CE693: Adv. Computer Networking

L-19 Multicast

Fall 1390

Acknowledgments: Lecture slides are from the graduate level Computer Networks course thought by Srinivasan Seshan at CMU. When slides are obtained from other sources, a a reference will be noted on the bottom of that slide. A full list of references is provided on the last slide.

Multicast Routing

- Unicast: one source to one destination
- Multicast: one source to many destinations
- Two main functions:
  - Efficient data distribution
  - Logical naming of a group

Example Applications

- Broadcast audio/video
- Push-based systems
- Software distribution
- Web-cache updates
- Teleconferencing (audio, video, shared whiteboard, text editor)
- Multi-player games
- Server/service location
- Other distributed applications

Overview

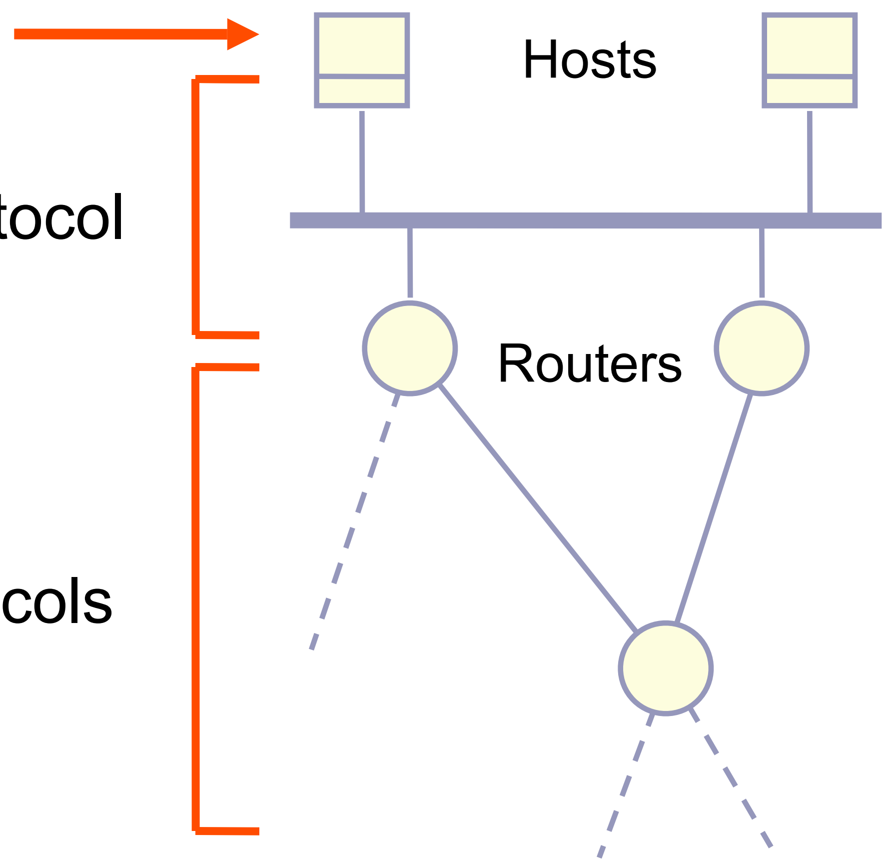
- IP Multicast Service Basics
- Multicast Routing Basics
- Overlay Multicast
- Reliability
- Congestion Control

IP Multicast Architecture

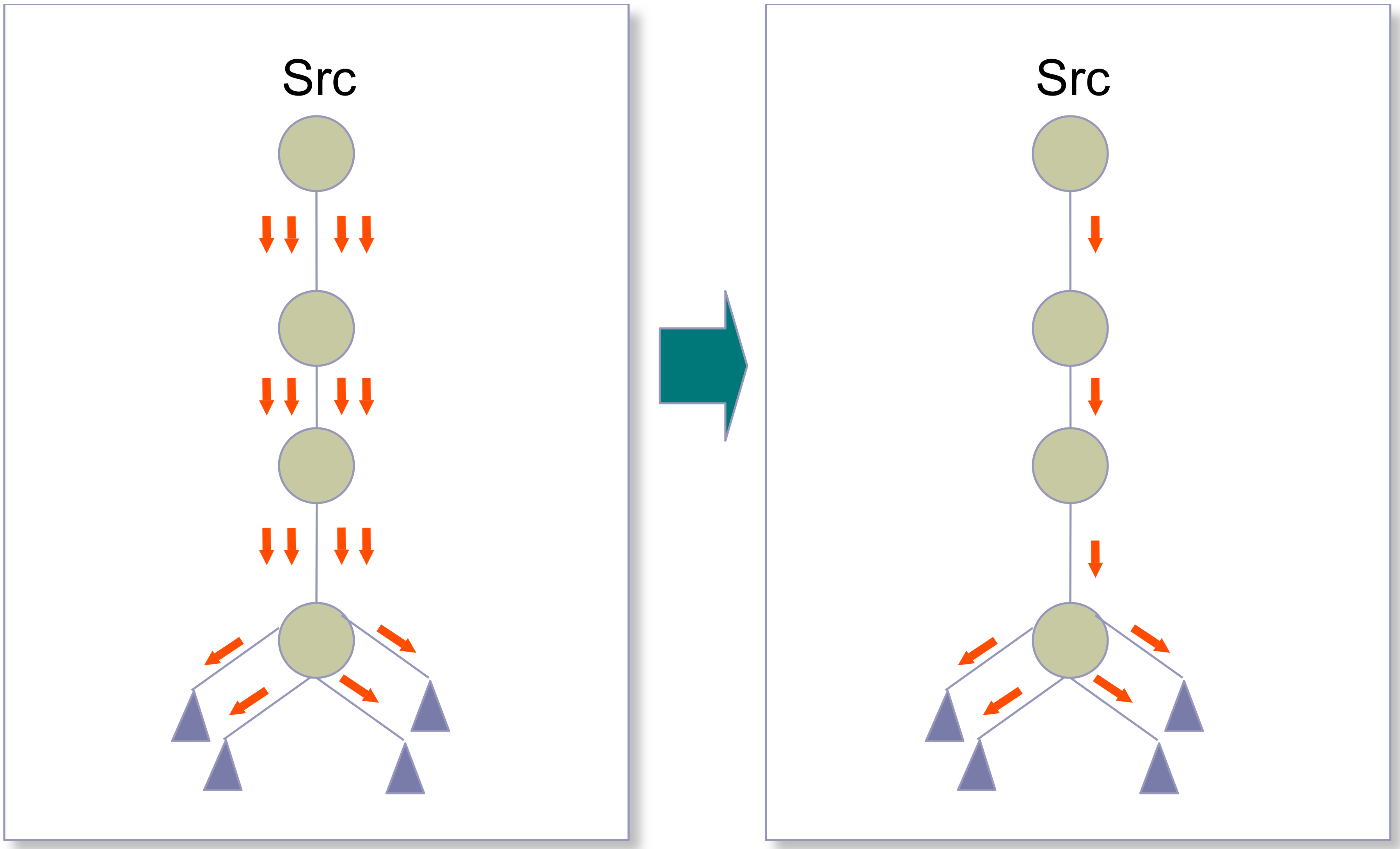
Service model

Host-to-router protocol
(IGMP)

Multicast routing protocols
(various)



Multicast – Efficient Data Distribution



Multicast Router Responsibilities

- Learn of the existence of multicast groups (through advertisement)
- Identify links with group members
- Establish state to route packets
  - Replicate packets on appropriate interfaces
  - Routing entry:

Src, incoming interface	List of outgoing interfaces

IP Multicast Service Model (rfc1112)

- Each group identified by a single IP address
- Groups may be of any size
- Members of groups may be located anywhere in the Internet
- Members of groups can join and leave at will
- Senders need not be members
- Group membership not known explicitly
- Analogy:
  - Each multicast address is like a radio frequency, on which anyone can transmit, and to which anyone can tune-in.

IP Multicast Addresses

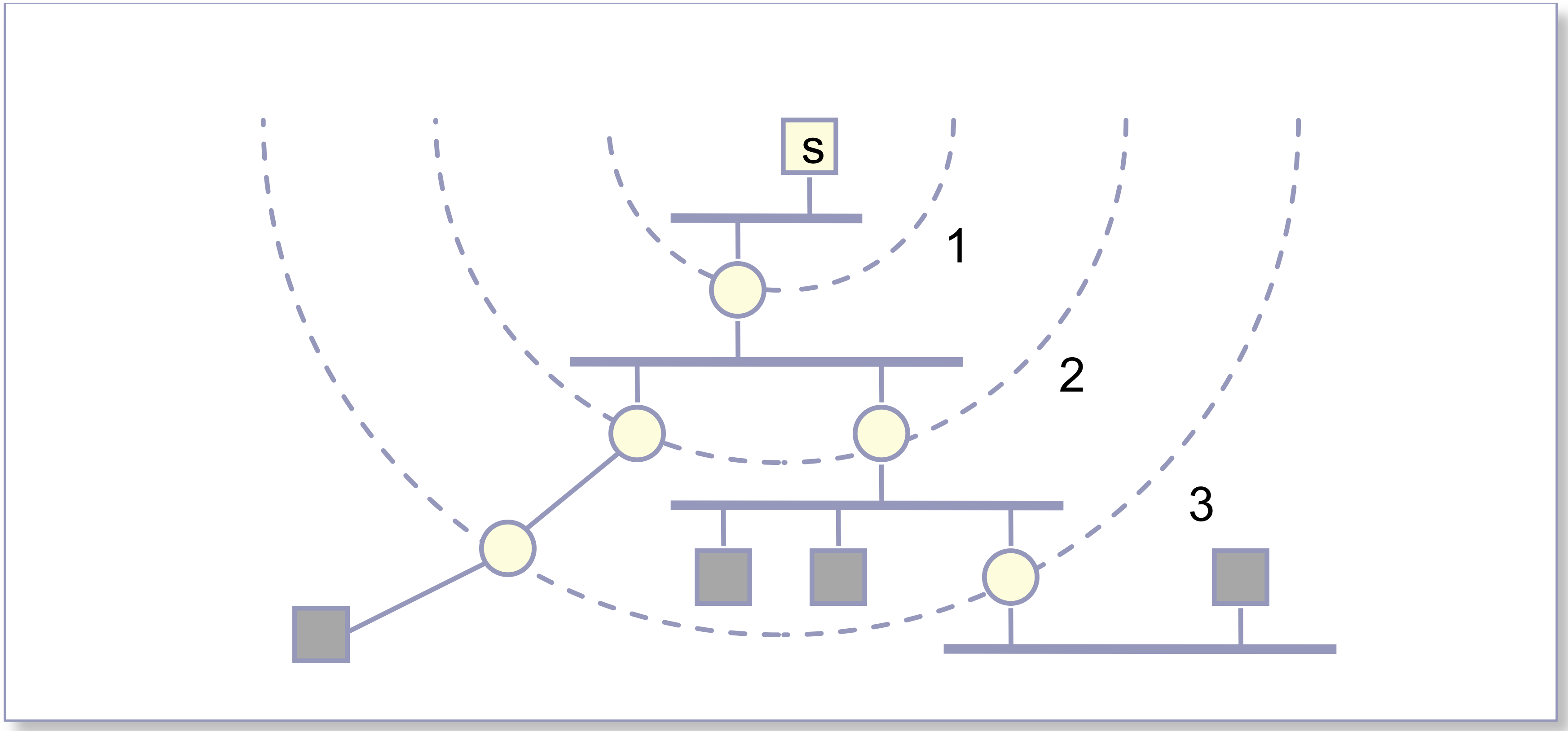
- Class D IP addresses
  - 224.0.0.0 – 239.255.255.255

1 1 1 0	Group ID

- How to allocated these addresses?
  - Well-known multicast addresses, assigned by IANA
  - Transient multicast addresses, assigned and reclaimed dynamically, e.g., by “sdr” program

