To prevent PIM dense mode fallback, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim dm-fallback

no ip pim dm-fallback

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default PIM dense mode fallback is enabled for all interfaces on the router that are configured with either the **ip pim dense-mode** or **ip pim sparse-dense-mode** commands.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.
	12.0(28)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(28)S.
	12.2(25)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)S.
	12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.

Usage Guidelines If you use IP multicast in mission-critical networks, you should avoid the use of PIM-DM (dense mode). Dense mode fallback describes the event of the PIM mode changing (falling back) from sparse mode (which requires an RP) to dense mode (which does not use an RP). Dense mode fallback occurs when RP information is lost.

If all interfaces are configured with the **ip pim sparse-mode** command, there is no dense mode fallback because dense mode groups cannot be created over interfaces configured for sparse mode.

Use the **no ip pim dm-fallback** command to disable PIM-DM flooding on sparse-dense interfaces.

Cause and Effect of Dense Mode Fallback

PIM determines whether a multicast group operates in PIM-DM or PIM-SM mode based solely on the existence of RP information in the group-to-RP mapping cache. If Auto-RP is configured or a bootstrap router (BSR) is used to distribute RP information, there is a risk that RP information can be lost if all RPs, Auto-RP, or the BSR for a group fails due to network congestion. This failure can lead to the network either partially or fully falling back into PIM-DM.

If a network falls back into PIM-DM and AutoRP or BSR is being used, dense mode flooding will occur. Routers that lose RP information will fallback into dense mode and any new states that must be created for the failed group will be created in dense mode.

Effects of Preventing Dense Mode Fallback

Prior to the introduction of PIM-DM fallback prevention, all multicast groups without a group-to-RP mapping would be treated as dense mode.

With the introduction of PIM-DM fallback prevention, the PIM-DM fallback behavior has been changed to prevent dense mode flooding. By default, if all of the interfaces are configured to operate in PIM sparse mode (using the **ip pim sparse-mode** command), there is no need to configure the **no ip pim dm-fallback** command (that is, the PIM-DM fallback behavior is enabled by default). If any interfaces are not configured using the **ip pim sparse-mode** command (for example, using the **ip pim sparse-dense-mode** command), then the PIM-DM fallback behavior can be explicit disabled using the **no ip pim dm-fallback** command.

When the **no ip pim dm-fallback** command is configured or when **ip pim sparse-mode** is configured on all interfaces, any existing groups running in sparse mode will continue to operate in sparse mode but will use an RP address set to 0.0.0.0. Multicast entries with an RP address set to 0.0.0.0 will exhibit the following behavior:

- Existing (S, G) states will be maintained.
- No PIM Join or Prune messages for (*, G) or (S, G, RPbit) are sent.
- Received (*, G) or (S, G, RPbit) Joins or Prune messages are ignored.
- No registers are sent and traffic at the first hop is dropped.
- Received registers are answered with register stop.
- Asserts are unchanged.
- The (*, G) outgoing interface list (olist) is maintained only for the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) state.
- Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) source active (SA) messages for RP 0.0.0.0 groups are still accepted and forwarded.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable PIM-DM fallback:

```
no ip pim dm-fallback
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim dense-mode	Enables PIM dense mode on the interface.
ip pim sparse-mode	Enables PIM sparse mode on the interface.
ip pim sparse-dense-mode	Enables PIM to operate in sparse or dense mode, depending on the group.

ip pim dr-priority

To set the priority for which a router is elected as the designated router (DR), use the **ip pim dr-priority** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim dr-priority *priority-value*

no ip pim dr-priority *priority-value*

Syntax Description	<i>priority-value</i>	Value in the range from 0 to 4294967294 used to determine the priority of the router to be selected as the DR.
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

Defaults	The command is disabled.
-----------------	--------------------------

Command Modes	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>When a DR is a candidate for election, the following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The router with the highest priority value configured on an interface will be elected as the DR. If this priority value is the same on multiple routers, then the router with the highest IP address configured on an interface will be elected as the DR. If a router does not advertise a priority value in its hello messages, the router is regarded as having the highest priority and will be elected as the DR. If there are multiple routers with this priority status, then the router with the highest IP address configured on an interface will be elected as the DR.
-------------------------	--

Examples	The following example sets the DR priority value of the Ethernet0 interface to 200:
-----------------	---

```
interface Ethernet0
 ip address 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.0
 ip pim dr-priority 200
```

ip pim minimum-vc-rate

To configure the minimum traffic rate to keep virtual circuits (VCs) from being idled, use the **ip pim minimum-vc-rate** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim minimum-vc-rate pps
```

```
no ip pim minimum-vc-rate
```

Syntax Description

<i>pps</i>	Rate, in packets per second, below which a VC is eligible for idling. The default value is 0, which means all VCs are eligible for idling. The range is from 0 to 4294967295.
------------	---

Defaults

The default rate is 0 pps, which indicates all VCs are eligible for idling.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to an ATM interface only and also requires IP Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM).

An idling policy uses the **ip pim vc-count** *number* command to limit the number of VCs created by PIM. When the router stays at or below this number, no idling policy is in effect. When the next VC to be opened will exceed the number, an idling policy is exercised. Any virtual circuits with a traffic rate lower than the **ip pim minimum-vc-rate** command are subject to the idling policy.

Examples

The following example configures a minimum rate of 2500 pps over a VC, below which the VC is eligible for idling:

```
ip pim minimum-vc-rate 2500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim vc-count	Changes the maximum number of VCs that PIM can open.

ip pim multipoint-signalling

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) to open ATM multipoint switched virtual circuits (VCs) for each multicast group that a receiver joins, use the **ip pim multipoint-signalling** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the feature, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim multipoint-signalling

no ip pim multipoint-signalling

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults The command is disabled.
All multicast traffic goes to the static map multipoint VC as long as the **atm multipoint-signalling** command is configured.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines This command is accepted only on an ATM interface. It allows optimal multicast trees to be built down to ATM switch granularity. This command can enhance router performance and link utilization because packets are not replicated and sent multiple times over the ATM interface.

Examples The following example enables PIM to open ATM multipoint switched VCs for each multicast group that is joined:

```
ip pim multipoint-signalling
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	atm multipoint-signalling	Enables point-to-multipoint signaling to the ATM switch.
	ip pim minimum-vc-rate	Configures the minimum traffic rate to keep VCs from being idled.
	ip pim vc-count	Changes the maximum number of VCs that PIM can open.
	show ip pim vc	Displays ATM virtual circuit status information for multipoint VCs opened by PIM.

ip pim nbma-mode

To configure a multiaccess WAN interface to be in nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) mode, use the **ip pim nbma-mode** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim nbma-mode

no ip pim nbma-mode

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults The command is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.0	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines Use this command on Frame Relay, Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS), or ATM only, especially when these media do not have native multicast available. Do not use this command on multicast-capable LANs such as Ethernet or FDDI.