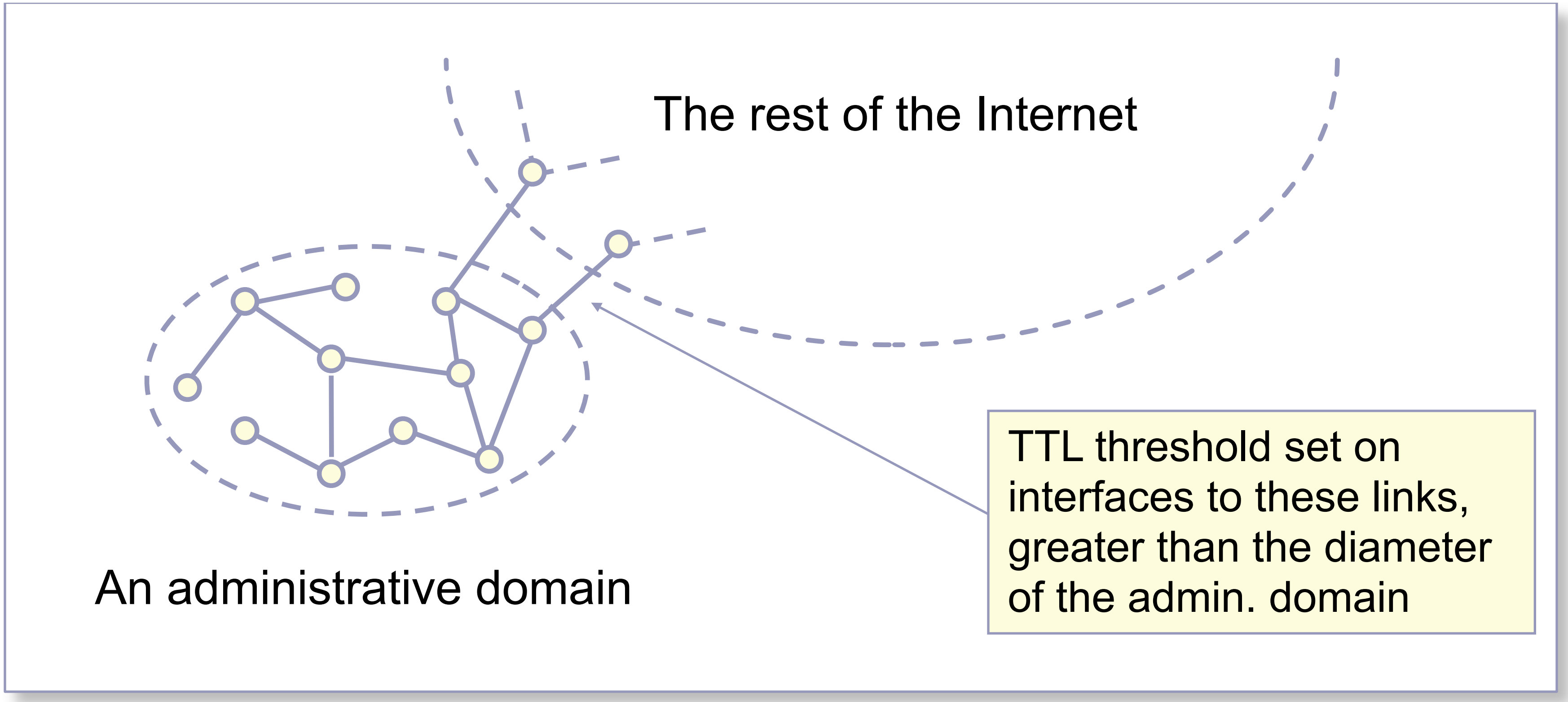
Multicast Scope Control – Small TTLs

- TTL expanding-ring search to reach or find a nearby subset of a group



Multicast Scope Control – Large TTLs

- Administrative TTL Boundaries to keep multicast traffic within an administrative domain, e.g., for privacy or resource reasons



Overview

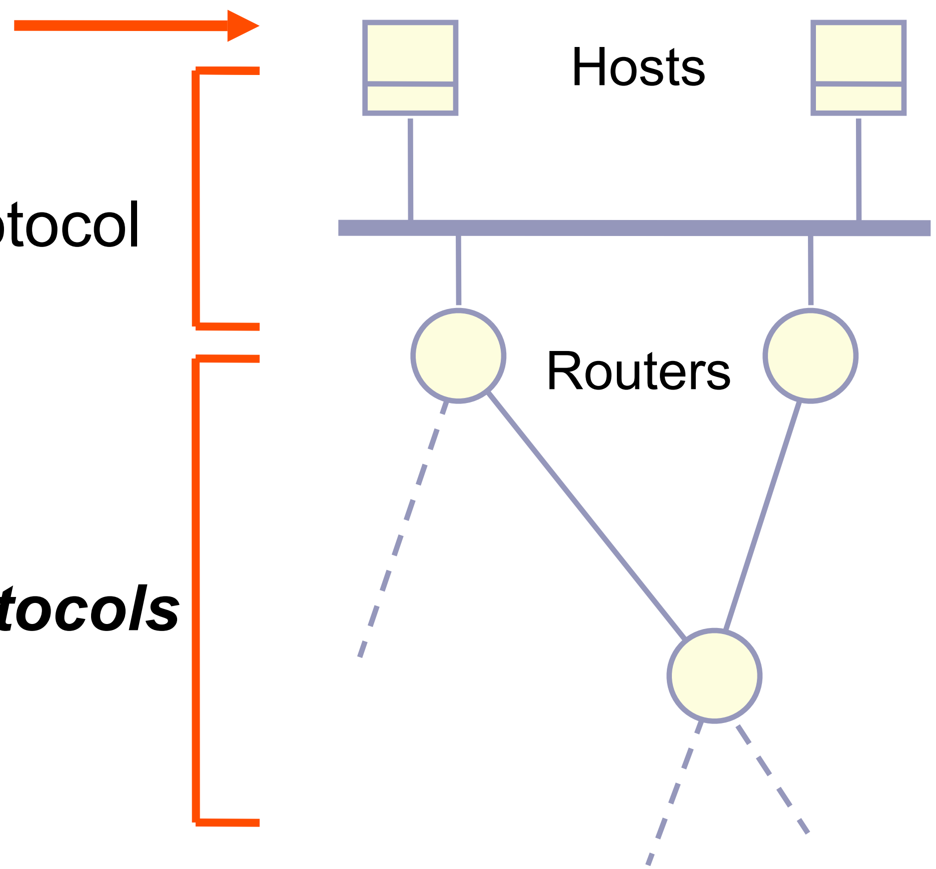
- IP Multicast Service Basics
- Multicast Routing Basics
- Overlay Multicast
- Reliability
- Congestion Control

IP Multicast Architecture

Service model

Host-to-router protocol (IGMP)

Multicast routing protocols (various)



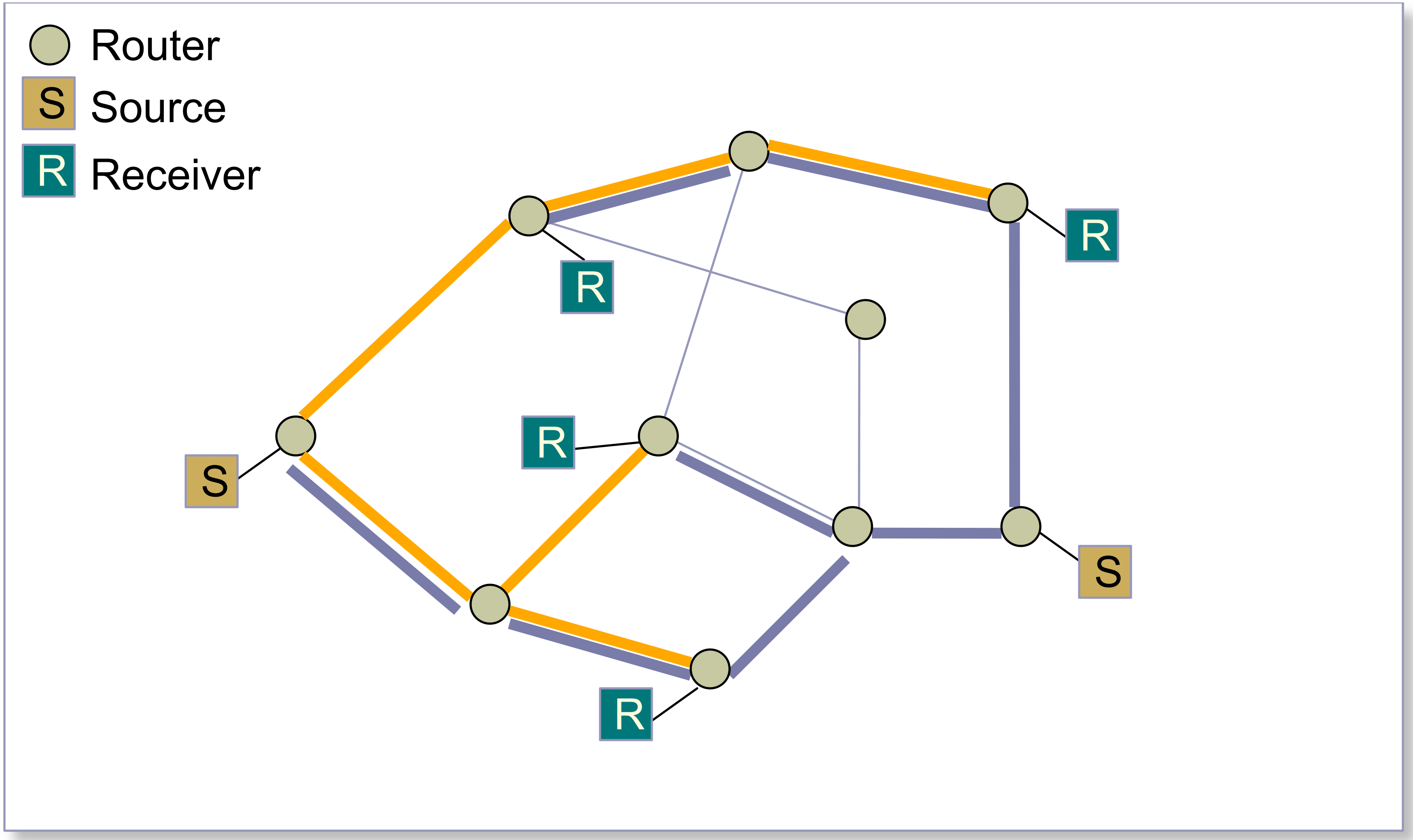
Multicast Routing

- Basic objective – build distribution tree for multicast packets
- Multicast service model makes it hard
  - Anonymity
  - Dynamic join/leave

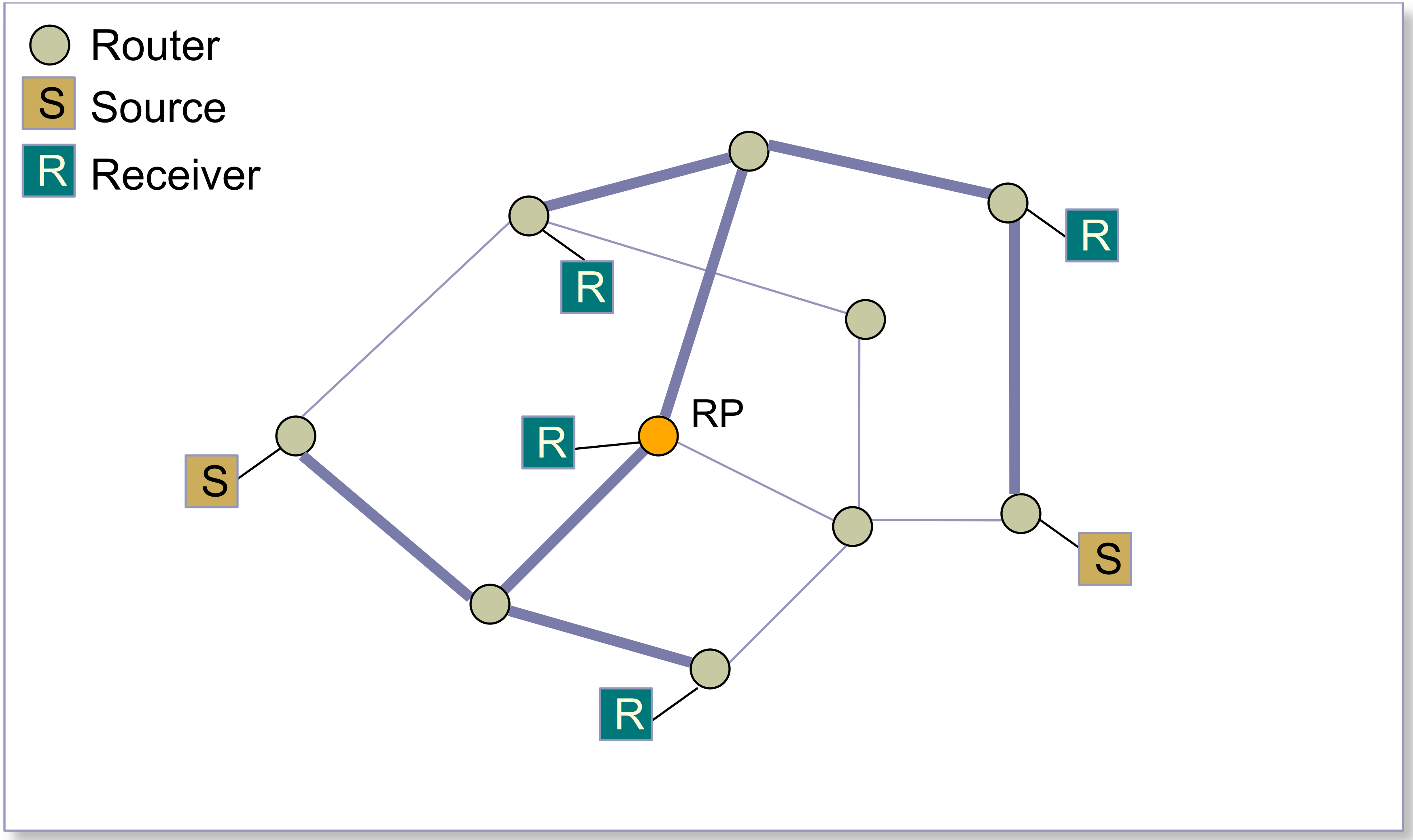
Shared vs. Source-based Trees

- Source-based trees
  - Separate shortest path tree for each sender
  - DVMRP, MOSPF, PIM-DM, PIM-SM
- Shared trees
  - Single tree shared by all members
  - Data flows on same tree regardless of sender
  - CBT, PIM-SM

Source-based Trees



Shared Tree



Shared vs. Source-Based Trees

- Source-based trees
  - Shortest path trees – low delay, better load distribution
  - More state at routers (per-source state)
- Shared trees
  - Higher delay (bounded by factor of 2), traffic concentration
  - Choice of core affects efficiency
  - Per-group state at routers
- Which is better? → extra state in routers is bad!