When this command is configured, each Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) join message is tracked in the outgoing interface list of a multicast routing table entry. Therefore, only PIM WAN neighbors that have joined for the group will get packets sent as data-link unicasts. This command should only be used when the **ip pim sparse-mode** command is configured on the interface. This command is not recommended for LANs that have natural multicast capabilities.

Examples The following example configures an interface to be in NBMA mode:

```
ip pim nbma-mode
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip pim	Enables PIM on an interface.

ip pim neighbor-filter

To prevent a router from participating in Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) (for example, to configure stub multicast routing), use the **ip pim neighbor-filter** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the restriction, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim neighbor-filter *access-list*

no ip pim neighbor-filter *access-list*

Syntax Description

<i>access-list</i>	Number or name of a standard IP access list that denies PIM packets from a source.
--------------------	--

Defaults

The command is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Examples

The following example enables stub multicast routing on Router A, which has an outgoing interface with IP address 10.0.0.1. Router B is a central router with an incoming interface with address 10.0.0.2. Access list 1 filters PIM messages from the source (stub Router A).

Router A Configuration

```
ip multicast-routing
ip pim dense-mode
ip igmp helper-address 10.0.0.2
```

Router B Configuration

```
ip multicast-routing
 ip pim dense-mode : or ip pim sparse-mode
 ip pim neighbor-filter 1
access-list 1 deny 10.0.0.1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list (IP standard)	Defines a standard IP access list.
ip igmp helper-address	Causes the system to forward all IGMP host reports and leave messages received on the interface to the specified IP address.

ip pim passive

To configure an interface to operate in Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) passive mode, use the **ip pim passive** command in interface configuration mode. To disable PIM passive mode operation on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim passive

no ip pim passive

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default PIM passive mode operation is disabled.

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(37)SE	This command was introduced.
15.0(1)M	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE.

Usage Guidelines

If the **ip pim passive** command is configured on an interface enabled for IP multicast, the router will operate this interface in PIM passive mode, which means that the router will not send PIM messages on the interface nor will it accept PIM messages from other routers across this interface. The router will instead consider that it is the only PIM router on the network and thus act as the Designated Router (DR) and also as the Designated Forwarder (DF) for all bidirectional PIM (bidir-PIM) group ranges. Operations of the Interior Gateway Management Protocol (IGMP) are unaffected by this command.



Note

Do not use the **ip pim passive** command on LANs that have more than one multicast router connected to them because all routers with this command configured will consider themselves to be DR/DF, resulting in duplicate traffic (for PIM sparse mode [PIM-SM], PIM dense mode [PIM-DM], and Source Specific Multicast [PIM-SSM]) or even in looping traffic (for bidir-PIM). Instead, use the **ip pim neighbor-filter** command to limit PIM messages to and from valid routers on LANs with more than one router.



Note

The **ip pim passive** and **ip pim neighbor-filter** commands can be used together on an interface. If both commands are configured, the **ip pim passive** command will take precedence over the **ip pim neighbor-filter** command.

Use the **show ip pim interface** command to confirm the mode that PIM interfaces are operating in.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an interface to operate in PIM passive mode. In this example, a stub router is configured to support multicast stub routing. VLAN interface 100 is configured to operate in PIM passive mode.

```
ip multicast-routing
!
interface Vlan100
 ip pim sparse-mode
 ip igmp helper-address 172.16.32.1
 ip pim passive
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
ip pim ssm default
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim neighbor-filter	Prevents a router from participating in PIM (for example, to configure multicast stub routing).
show ip pim interface	Displays information about interfaces configured for PIM.

ip pim query-interval

To configure the frequency of Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) query (hello) messages, use the **ip pim query-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default interval, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim query-interval *period* [msec]

no ip pim query-interval

Syntax Description

<i>period</i>	The number of seconds or milliseconds (ms) that can be configured for the PIM hello (query) interval. The range is from 1 to 65535.
msec	(Optional) Specifies that the interval configured for the <i>period</i> argument be interpreted in milliseconds. If the msec keyword is not used along with the <i>period</i> argument, the interval range is assumed to be in seconds.

Command Default

PIM hello (query) messages are sent every 30 seconds.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.0(22)S	The msec keyword was added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(15)T.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the frequency of PIM neighbor discovery messages. By default these messages are sent once every 30 seconds. In PIM Version 1 (PIMv1), these messages are referred to as PIM query messages; in PIM Version 2 (PIMv2), these messages are referred to as PIM hello messages. By default, routers run PIMv2 and send PIM hello messages. A router will change (auto-fallback) to PIMv1 and will send PIM query messages if it detects a neighboring router that only supports PIMv1. As soon as that neighboring PIMv1 router is removed from the network, the router will revert to PIMv2.



Note

A router can be configured to exclusively use PIMv1 on an interface with the **ip pim version 1** command.

**Note**

In PIM version 2, PIM hello messages also contain a variety of options that allow PIM routers on the network to learn about the capabilities of PIM neighbors. For more information about these capabilities, see the **show ip pim neighbor** command page.

PIM neighbor discovery messages are used to determine which router on a network is acting as the Designated Router (DR) for PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM) and Source Specific Multicast (SSM). The DR is responsible for joining PIM-SM and SSM groups receiving multicast traffic from sources requested by receivers (hosts). In addition, in PIM-SM, the DR is also responsible for registering local sources with the RP. If the DR fails, a backup router will become the DR and then forward traffic for local receivers and register local sources.

The *period* argument is used to specify the PIM hello (query) interval. The interval determines the frequency at which PIM hello (query) messages are sent.

**Note**

When an interface enabled for PIM comes up, a PIM hello (query) message is sent immediately. In some cases, the initial PIM hello (query) message may be lost. If the first PIM hello (query) does not get sent when an interface initially comes up, another one will be sent 3 seconds later regardless of the PIM hello (query) interval to ensure that there are no initialization delays.

The configured PIM hello interval also determines the holdtime used by a PIM router. The Cisco IOS software calculates the holdtime as follows:

$3 * \text{the interval specified for the } period \text{ argument}$

By default, PIM routers announce the holdtime in PIM hello (query) messages. If the holdtime expires and another router has not received another hello (query) message from this router, it will timeout the PIM neighbor. If the timed out router was the DR, the timeout will trigger DR election. By default, the DR-failover interval occurs after 90 seconds (after the default holdtime expires for a DR). To reduce DR-failover time in redundant networks, a lower value for the *period* argument can be configured on all routers. The minimum DR-failover time that can be configured (in seconds) is 3 seconds (when the *period* argument is set to 1 second). The DR-failover time can be reduced to less than 3 seconds if the **msecs** keyword is specified. When the **msecs** keyword is used with the **ip pim query-interval** command, the value specified for the *period* argument is interpreted as a value in milliseconds (instead of seconds). By enabling a router to send PIM hello messages more often, this functionality allows the router to discover unresponsive neighbors more quickly. As a result, the router can implement failover or recovery procedures more efficiently.

**Note**

If IGMP Version 1 is being used on a network, then the DR is also the IGMP querier; if at least IGMP version 2 is being used, then the router with the lowest IP address becomes the IGMP querier.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the PIM hello interval to 45 seconds:

```
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip pim query-interval 45
```

The following example shows how to set the PIM hello interval to 100 milliseconds:

```
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip pim query-interval 100 msec
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip pim neighbor	Displays information about PIM neighbors discovered by PIMv1 router query messages or PIMv2 hello messages

ip pim register-rate-limit

To rate limit Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) register packets based on either packets per second or bits per second, use the **ip pim register-rate-limit** command in global configuration mode. To disable this limit, use the **no** form of this command.

Cisco IOS Releases Prior to Releases 12.2(33)SRE and 15.0(1)M

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] register-rate-limit packets-per-second
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] register-rate-limit
```

Cisco IOS Releases 12.2(33)SRE and 15.0(1)M, and Subsequent 12.2SR, 15.0 Mainline, and T-Releases

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] register-rate-limit bits-per-second
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] register-rate-limit
```

Syntax Description		
vrf vrf-name	(Optional) Rate limits PIM-SM register packets associated with the Multicast Virtual Private Network (MVPN) virtual routing and forwarding (MVRF) instance specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.	
<i>packets-per-second</i>	Maximum number of register packets sent per second by the router. The range is from 1 to 65535 seconds. By default, a maximum rate is not set.	
<i>bits-per-second</i>	Maximum number of register bits sent per second. The range is from 8000 to 2000000000 bits. By default, a maximum rate is not set.	

Command Default No rate limit is set for PIM-SM register packets.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3T	This command was introduced.
	12.0(23)S	This command was modified. The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
	12.2(18)SXE	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Release	Modification
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. The value that can supplied for the rate limit for PIM-SM register packets was changed from a value in packets-per-second to a value of a bits-per-second on a per-RP basis.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The value that can supplied for the rate limit for PIM-SM register packets was changed from a value in packets per second to a value of a bits per second on a per-RP basis.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to rate limit the PIM-SM register packets based on either packets per second or bits per second. Enabling this command will limit the load on the DR and RP at the expense of dropping those register packets that exceed the set limit. Receivers may experience data packet loss within the first second in which register packets are sent from bursty sources.

Setting a value for the *packets-per-second* argument using the **ip pim register-rate-limit** command sets rate limiting on all PIM-SM registers.

Setting a value for the *bits-per-second* argument using the **ip pim register-rate-limit** command sets rate limiting on PIM-SM registers on a per-RP basis.

If the **ip pim** command is configured with the **dense-mode** and **proxy-register** keywords, you must set a limit on the maximum number of PIM-SM register packets sent because of the potentially large number of sources from the dense mode area that may send data into the sparse mode region (and thus need registering in the border router).

This command applies only to sparse mode (S, G) multicast routing entries.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the **ip pim register-rate-limit** command with a maximum rate of two register packets per second:

```
ip pim register-rate-limit 2
```

The following examples shows how to configure the **ip pim register-rate-limit** command with a maximum rate of 8000 bits per second:

```
ip pim register-rate-limt 8000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim	Enables PIM on an interface.

ip pim register-source

To configure the IP source address of a register message to an interface address other than the outgoing interface address of the designated router (DR) leading toward the rendezvous point (RP), use the **ip pim register-source** command in global configuration mode. To disable this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] register-source interface-type interface-number
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] register-source
```

Syntax Description		
vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.	
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.	
<i>interface-type</i>	Interface type and interface number that identify the IP source address of a register message.	
<i>interface-number</i>		

Defaults By default, the IP address of the outgoing interface of the DR leading toward the RP is used as the IP source address of a register message.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(8)T	This command was introduced.
	12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
	12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines This command is required only when the IP source address of a register message is not a uniquely routed address to which the RP can send packets. This situation may occur if the source address is filtered such that packets sent to it will not be forwarded or if the source address is not unique to the network. In these cases, the replies sent from the RP to the source address will fail to reach the DR, resulting in Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) protocol failures.

If no IP source address is configured or if the configured source address is not in service, the IP address of the outgoing interface of the DR leading toward the RP is used as the IP source address of the register message. Therefore, we recommend using a loopback interface with an IP address that is uniquely routed throughout the PIM-SM domain.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP source address of the register message to the loopback 3 interface of a DR:

```
ip pim register-source loopback 3
```

ip pim rp-address

To statically configure the address of a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) rendezvous point (RP) for multicast groups, use the **ip pim rp-address** command in global configuration mode. To remove an RP address, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-address rp-address [access-list] [override] [bidir]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-address rp-address [access-list] [override] [bidir]
```

Syntax Description	
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the static group-to-RP mapping be associated with the Multicast Virtual Private Network (MVPN) routing and forwarding (MVRP) instance specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
<i>rp-address</i>	IP address of the RP to be used for the static group-to-RP mapping. This is a unicast IP address in four-part dotted-decimal notation.
<i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Number or name of a standard access list that defines the multicast groups to be statically mapped to the RP. Note If no access list is defined, the RP will map to all multicast groups, 224/4.
override	(Optional) Specifies that if dynamic and static group-to-RP mappings are used together and there is an RP address conflict, the RP address configured for a static group-to-RP mapping will take precedence. Note If the override keyword is not specified and there is RP address conflict, dynamic group-to-RP mappings will take precedence over static group-to-RP mappings.
bidir	(Optional) Specifies that the static group-to-RP mapping be applied to a bidir-PIM RP. If the command is configured without the bidir keyword, the groups will operate in sparse mode. Note The bidir keyword is available as an optional keyword only if bidir-PIM has been enabled (using the ip pim bidir-enable command).

Command Default No PIM static group-to-RP mappings are configured.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.2	This command was introduced.
	11.1	The override keyword was added.
	12.1(2)T	The bidir keyword was added.

Release	Modification
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

In the Cisco IOS implementation of PIM, each multicast group individually operates in one of the following modes: dense mode, sparse mode, or bidirectional mode. Groups in sparse mode (PIM-SM) or bidirectional mode (bidir-PIM) use RPs to connect sources and receivers. All routers in a PIM domain need to have a consistent configuration for the mode and RP addresses of the multicast groups.

The Cisco IOS software learns the mode and RP addresses of multicast groups through the following three mechanisms: static group-to-RP mapping configurations, Auto-RP, and bootstrap router (BSR). By default, groups will operate in dense mode. No commands explicitly define groups to operate in dense mode.

Use the **ip pim rp-address** command to statically define the RP address for PIM-SM or bidir-PIM groups (an **ip pim rp-address** command configuration is referred to as a static group-to-RP mapping).

You can configure a single RP for more than one group using an access list. If no access list is specified, the static RP will map to all multicast groups, 224/4.

You can configure multiple RPs, but only one RP per group range.

If multiple **ip pim rp-address** commands are configured, the following rules apply:

- Highest RP IP address selected regardless of reachability: If a multicast group is matched by the access list of more than one configured **ip pim rp-address** command, then the RP for the group is determined by the RP with the highest RP address configured.
- One RP address per command: If multiple **ip pim rp-address** commands are configured, each static group-to-RP mapping must be configured with a unique RP address (if not, it will be overwritten). This restriction also means that only one RP address can be used to provide RP functions for either sparse mode or bidirectional mode groups. If you want to configure static group-to-RP mappings for both bidirectional and sparse mode, the RP addresses must be unique for each mode.
- One access list per command: If multiple **ip pim rp-address** commands are configured, only one access list can be configured per static group-to-RP mapping. An access list cannot be reused with other static group-to-RP mappings configured on a router.

If dynamic and static group-to-RP mappings are used together, the following rule applies to a multicast group: Dynamic group-to-RP mappings take precedence over static group-to-RP mappings—unless the **override** keyword is used.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the PIM RP address to 192.168.0.1 for all multicast groups (224/4) and defines all groups to operate in sparse mode:

```
ip pim rp-address 192.168.0.1
```

The following example shows how to set the bidir-PIM RP address to 172.16.0.2 for the multicast range 239/8.

```
access list 10 239.0.0.0 0.255.255.255  
ip pim rp-address 172.16.0.2 10 bidir
```

**Note**

The RP address used for static group-to-RP mappings must be unique. You cannot use the same RP address for both bidir-PIM and PIM-SM groups.

ip pim rp-announce-filter

To filter incoming rendezvous point (RP) announcement messages sent from candidate RPs (C-RPs) to the RP mapping agent, use the **ip pim rp-announce-filter** command in global configuration mode. To remove the filter, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-announce-filter {group-list access-list | rp-list access-list [group-list access-list]}
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-announce-filter {group-list access-list | rp-list access-list [group-list access-list]}
```

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the filter be applied to incoming RP messages sent from C-RPs associated with the Multicast Virtual Private Network (MVPN) routing and forwarding (MVRP) instance specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.
group-list <i>access-list</i>	Specifies the number or name of a standard access list that defines the multicast groups to be permitted or denied from RP announcements sent by C-RPs to the RP mapping agent.
rp-list <i>access-list</i>	Specifies the number or name of a standard access list that defines the IP addresses of C-RPs whose RP announcements are to be permitted or denied by the RP mapping agent.

Command Default

All RP announcements are accepted by the RP mapping agent.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.1	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip pim rp-announce-filter** command to filter incoming Auto-RP announcement messages sent from C-RPs to RP mapping agents. This command should only be configured on RP mapping agents.

Auto-RP provides a means to distribute group-to-RP mappings within a multicast network without having to manually configure static RPs on every router. To accomplish this distribution, Auto-RP uses the following mechanisms:

- C-RPs send RP announcements to multicast group 224.0.1.39.
- RP mapping agents receive the RP announcements from C-RPs and determine which C-RP should be the RP for any given group (or groups) based on the highest IP address. RP mapping agents then distribute that information to all multicast routers by means of RP discovery messages, which are sent to the Auto-RP multicast group address 224.0.1.40.
- The sending of both RP announcements and RP discovery messages occurs every 60 seconds by default with a holdtime of 180 seconds. If no RP is found, each router then searches locally for a static RP mapping. If no static RP mapping is configured, the router defaults to dense mode.

The **ip pim rp-announce filter** command allows you to configure policies on an RP mapping agent that define the C-RPs whose RP announcements are to be filtered (ignored) by the mapping agent. You can use this command to configure the mapping agent to filter RP announcement messages from specific or unknown routers by permitting or denying specific C-RPs. You can also filter RP announcement messages from an candidate RP for specific group prefixes, thereby restricting that router to be the C-RP for only the ranges not filtered on the RP mapping agent.



Caution

If you use more than one RP-mapping agent, you must configure the same filters on all mapping agents to avoid inconsistencies in Auto-RP operations.