Routing Techniques

- Flood and prune
  - Begin by flooding traffic to entire network
  - Prune branches with no receivers
  - Examples: DVMRP, PIM-DM
  - *Unwanted state where there are no receivers*
- Link-state multicast protocols
  - Routers advertise groups for which they have receivers to entire network
  - Compute trees on demand
  - Example: MOSPF
  - *Unwanted state where there are no senders*

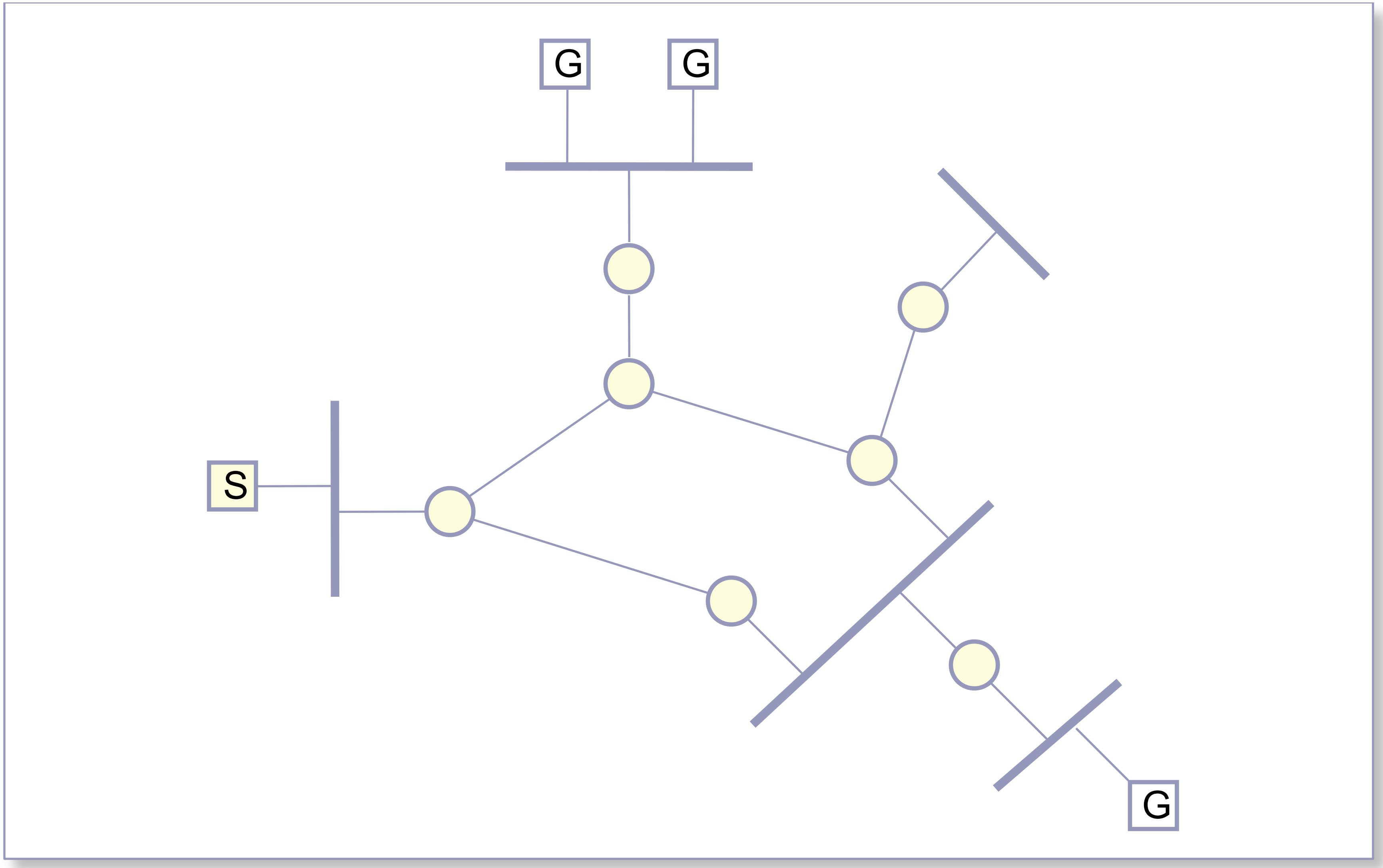
Routing Techniques

- Core based protocols
  - Specify “meeting place” aka core
  - Sources send initial packets to core
  - Receivers join group at core
  - Requires mapping between multicast group address and “meeting place”
  - Examples: CBT, PIM-SM

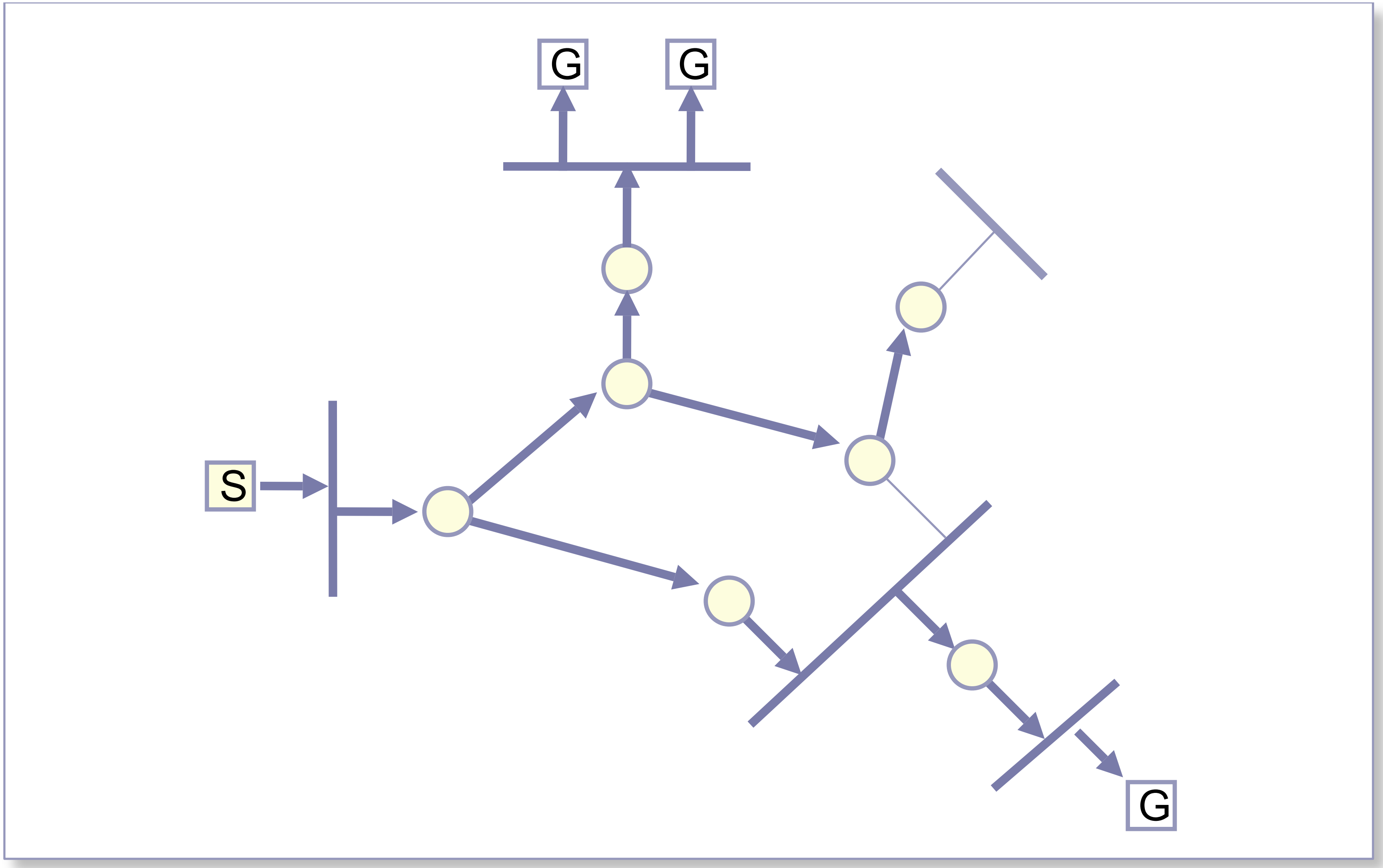
Distance-Vector Multicast Routing

- DVMRP consists of two major components:
  - A conventional distance-vector routing protocol (like RIP)
  - A protocol for determining how to forward multicast packets, based on the routing table
- DVMRP router forwards a packet if
  - The packet arrived from the link used to reach the source of the packet (reverse path forwarding check – RPF)
  - If downstream links have not pruned the tree