Caution

An improperly configured **ip pim rp-announce-filter** command may result in RP announcements being ignored. In addition, the **ip pim rp-announce-filter** command should only be configured on the mapping agent; if not, the command will fail because non-mapping agents do not listen to group 224.0.1.39 and do not know how to distribute the necessary group-to-RP mappings.

Use the **rp-list** keyword and *access-list* argument to specify the standard access list that defines the IP addresses of C-RPs whose RP announcements are to be permitted or denied on the RP mapping agent. Use the **group-list** keyword and *access-list* argument to specify the standard access list that defines the multicast groups to be permitted or denied from RP announcements sent by C-RPs to the RP mapping agent. RP announcement messages received that match the access list specified for **rp-list** keyword and access list specified for the **group-list** keyword are filtered by the RP mapping agent.

If a C-RP list is not specified (using the **rp-list** keyword and *access-list* argument), the command will permit all C-RPs. If a group list is not specified (using the **group-list** keyword and *access-list* argument), the command will deny all groups.

If no **ip pim rp-announce-filter** commands are configured, a router enabled to be an RP mapping agent (using the **ip pim send-rp-discovery** command) will accept all RP announcements for all groups from all C-RPs. Configure one or more **ip pim rp-announce-filter** commands on RP mapping agents to filter unwanted RP messages.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to accept RP announcements from the C-RPs defined in access list 1 for the group range defined in access list 2:

```
ip pim rp-announce-filter rp-list 1 group-list 2
access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.1
access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.2
access-list 2 permit 224.0.0.0 15.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list (IP standard)	Defines a standard IP access list.
ip pim send-rp-discovery	Configures the router to be an RP mapping agent.

ip pim rp-candidate

To configure the router to advertise itself to the bootstrap router (BSR) as a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) Version 2 candidate rendezvous point (RP), use the **ip pim rp-candidate** command in global configuration mode. To remove this router as an RP candidate, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-candidate interface-type interface-number [bidir] [group-list
access-list] [interval seconds] [priority value]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-candidate
```

Syntax Description

vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.
<i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	The IP address associated with this interface type and number is advertised as a candidate RP address.
bidir	(Optional) Indicates that the multicast groups specified by the <i>access-list</i> argument are to operate in bidirectional mode. If the command is configured without this option, the groups specified will operate in PIM sparse mode.
group-list <i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Specifies the standard IP access list number or name that defines the group prefixes that are advertised in association with the RP address. The access list name cannot contain a space or quotation mark, and must begin with an alphabetic character to avoid confusion with numbered access lists.
interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Indicates the RP candidate advertisement interval. The range is from 1 to 16383 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.
priority <i>value</i>	(Optional) Indicates the RP priority value. The range is from 0 to 255. The default value is 0.

Defaults

The command is disabled.
seconds: 60
priority: 0



Note

The Cisco IOS implementation of PIM BSR uses the value 0 as the default priority for candidate RPs and BSRs. This implementation predates the draft-ietf-pim-sm-bsr IETF draft, the first IETF draft to specify 192 as the default priority value. The Cisco IOS implementation, thus, deviates from the IETF draft. To comply with the default priority value specified in the draft, you must explicitly set the priority value to 192.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3T	This command was introduced.
12.1(2)T	The bidir keyword was added.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

This command causes the router to send a PIM Version 2 message advertising itself as a candidate RP to the BSR. The addresses allowed by the access list, together with the router identified by the type and number, constitute the RP and its range of addresses for which it is responsible.

Use this command only in backbone routers that have good connectivity to all parts of the PIM domain. That is, a stub router that relies on an on-demand dialup link to connect to the rest of the PIM domain is not a good candidate RP.

Use this command with the **bidir** keyword when you want bidirectional forwarding and you are using the PIM Version 2 BSR mechanism to distribute group-to-RP mappings. Other options are as follows:

- If you are using Auto-RP to distribute group-to-RP mappings, use the **bidir** keyword with the **ip pim send-rp-announce** command.
- If you are not distributing group-to-RP mappings using either Auto-RP or the PIM Version 2 BSR mechanism, use the **bidir** keyword with the **ip pim rp-address** command.

When the **interval** keyword is specified, the candidate RP advertisement interval is set to a value specified by the *seconds* argument. The default interval is 60 seconds. Reducing this interval to a time of less than 60 seconds can reduce the time required to fail over to a secondary RP at the expense of generating more PIM Version 2 messages.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to advertise itself as a candidate RP to the BSR in its PIM domain. Standard access list number 4 specifies the group prefix associated with the RP that has the address identified by Ethernet interface 2. That RP is responsible for the groups with the prefix 239.

```
ip pim rp-candidate ethernet 2 group-list 4
access-list 4 permit 239.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim bsr-candidate	Configures the router to announce its candidacy as a BSR.
ip pim rp-address	Configures the address of a PIM RP for a particular group.
ip pim rp-announce-filter	Filters incoming Auto-RP announcement messages coming from the RP.
ip pim send-rp-announce	Uses Auto-RP to configure for which groups the router is willing to act as RP.

ip pim send-rp-announce

To use Auto-RP to configure groups for which the router will act as a rendezvous point (RP), use the **ip pim send-rp-announce** command in global configuration mode. To unconfigure this router as an RP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] send-rp-announce {interface-type interface-number | ip-address} scope
ttl-value [group-list access-list] [interval seconds] [bidir]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] send-rp-announce {interface-type interface-number | ip-address}
```

Syntax Description	
vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.
<i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Interface type and number that is used to define the RP address. No space is required between the values.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the RP for the group. The IP address must be a directly connected address. If the command is configured with this argument, the RP-announce message will be sourced by the interface to which this IP address is connected (that is, the source address in the IP header of the RP-announce message is the IP address of that interface).
scope <i>ttl-value</i>	Specifies the time-to-live (TTL) value that limits the number of Auto-RP announcements.
group-list <i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Specifies the standard IP access list number or name that defines the group prefixes that are advertised in association with the RP address. The access list name cannot contain a space or quotation mark, and must begin with an alphabetic character to avoid confusion with numbered access lists.
interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interval between RP announcements in seconds. The total holdtime of the RP announcements is automatically set to three times the value of the interval. The default interval is 60 seconds.
bidir	(Optional) Indicates that the multicast groups specified by the <i>access-list</i> argument are to operate in bidirectional mode. If the command is configured without this keyword, the groups specified will operate in Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM).

Defaults Auto-RP is disabled.
seconds: 60

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.1	This command was introduced.
12.1(2)T	This command was modified. The following keywords and argument were added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interval <i>seconds</i> • bidir
12.0(23)S	This command was modified. The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	This command was modified. The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.4(5)	This command was modified. The <i>ip-address</i> argument was added.
12.3(17)	This command was modified. The <i>ip-address</i> argument was added.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. The <i>ip-address</i> argument was added.

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command on the router that you want to be an RP. When you are using Auto-RP to distribute group-to-RP mappings, this command causes the router to send an Auto-RP announcement message to the well-known group CISCO-RP-ANNOUNCE (224.0.1.39). This message announces the router as a candidate RP for the groups in the range described by the access list.

Use this command with the **bidir** keyword when you want bidirectional forwarding and you are using Auto-RP to distribute group-to-RP mappings. Other options are as follows:

- If you are using the PIM Version 2 bootstrap router (PIMv2 BSR) mechanism to distribute group-to-RP mappings, use the **bidir** keyword with the **ip pim rp-candidate** command.
- If you are not distributing group-to-RP mappings using either Auto-RP or the PIMv2 BSR mechanism, use the **bidir** keyword with the **ip pim rp-address** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to send RP announcements out all Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)-enabled interfaces for a maximum of 31 hops. The IP address by which the router wants to be identified as RP is the IP address associated with Ethernet interface 0. Access list 5 describes the groups for which this router serves as RP.

```
ip pim send-rp-announce ethernet0 scope 31 group-list 5
access-list 5 permit 224.0.0.0 15.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list (IP standard)	Defines a standard IP access list.

Command	Description
ip pim rp-address	Configures the address of a PIM RP for a particular group.
ip pim rp-candidate	Configures the router to advertise itself as a PIM Version 2 candidate RP to the BSR.

ip pim send-rp-discovery

To configure the router to be a rendezvous point (RP) mapping agent, use the **ip pim send-rp-discovery** command in global configuration mode. To deconfigure the router from functioning as the RP mapping agent, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] send-rp-discovery [interface-type interface-number] scope ttl-value
[interval seconds]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] send-rp-discovery
```

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Configures the router to be an RP mapping agent for the specified Multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (MVRP) instance.
<i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Interface type and number that is to be used as the source address of the RP mapping agent.
scope <i>ttl-value</i>	Specifies the time-to-live (TTL) value for Auto-RP discovery messages. The range is from 1 to 255.
interval <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interval at which Auto-RP discovery messages are sent. The range is from 1 to 16383.
Note	By default, Auto-RP discovery messages are sent at an interval of 60 seconds or when the RP mapping agent detects changes.

Command Default

The router is not configured to be an RP mapping agent.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.1	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.4(8)	The interval keyword and <i>seconds</i> argument were added.
12.4(9)T	The interval keyword and <i>seconds</i> argument were added.
12.2(33)SRB	The interval keyword and <i>seconds</i> argument were added.
12.2(18)SXF11	The interval keyword and <i>seconds</i> argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip pim send-rp-discovery** command to configure the router to be an RP mapping agent. An RP mapping agent receives Auto-RP announcement messages, which it stores in its local group-to-RP mapping cache. The RP mapping agent uses the information contained in the Auto-RP announcement messages to elect the RP. The RP mapping agent elects the candidate RP with the highest IP address as the RP for a group range.

The required **scope** keyword and *tvl-value* argument are used to specify the TTL value in the IP header of Auto-RP discovery messages.

**Note**

For the **scope** keyword and *tvl-value* argument, specify a TTL large enough to cover your Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) domain.

The optional **interval** keyword and *seconds* argument are used to specify the interval at which Auto-RP discovery messages are sent. By default, Auto-RP discovery messages are sent at an interval of 60 seconds or when the RP mapping agent detects changes.

**Note**

Lowering the interval at which Auto-RP discovery messages are sent from the default value of 60 seconds results in more frequent floodings of the group-to-RP mappings. In some network environments, the disadvantages of lowering the interval (more control packet overhead) may outweigh the advantages (more frequent group-to-RP mapping updates).

When Auto-RP is used, the following events occur:

1. The RP mapping agent listens for Auto-RP announcement messages sent by candidate RPs to the well-known group address CISCO-RP-ANNOUNCE (224.0.1.39).
2. The RP mapping agents stores the information learned from Auto-RP announcement messages in its local group-to-RP mapping cache.
3. The RP mapping agents elects the candidate RP with the highest IP address as the RP and announces the RP in the Auto-RP discovery messages that it sends out.
4. The Auto-RP discovery messages that the RP mapping agent sends to the well-known group CISCO-RP-DISCOVERY (224.0.1.40), which Cisco routers join by default, contains the elected RP learned from the RP mapping agent's group-to-RP mapping cache.
5. PIM designated routers listen for the Auto-RP discovery messages sent to 224.0.1.40 to learn the RP and store the information about the RP in their local group-to-RP mapping caches.

Use the **show ip pim rp** command with the **mapping** keyword to display all the group-to-RP mappings that the router has learned from Auto-RP.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a router to be an RP mapping agent. In this example, the RP mapping agent is configured to use loopback 0 as the source address for Auto-RP messages. The Auto-RP discovery messages sent by the RP mapping agent are configured to be sent out at an interval of 50 seconds with a TTL of 20 hops.

```
ip pim send-rp-discovery loopback 0 scope 20 interval 50
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip pim rp	Displays active RPs that are cached with associated multicast routing entries.

ip pim snooping (global configuration)

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) snooping globally, use the **ip pim snooping** command in global configuration mode. To disable PIM snooping globally, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim snooping

no ip pim snooping

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults PIM snooping is not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(17a)SX	This command was introduced.
12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 Internet routers with a Supervisor Engine 2.
12.2(18)SXF2	This command was implemented on Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 Internet routers with a Supervisor Engine 32.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

PIM snooping is not supported on groups that use the reserved MAC address range, for example, 0100.5e00.00xx, as an alias.

When you disable PIM snooping globally, PIM snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

Examples

This example shows how to enable PIM snooping globally:

```
ip pim snooping
```

This example shows how to disable PIM snooping globally:

```
no ip pim snooping
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip pim snooping	Displays information about IP PIM snooping.

ip pim snooping (interface configuration)

To enable Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) snooping on an interface, use the **ip pim snooping** command in interface configuration mode. To disable PIM snooping on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim snooping

no ip pim snooping

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults PIM snooping is disabled on an interface.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(17a)SX	This command was introduced.
12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 Internet routers with a Supervisor Engine 2.
12.2(18)SXF2	This command was implemented on Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 Internet routers with a Supervisor Engine 32.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines PIM snooping is not supported on groups that use the reserved MAC address range, for example, 0100.5e00.00xx, as an alias.