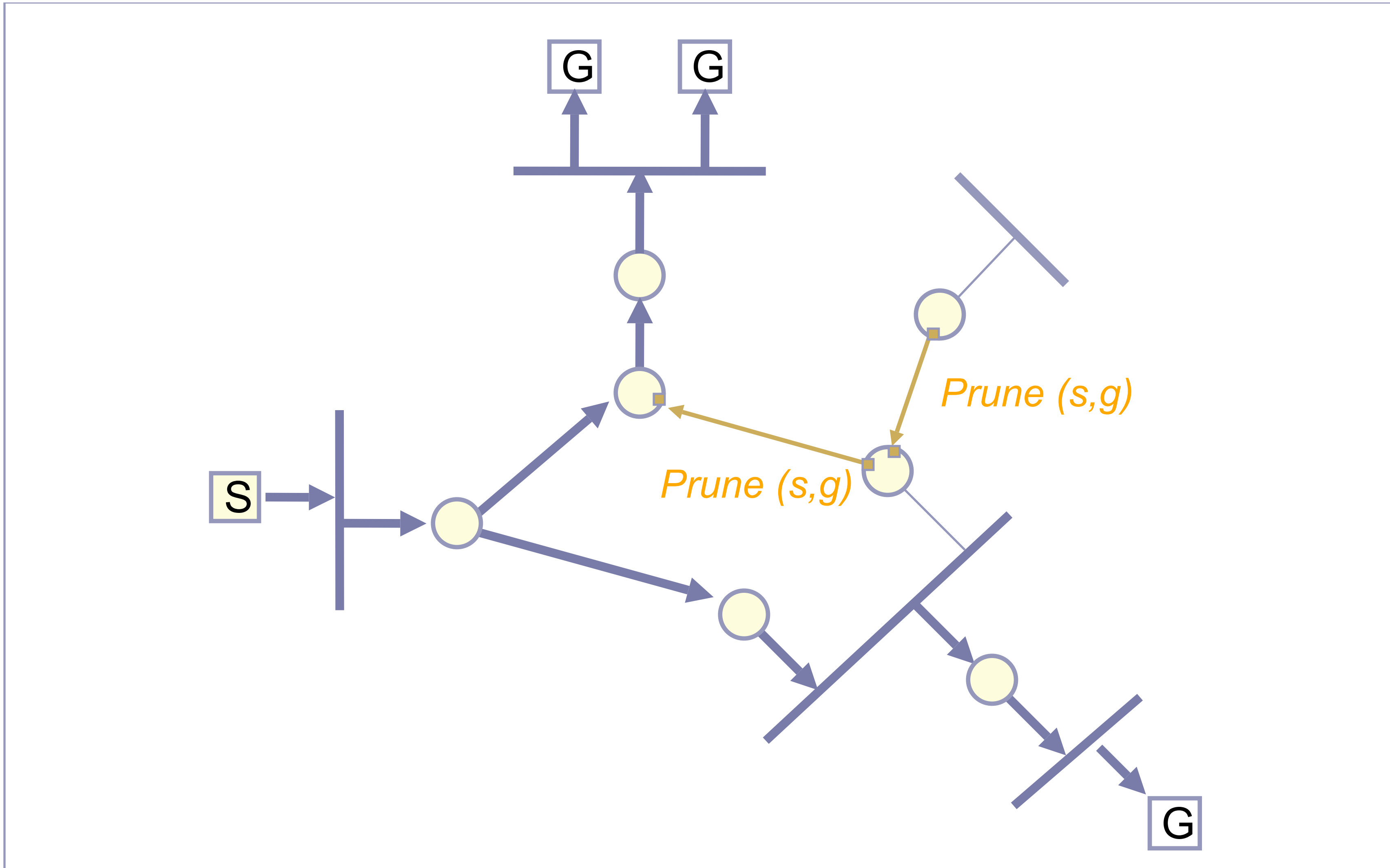
Example Topology



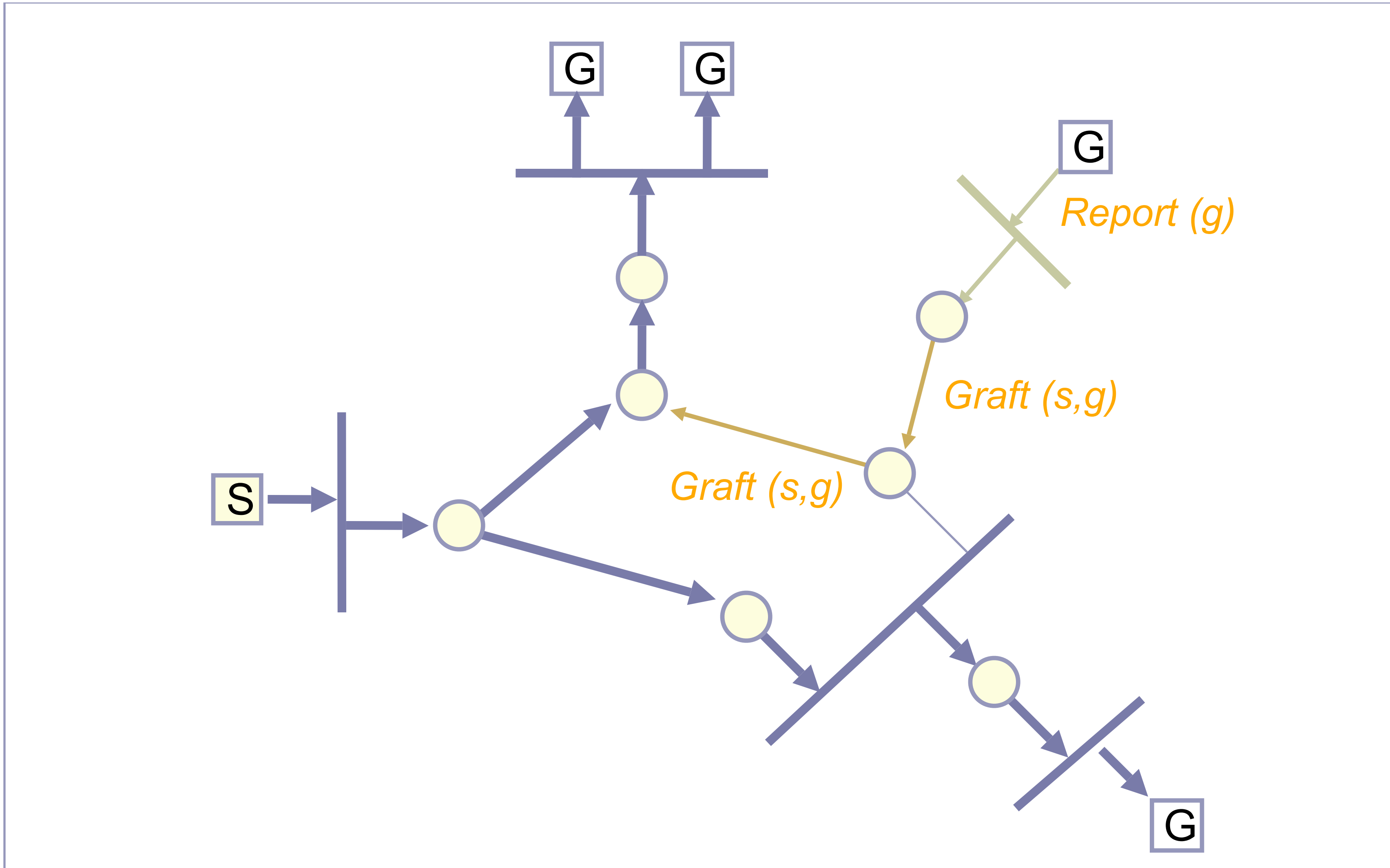
Broadcast with Truncation



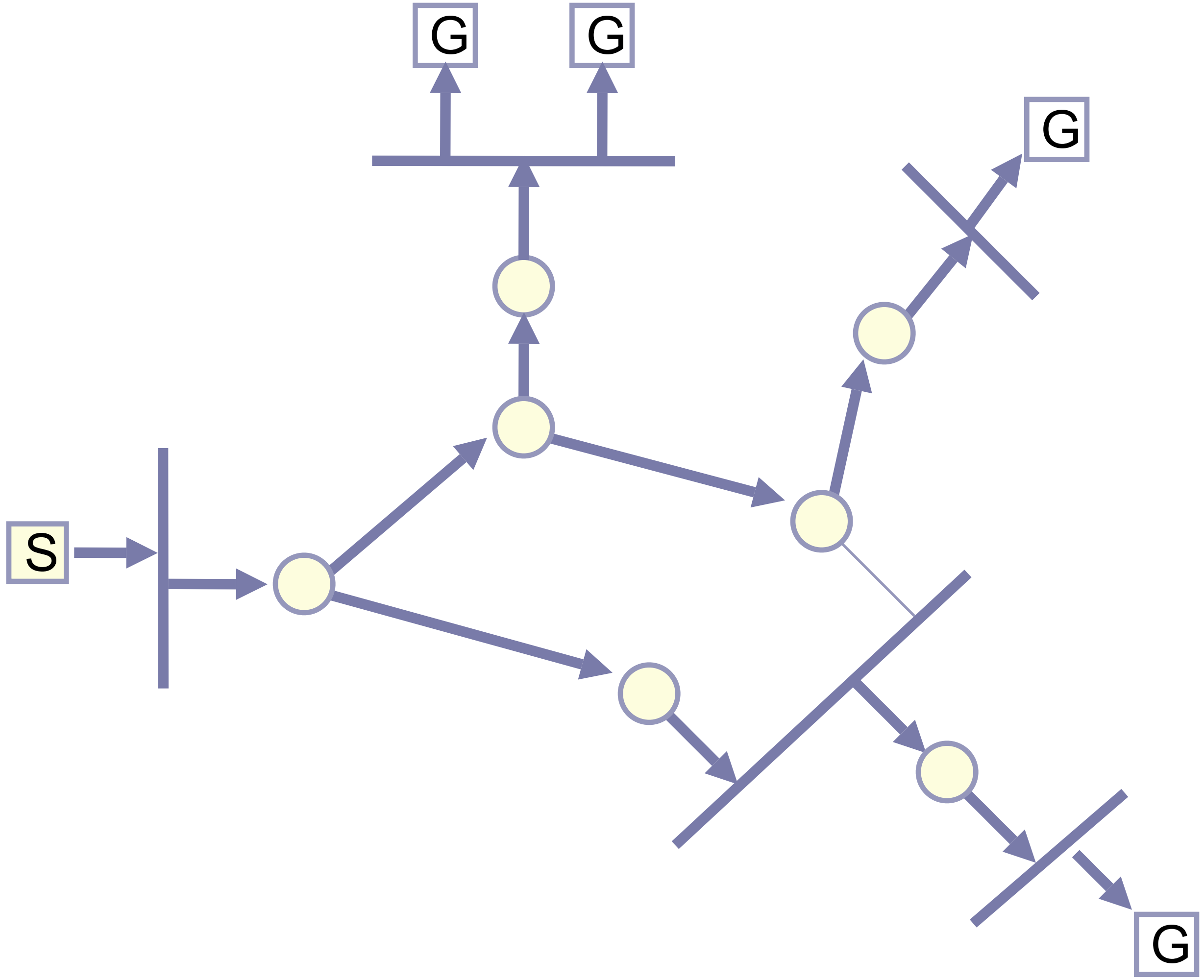
Prune



Graft



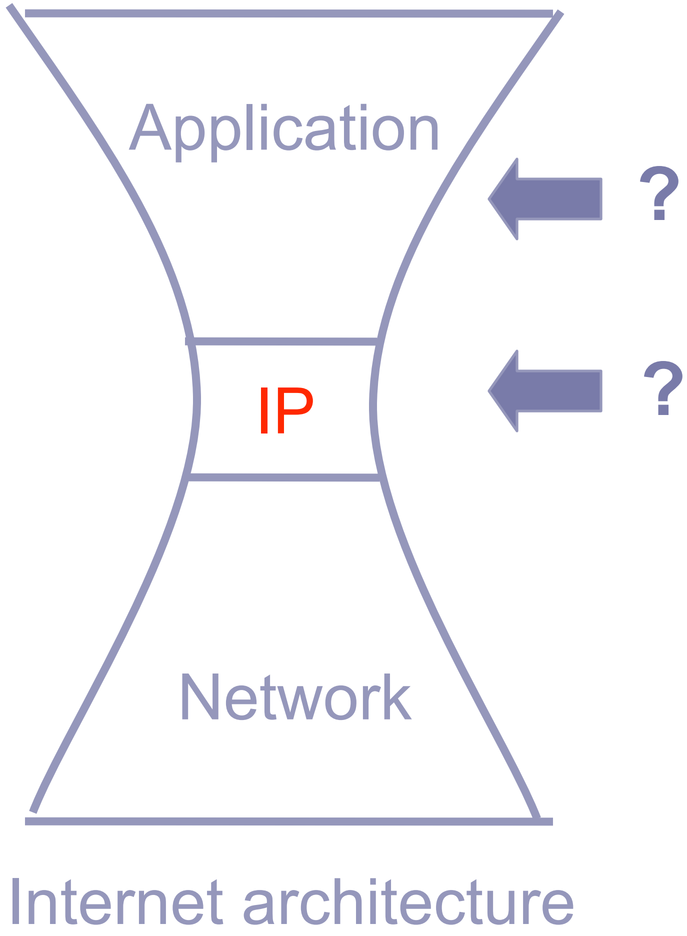
Steady State



Overview

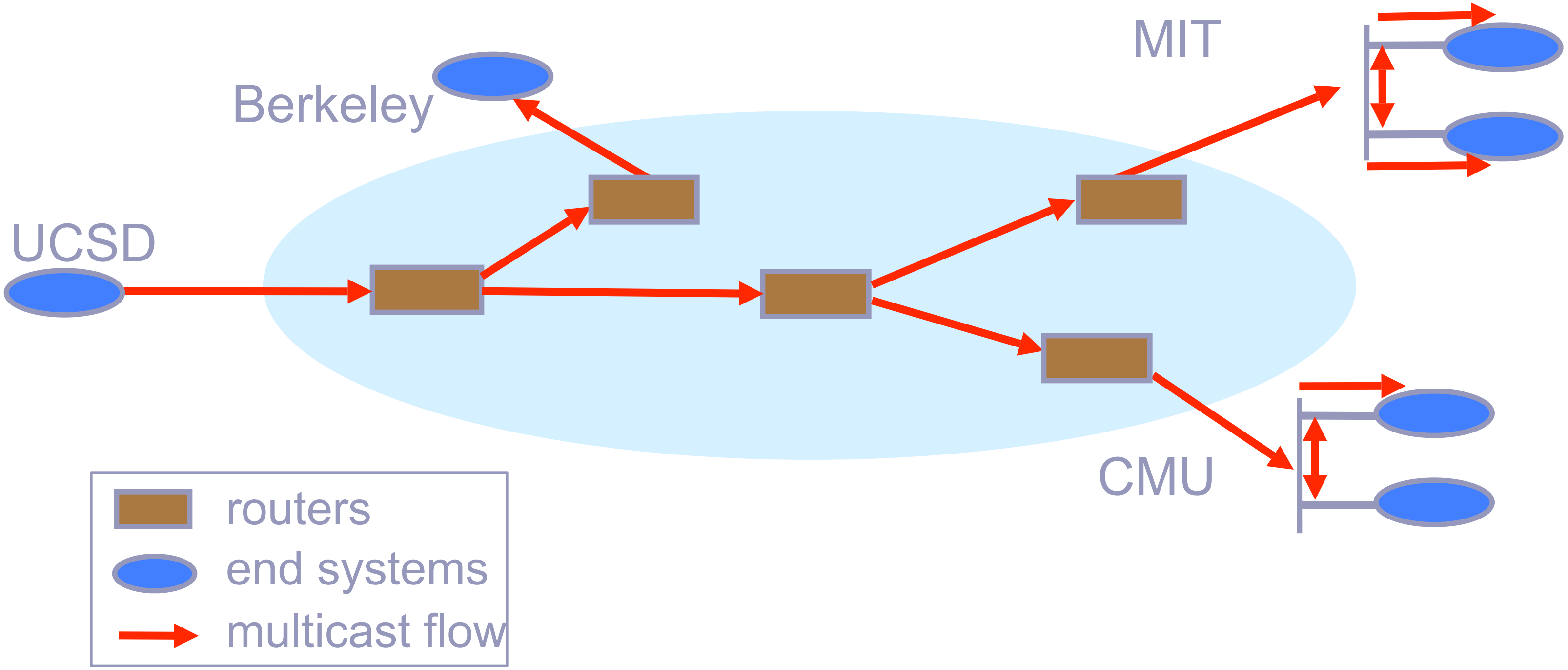
- IP Multicast Service Basics
- Multicast Routing Basics
- Overlay Multicast
- Reliability
- Congestion Control

Supporting Multicast on the Internet



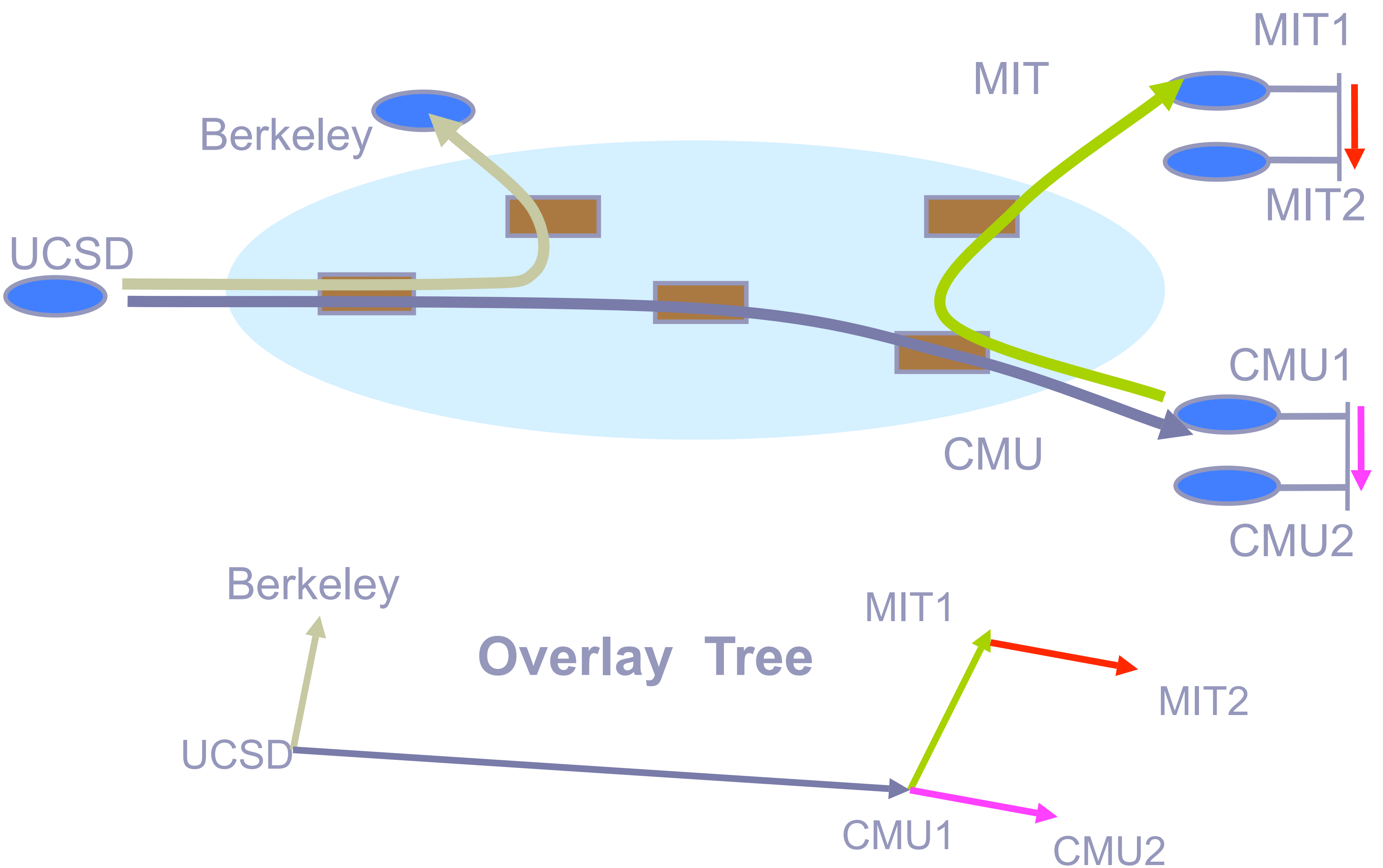
At which layer should multicast be implemented?

IP Multicast



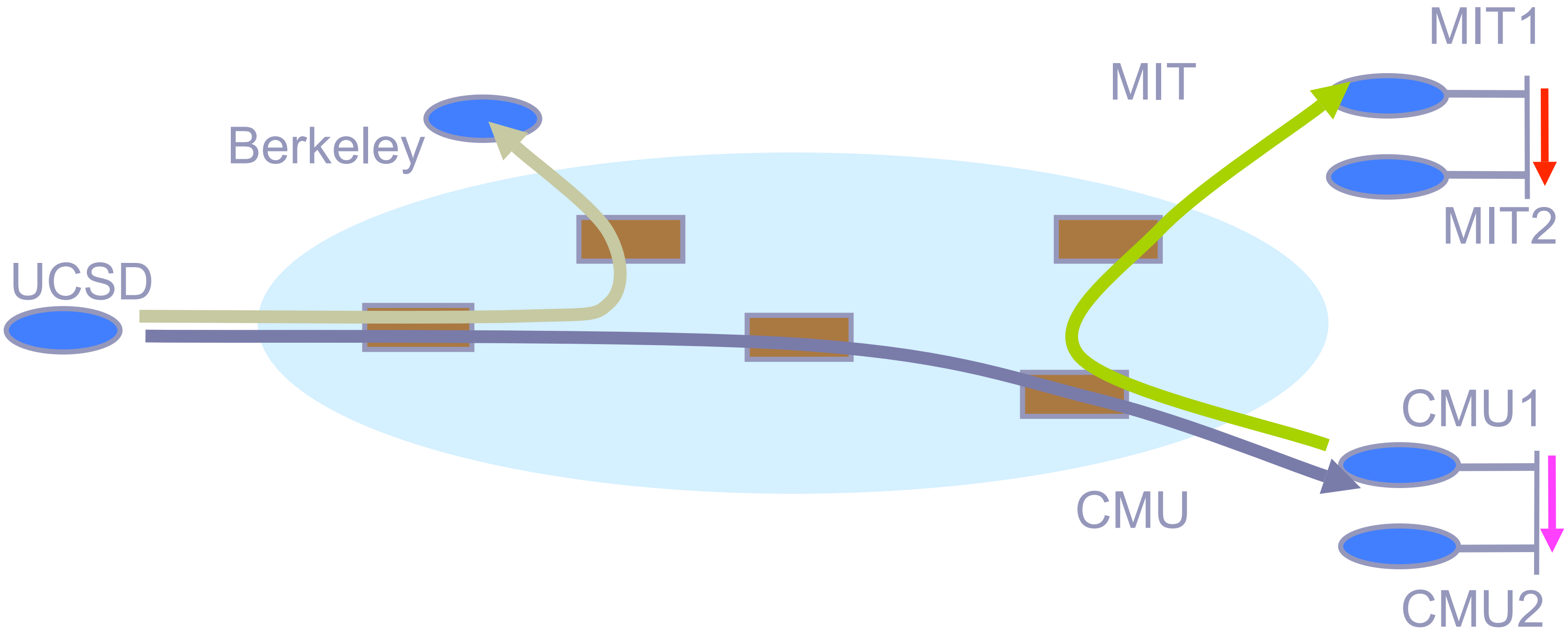
- Highly efficient