You must enable PIM snooping globally before enabling PIM snooping on an interface. To enable PIM snooping globally, use the **ip pim snooping** command in global configuration mode. When you disable PIM snooping globally, PIM snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

You can enable PIM snooping on VLAN interfaces only.

Examples This example shows how to enable PIM snooping on a VLAN interface:

```
interface vlan 101
 ip pim snooping
```

This example shows how to disable PIM snooping on a VLAN interface:

```
interface vlan 101
 no ip pim snooping
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim snooping (global configuration)	Enables PIM snooping globally.
show ip pim snooping	Displays information about IP PIM snooping.

ip pim snooping dr-flood

To enable flooding of the packets to the designated router, use the **ip pim snooping dr-flood** command in global configuration mode. To disable the flooding of the packets to the designated router, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim snooping dr-flood

no ip pim snooping dr-flood

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The flooding of packets to the designated router is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)SXF	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)SXF2	This command implemented on Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 Internet routers with a Supervisor Engine 2 or Supervisor Engine 32.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

PIM snooping is not supported on groups that use the reserved MAC address range, for example, 0100.5e00.00xx, as an alias.

Enter the **no ip pim snooping dr-flood** command only on switches that have no designated routers attached.

The designated router is programmed automatically in the (S,G) O-list.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable flooding of the packets to the designated router:

```
ip pim snooping dr-flood
```

The following example shows how to disable flooding of the packets to the designated router:

```
no ip pim snooping dr-flood
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip pim snooping	Displays information about IP PIM snooping.

ip pim snooping suppress sgr-prune

To enable suppression of SGR-prune packets to the designated router, use the **ip pim snooping suppress sgr-prune** command in global configuration mode. To disable the suppression of the packets to the designated router, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim snooping suppress sgr-prune

no ip pim snooping suppress sgr-prune

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The suppression of packets to the designated router is disabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)ZY	This command was introduced.
12.2(18)SXF	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If a shared tree and SPT diverge in a VLAN on your switch router, and you have PIM snooping configured, then duplicate multicast packets may be delivered in your network. PIM snooping may stop the prune message sent by the receiver from reaching the upstream switch router in the shared tree, which causes more than one upstream switch router to forward the multicast traffic. This situation causes duplicate multicast packets to be delivered to the receivers. The sending of duplicate multicast packets only lasts a couple of seconds because the PIM-ASSERT mechanism is initiated and stops the extraneous flow. However, the cycle repeats itself when the next prune message is sent. To stop this situation from occurring, enter the **no ip pim snooping suppress sgr-prune** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable suppression of the SGR-prune packets to the designated router:

```
Router(config)# ip pim snooping suppress sgr-prune
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip pim snooping	Displays information about IP PIM snooping.

ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer

To adjust the (S, G) expiry timer interval for Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) (S, G) multicast routes (mroutes), use the **ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default setting with respect to this command, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] sparse sg-expiry-timer seconds [sg-list access-list]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] sparse sg-expiry-timer
```

Syntax Description		
vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Configures the expiry timer for PIM-SM (S, G) mroute entries associated with the Multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (MVRP) instance specified for the <i>vrf-name</i> argument.	
<i>seconds</i>	Duration of the expiry timer interval, in seconds. The range is from 181 (3 minutes 1 second) to 57600 (16 hours). The default is 180.	
sg-list <i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Specifies that the time value for the expiry timer be applied only to the (S, G) mroute entries that match the extended access list specified for the <i>access-list</i> argument.	

Command Default The expiry timer interval for PIM-SM (S, G) mroute entries is set to 180 seconds.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(18)SXE5	This command was introduced.
	12.2(18)SXF4	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXF4.
	12.2(35)SE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE.
	12.2(25)SEE2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEE2.

Usage Guidelines Use the **ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer** command to adjust the expiry timer interval for PIM-SM (S, G) mroute entries to a time value greater than the default expiry timer interval of 180 seconds. This command can be used to lock down the shortest-path tree (SPT) for intermittent sources in PIM-SM network environments, such as sources in trading floor environments that sporadically send financial data streams to multicast groups during trading floor hours.

When a source stops sending traffic to a multicast group, the corresponding (S, G) mroute entry eventually times out and the (S, G) entry is removed. When the source resumes sending traffic to the group, the (S, G) entry is rebuilt. During the short time interval before the (S, G) entry is rebuilt, the traffic is forwarded on the (*, G) forwarding entry. There is a small window of time before the (S, G) entry is completely built in which packets may be dropped. The **ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer** command can be used to maintain the (S, G) entry so that it will not be removed and the stream will not potentially suffer packet loss.



Note

The **ip pim sparse sg-expire-timer** command only applies to PIM-SM (S, G) mroute entries and, thus, does not apply to PIM-SM (*, G) mroute entries.

Examples

The following example shows how to adjust the expiry timer interval to 36000 seconds (10 hours) for PIM-SM (S, G) entries that match the extended access list named test_acl.

```
ip pim sparse sg-expiry-timer 36000 sg-list test_acl
!
ip access-list extended test_acl
 permit ip any host 234.1.1.1
```

ip pim spt-threshold

To configure when a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) leaf router should join the shortest path source tree for the specified group, use the **ip pim spt-threshold** command in global configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] spt-threshold {kbps | infinity} [group-list access-list]
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] spt-threshold {kbps | infinity} [group-list access-list]
```

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name that is assigned to the multicast VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>kbps</i>	Traffic rate; valid values are from 0 to 4294967 kbps.
infinity	Causes all sources for the specified group to use the shared tree.
group-list <i>access-list</i>	(Optional) Specifies the groups to which the threshold applies. Must be an IP standard access list number or name. If the value is 0 or is omitted, the threshold applies to all groups.

Defaults

When this command is not used, the PIM leaf router joins the shortest path tree immediately after the first packet arrives from a new source.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.1	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

If a source sends at a rate greater than or equal to traffic rate (the *kbps* value), a PIM join message is triggered toward the source to construct a source tree.

If the **infinity** keyword is specified, all sources for the specified group will use the shared tree. Specifying a group list access list indicates the groups to which the threshold applies.

If the traffic rate from the source drops below the threshold traffic rate, the leaf router will switch back to the shared tree and send a prune message toward the source.

Examples

The following example shows how to set a threshold of 4 kbps. If the traffic rate exceeds this threshold, the traffic to a group from a source causes the router to switch to the shortest path tree to that source.

```
ip pim spt-threshold 4
```

ip pim ssm

To define the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) range of IP multicast addresses, use the **ip pim ssm** command in global configuration mode. To disable the SSM range, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip pim [vrf vrf-name] ssm { default | range access-list }
```

```
no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] ssm { default | range access-list }
```

Syntax Description	
vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.
default	Defines the SSM range access list to 232/8.
range <i>access-list</i>	Specifies the standard IP access list number or name defining the SSM range.

Defaults The command is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3)T	This command was introduced.
	12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
	12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines When an SSM range of IP multicast addresses is defined by the **ip pim ssm** command, no Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) Source-Active (SA) messages will be accepted or originated in the SSM range.

Examples The following example shows how to configure SSM service for the IP address range defined by access list 4:

```
access-list 4 permit 224.2.151.141
ip pim ssm range 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp v3lite	Enables the acceptance and processing of IGMP v3lite membership reports on an interface.
ip urd	Enables interception of TCP packets sent to the reserved URD port 659 on an interface and processing of URD channel subscription reports.

ip pim state-refresh disable

To disable the processing and forwarding of PIM dense mode state refresh control messages on a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) router, use the **ip pim state-refresh disable** command in global configuration mode. To reenable the processing and forwarding of PIM dense mode state refresh control messages, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim [vrf vrf-name] state-refresh disable

no ip pim [vrf vrf-name] state-refresh disable

Syntax Description

vrf	(Optional) Supports the multicast Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
vrf-name	(Optional) Name assigned to the VRF.

Defaults

The processing and forwarding of PIM dense mode state refresh control messages is enabled on PIM routers that are running a Cisco IOS software release that supports the PIM dense mode state refresh feature.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(23)S	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(13)T	The vrf keyword and <i>vrf-name</i> argument were added.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

Usage Guidelines

Configuring this command removes PIM dense mode state refresh information from PIM hello messages.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the periodic forwarding of the PIM dense mode state refresh control message down a source-based IP multicast distribution tree:

```
ip pim state-refresh disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim state-refresh origination-interval	Configures the origination of and the interval for the PIM dense mode state refresh control messages on a PIM router.
show ip pim interface	Displays information about interfaces configured for PIM.
show ip pim neighbor	Lists the PIM neighbors discovered by the Cisco IOS software.

ip pim state-refresh origination-interval

To configure the origination of and the interval for PIM dense mode state refresh control messages on a Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) router, use the **ip pim state-refresh origination-interval** command in interface configuration mode. To stop the origination of the PIM dense mode state refresh control message, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim state-refresh origination-interval *interval*

no ip pim state-refresh origination-interval *interval*

Syntax Description

<i>interval</i>	(Optional) The number of seconds between PIM dense mode state refresh control messages. The default is 60 seconds. The available interval range is from 4 to 100 seconds.
-----------------	---

Defaults

PIM dense mode state refresh control message origination is disabled. By default, all PIM routers that are running a Cisco IOS software release that supports PIM dense mode state refresh process and forward PIM dense mode state refresh control messages.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines

Configure this command on the interfaces of the first hop, PIM dense mode routers that are directly connected to sources for PIM-DM multicast groups.

By default, the processing and forwarding of PIM dense mode state refresh control messages is enabled on PIM routers that are running a Cisco IOS software release that supports PIM dense mode state refresh.

Examples

The following example configures the origination of the state refresh control message on Ethernet interface 0 of a PIM dense mode router with an interval of 80 seconds:

```
interface ethernet 0
 ip pim state-refresh origination-interval 80
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip pim state-refresh disable	Disables the processing and forwarding of PIM dense mode state refresh feature control messages on a PIM router.
show ip pim interface	Displays information about interfaces configured for PIM.
show ip pim neighbor	Lists the PIM neighbors discovered by the Cisco IOS software.

ip pim vc-count

To change the maximum number of virtual circuits (VCs) that Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) can open, use the **ip pim vc-count** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim vc-count *number*

no ip pim vc-count

Syntax Description	<i>number</i>	Maximum number of VCs that PIM can open. The default is 200 VCs. The range is from 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	---------------	--

Defaults	200 VCs per ATM interface or subinterface
-----------------	---

Command Modes	Interface configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Examples	The following example allows PIM to open a maximum of 250 VCs: <pre>ip pim vc-count 250</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ip pim minimum-vc-rate	Configures the minimum traffic rate to keep VCs from being idled.
	ip pim multipoint-signalling	Enables PIM to open ATM multipoint switched VCs for each multicast group that a receiver joins.
	ip pim	Enables PIM on an interface.
	show ip pim vc	Displays ATM VCs status information for multipoint VCs opened by PIM.

ip pim version

To configure the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) version of the interface, use the **ip pim version** command in interface configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

ip pim version [1 | 2]

no ip pim version

Syntax Description	1	(Optional) Configures PIM Version 1.
	2	(Optional) Configures PIM Version 2.

Defaults Version 2

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3 T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

Usage Guidelines An interface in Version 2 mode automatically downgrades to Version 1 mode if that interface has a PIM Version 1 neighbor. The interface returns to Version 2 mode after all Version 1 neighbors disappear (that is, they are shut down or upgraded).

Examples The following example configures the interface to operate in PIM Version 1 mode:

```
interface ethernet 0
ip address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-dense-mode
ip pim version 1
```