- Good delay

End System Multicast



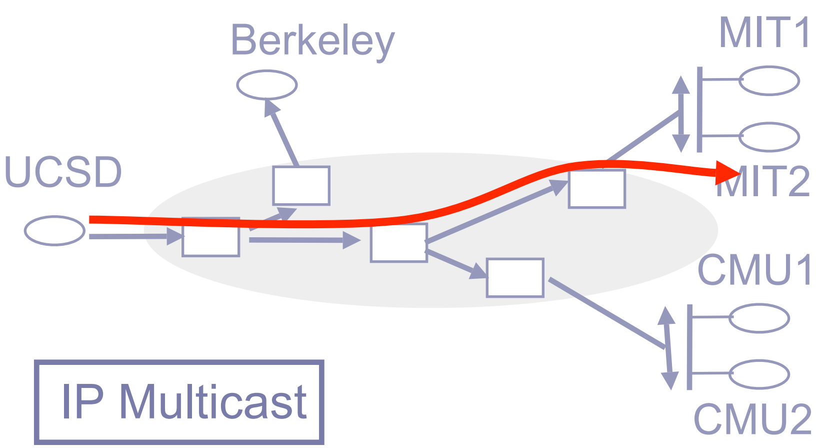
Potential Benefits Over IP Multicast

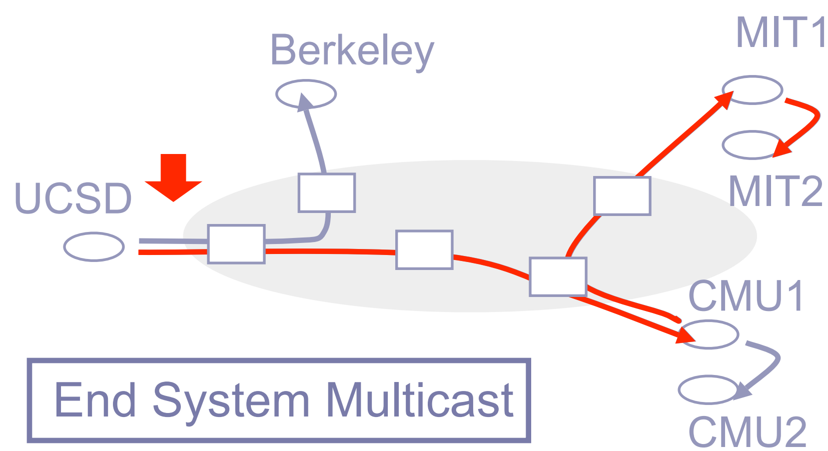
- Quick deployment (no router changes)
- All multicast state in end systems
- Computation at forwarding points simplifies support for higher level functionality



Concerns with End System Multicast

- Self-organize recipients into multicast delivery overlay tree
  - Must be closely matched to real network topology to be efficient
- Performance concerns compared to IP Multicast
  - Increase in delay
  - Bandwidth waste (packet duplication)



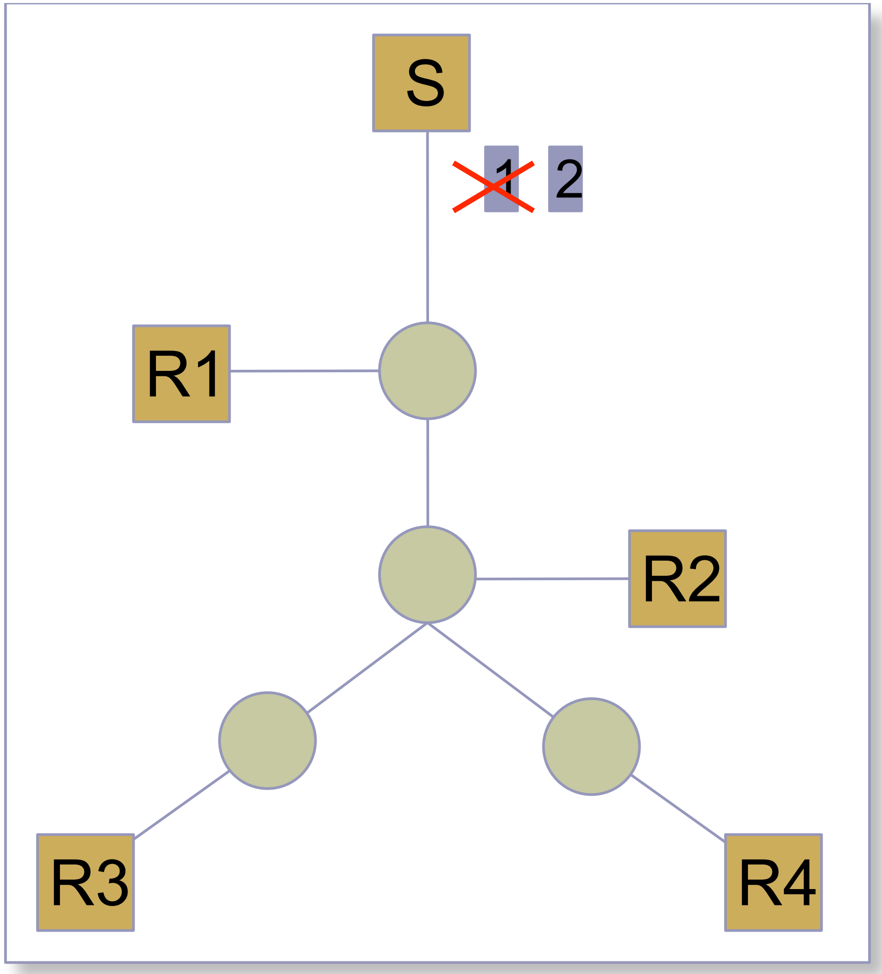


Overview

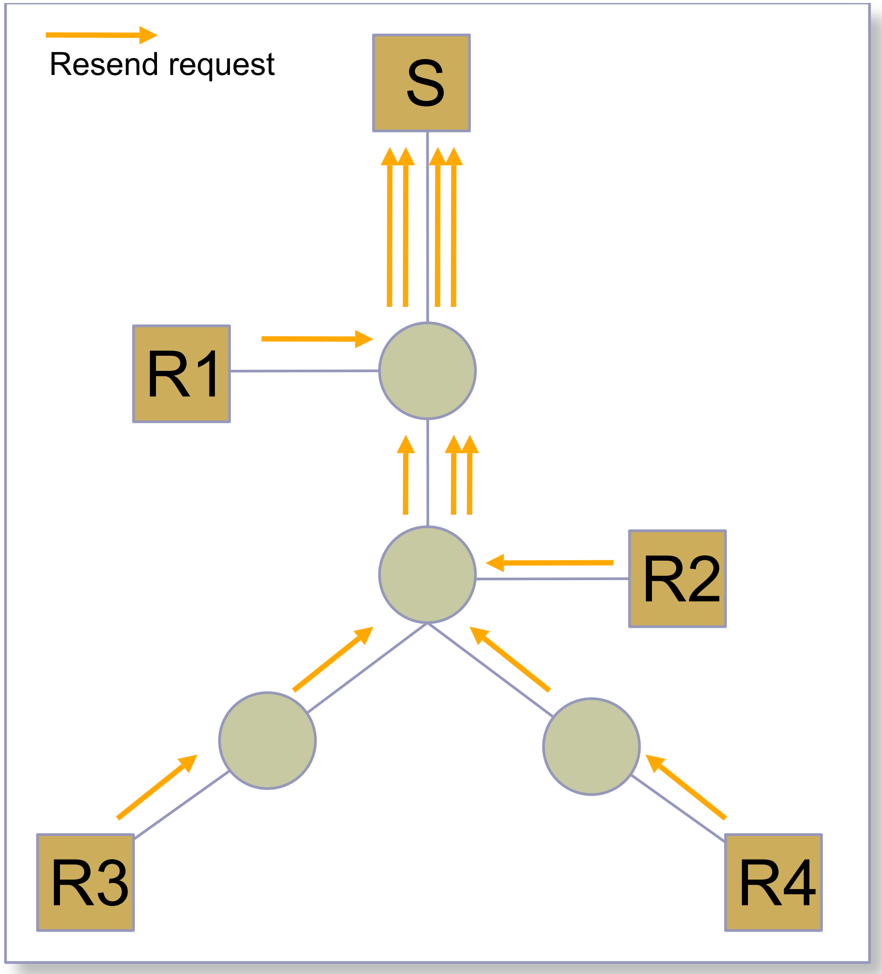
- IP Multicast Service Basics
- Multicast Routing Basics
- Overlay Multicast
- Reliability
- Congestion Control

Implosion

Packet 1 is lost



All 4 receivers request a resend

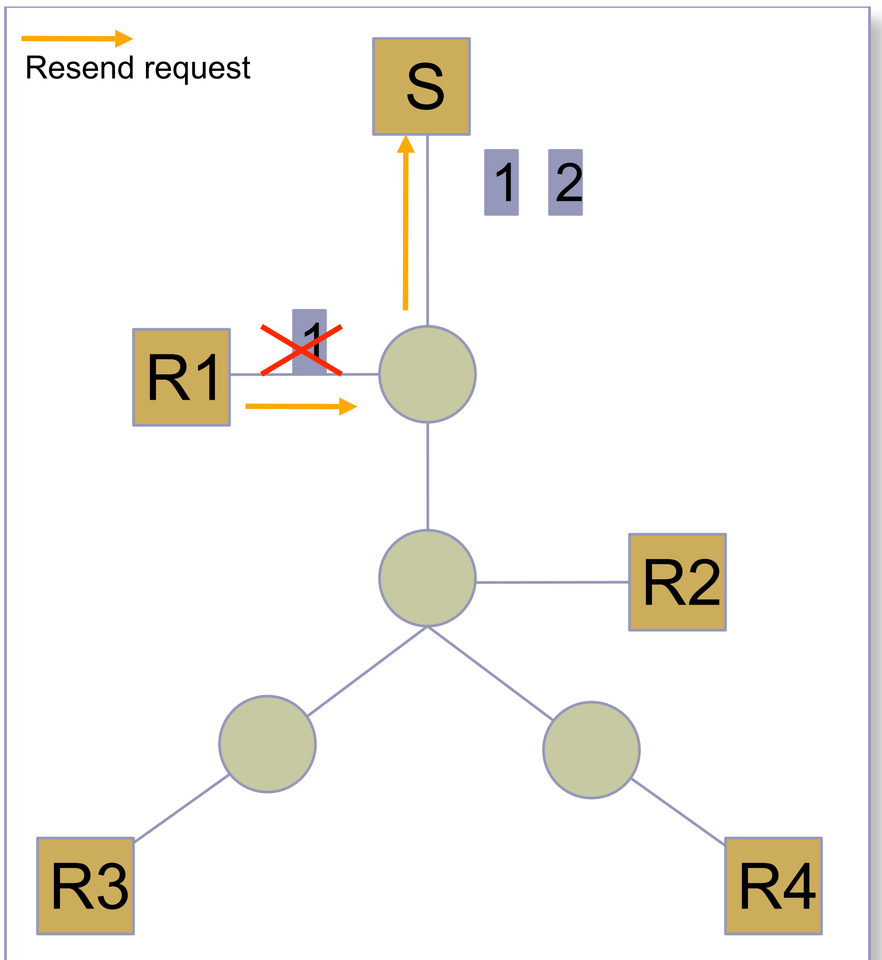


Retransmission

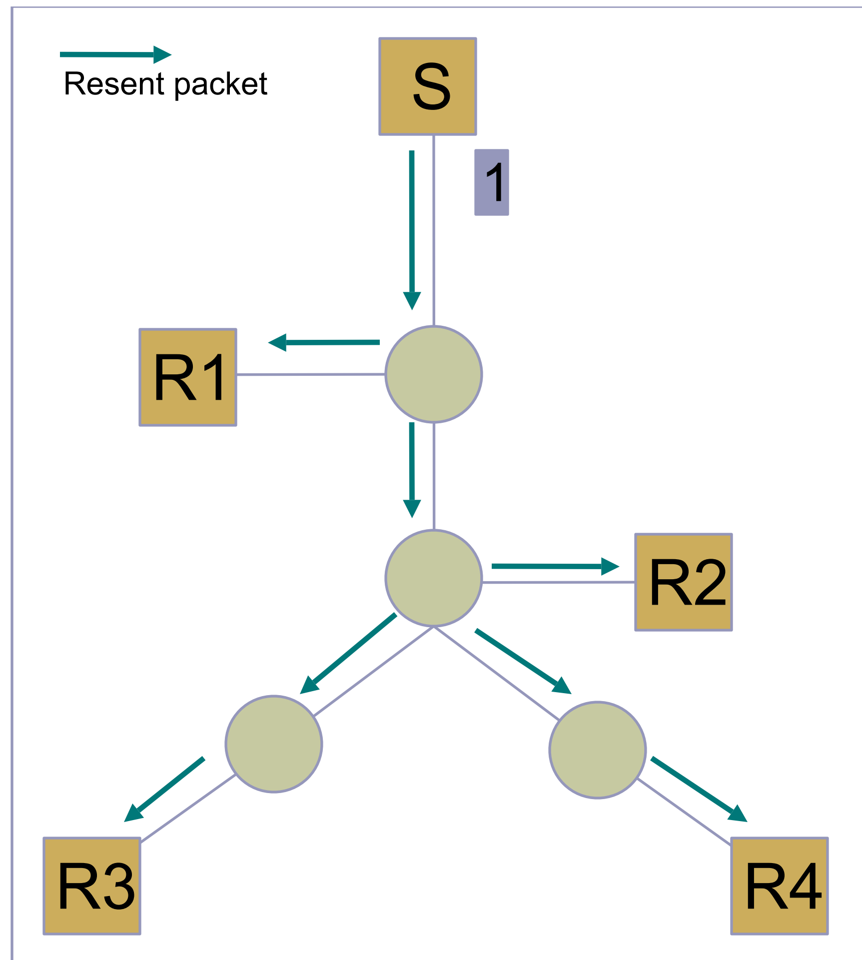
- Re-transmitter
  - Options: sender, other receivers
- How to retransmit
  - Unicast, multicast, scoped multicast, retransmission group, …
- Problem: Exposure

Exposure

Packet 1 does not reach R1;
Receiver 1 requests a resend



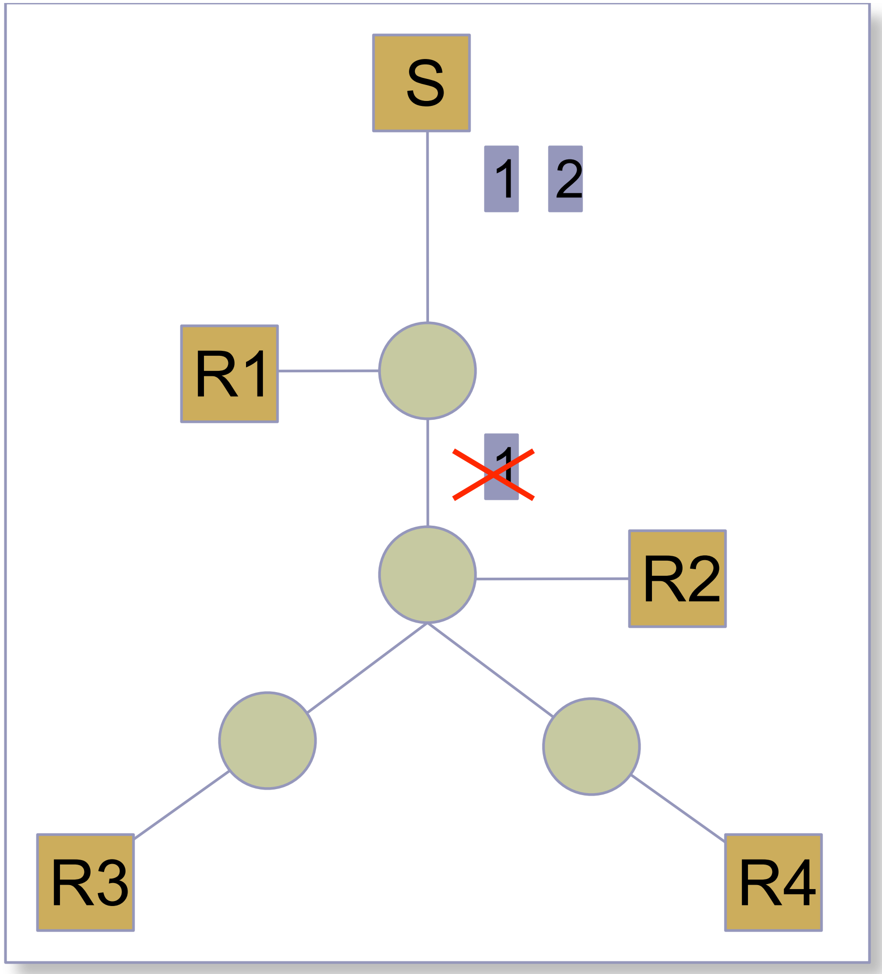
Packet 1 resent to all 4 receivers

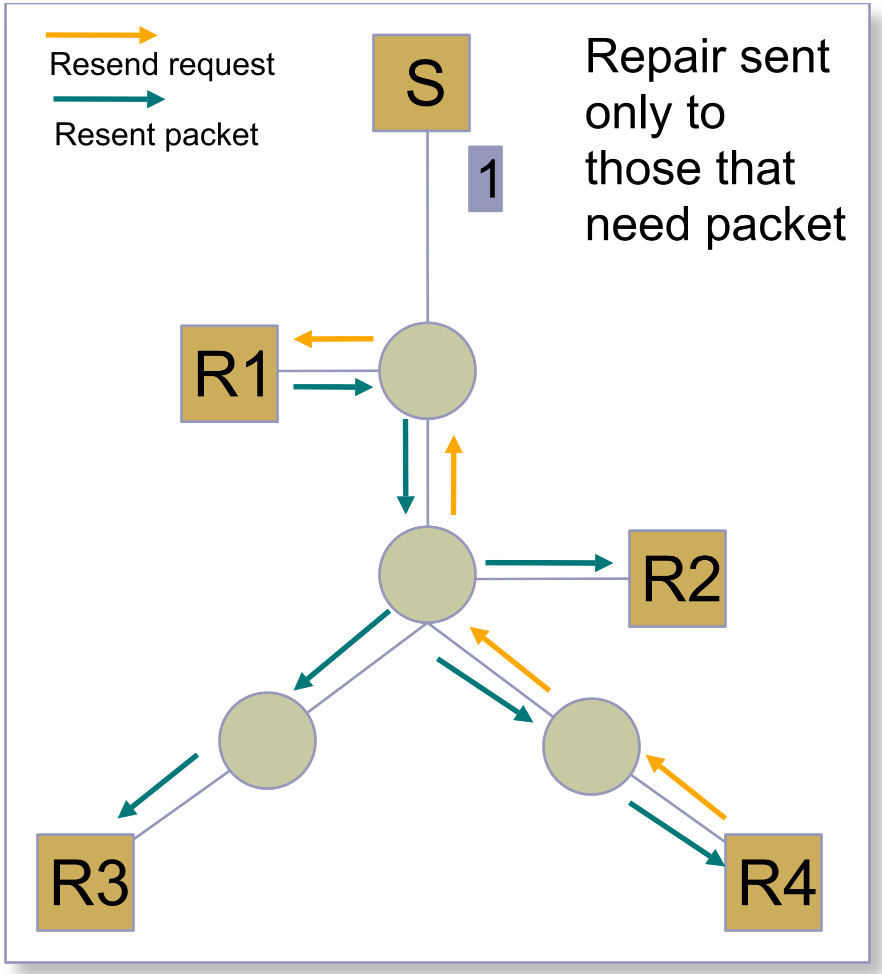


Ideal Recovery Model

Packet 1 reaches R1 but is lost before reaching other Receivers

Only one receiver sends NACK to the nearest S or R with packet



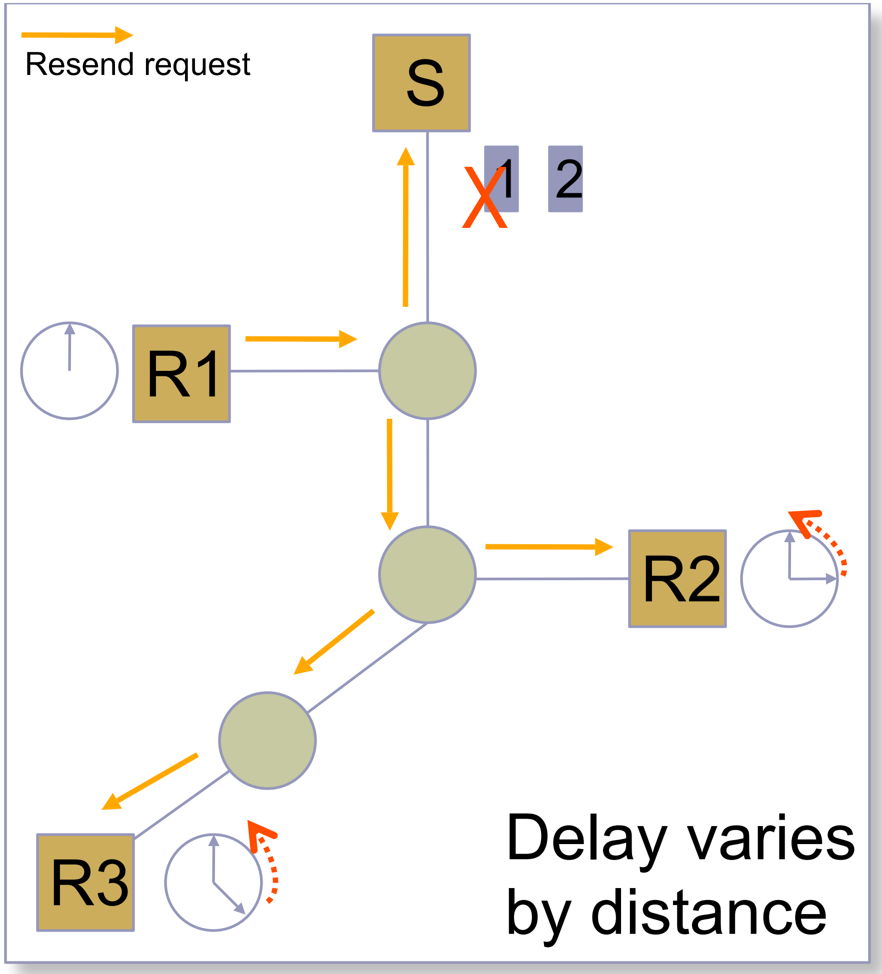


Scalable Reliable Multicast (SRM)

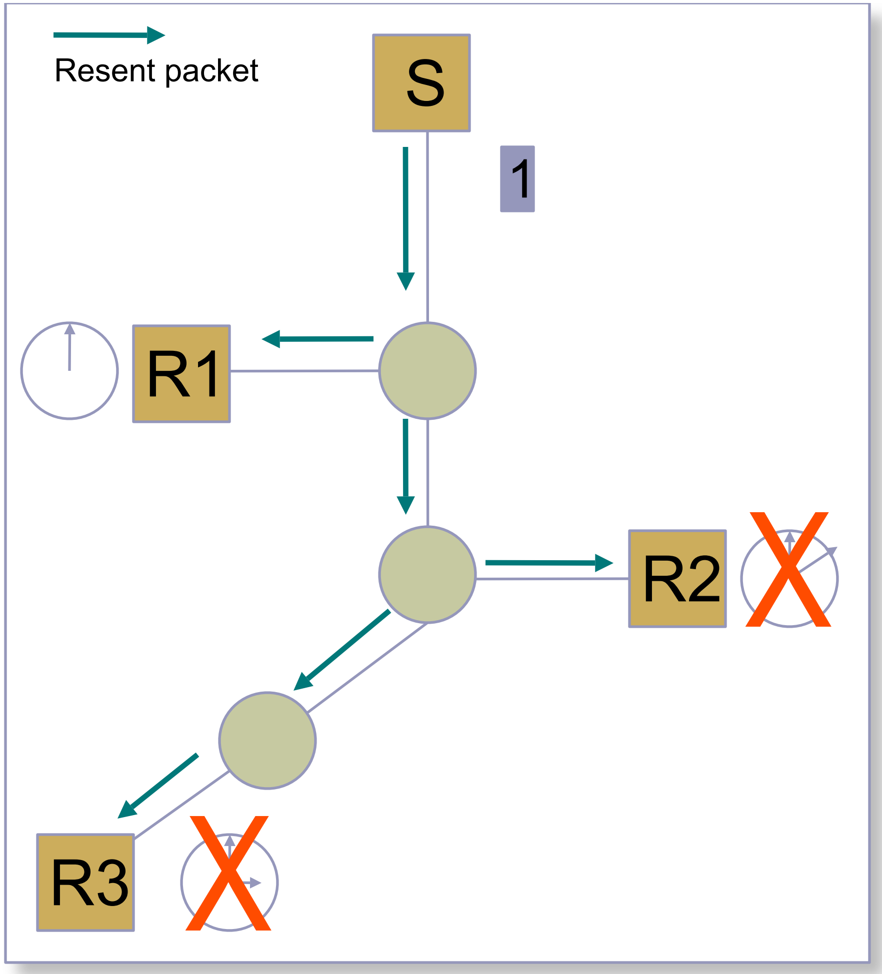
- Originally designed for *wb*
- Receiver-reliable
  - NACK-based
- Every member may multicast NACK or retransmission

SRM Request Suppression

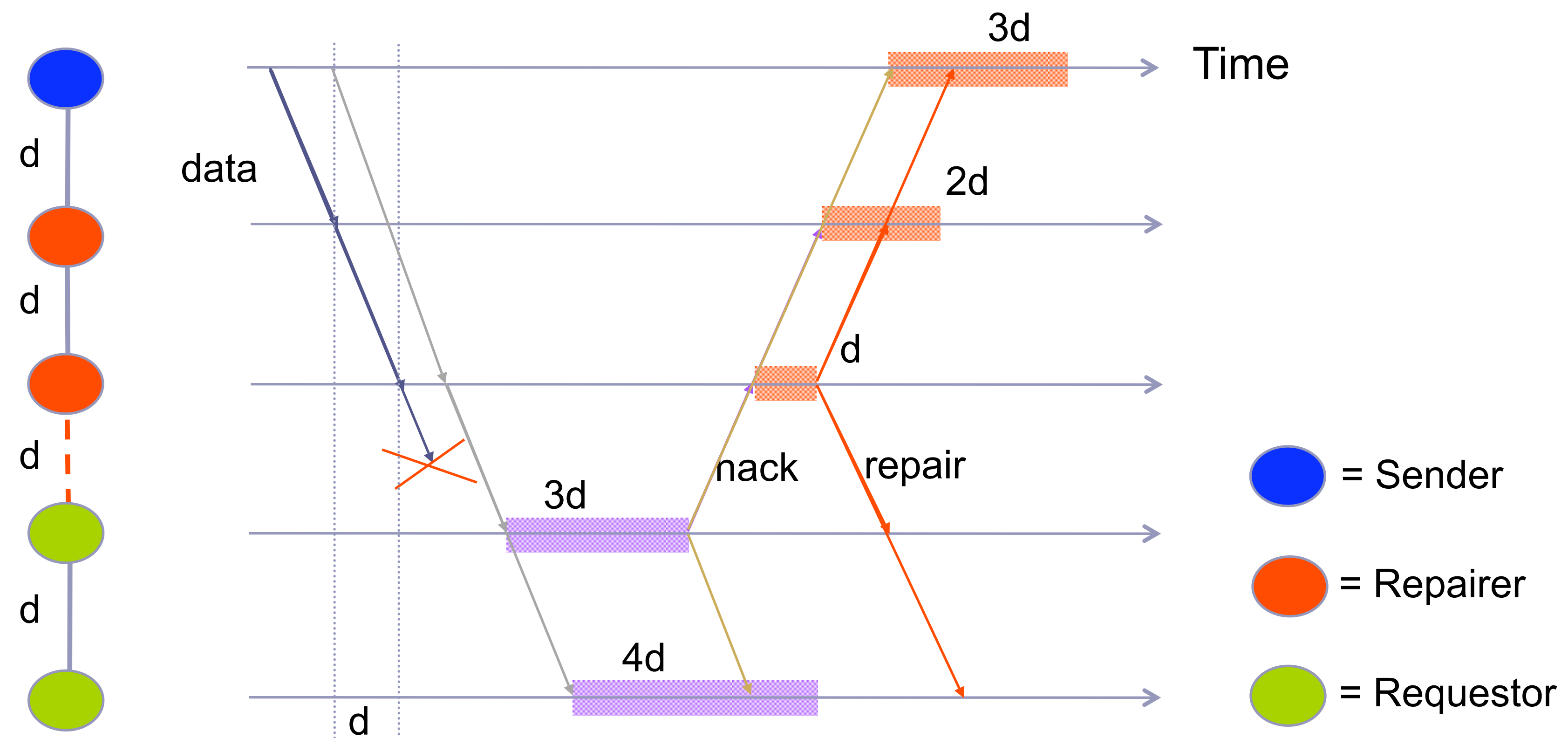
Packet 1 is lost; R1 requests resend to Source and Receivers



Packet 1 is resent; R2 and R3 no longer have to request a resend



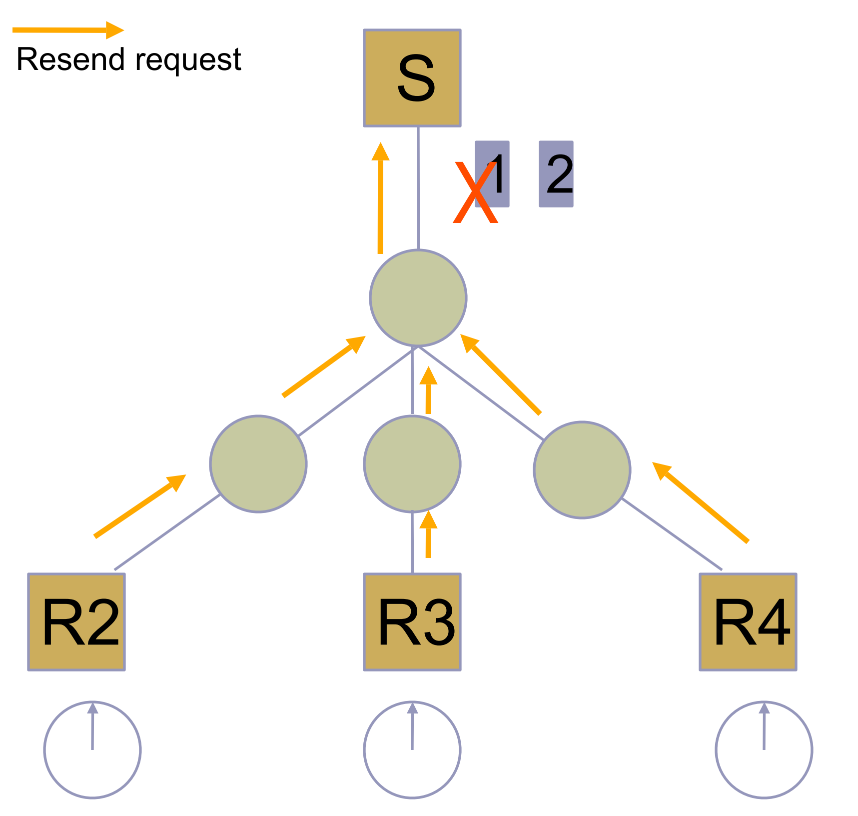
Deterministic Suppression



$$\text{Delay} = C_1 \times d_{S,R}$$

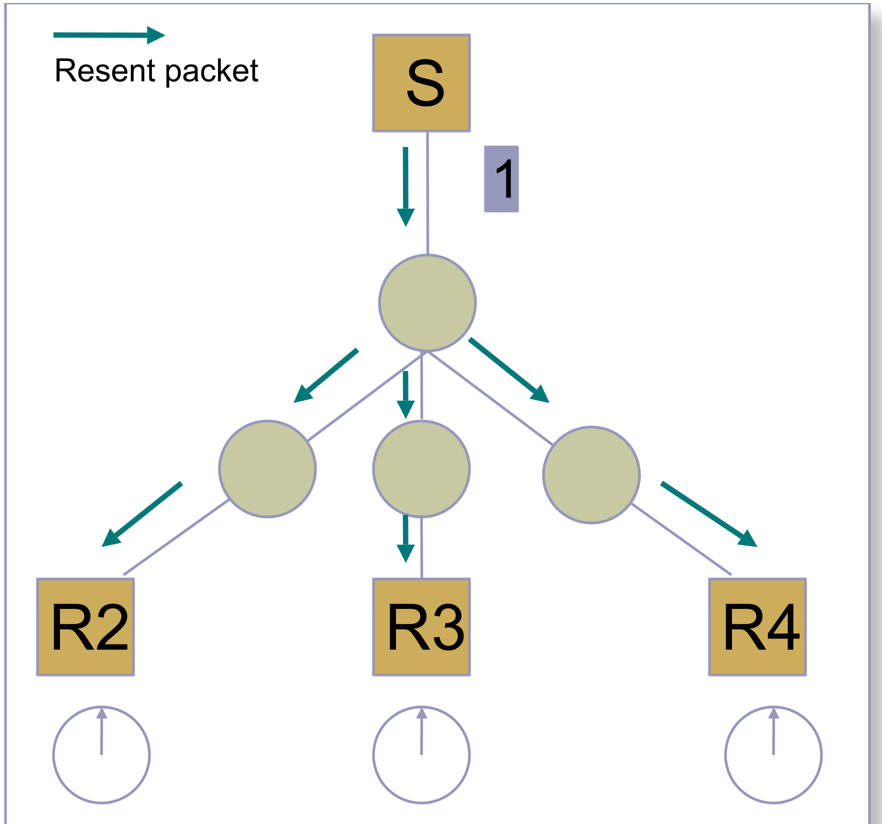
SRM Star Topology

Packet 1 is lost; All Receivers request resends



Delay is same length

Packet 1 is resent to all Receivers



SRM (Summary)

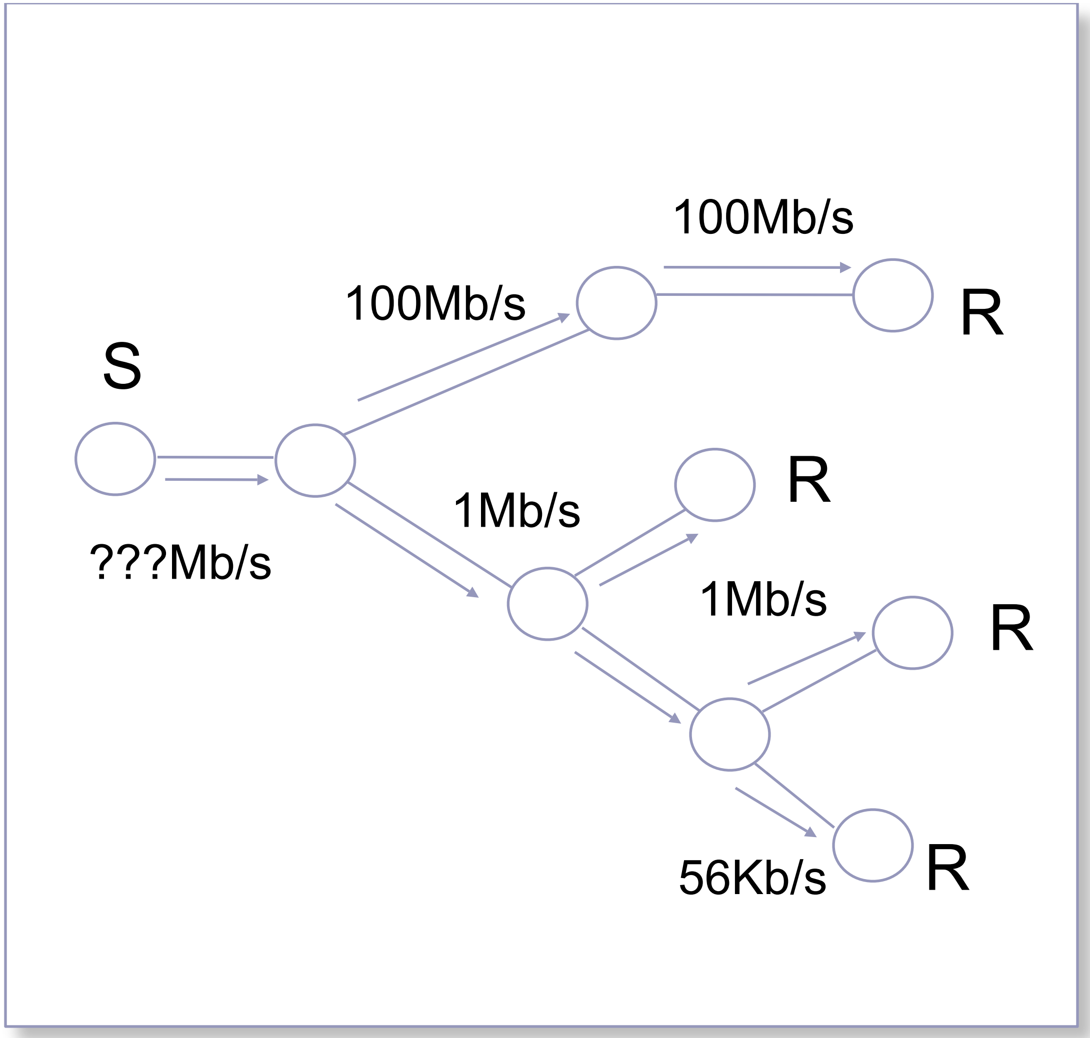
- NACK/Retransmission suppression
  - Delay before sending
  - Delay based on RTT estimation
  - Deterministic + Stochastic components
- Periodic session messages
  - Full reliability
  - Estimation of distance matrix among members

Overview

- IP Multicast Service Basics
- Multicast Routing Basics
- Overlay Multicast
- Reliability
- Congestion Control

Multicast Congestion Control

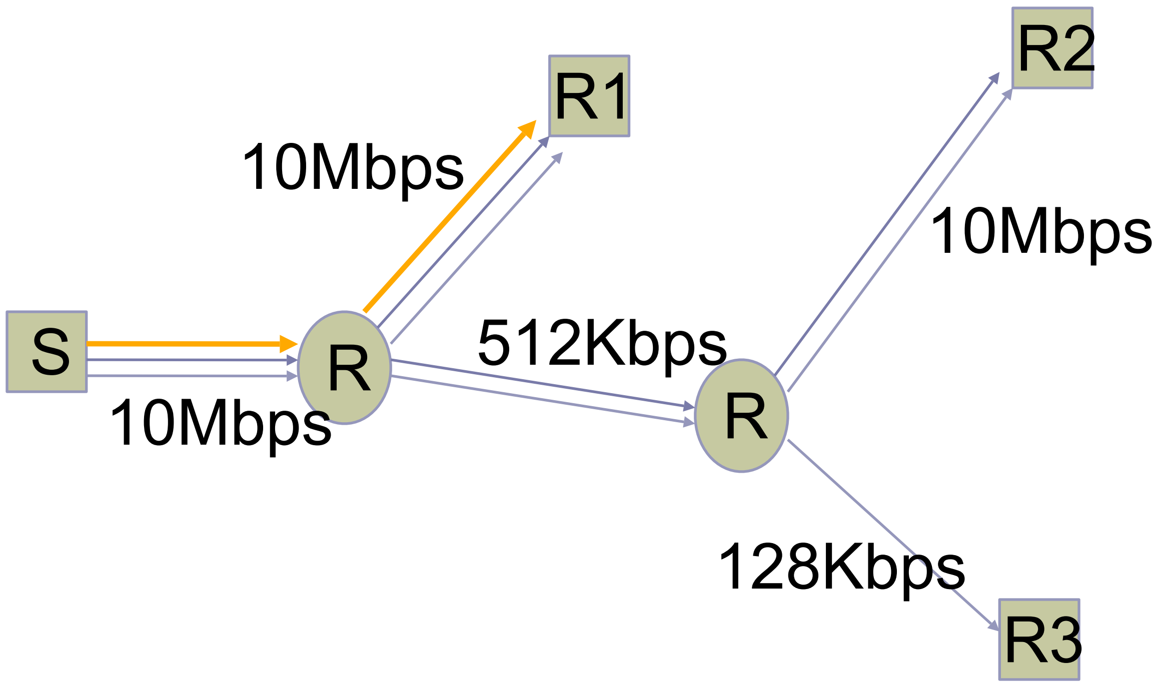
- What if receivers have very different bandwidths?
- Send at max?
- Send at min?
- Send at avg?



Video Adaptation: RLM

- Receiver-driven Layered Multicast
- Layered video encoding
- Each layer uses its own mcast group
- On spare capacity, receivers add a layer
- On congestion, receivers drop a layer
- Join experiments used for shared learning

Layered Media Streams



R1 joins layer 1,
joins layer 2
joins layer 3

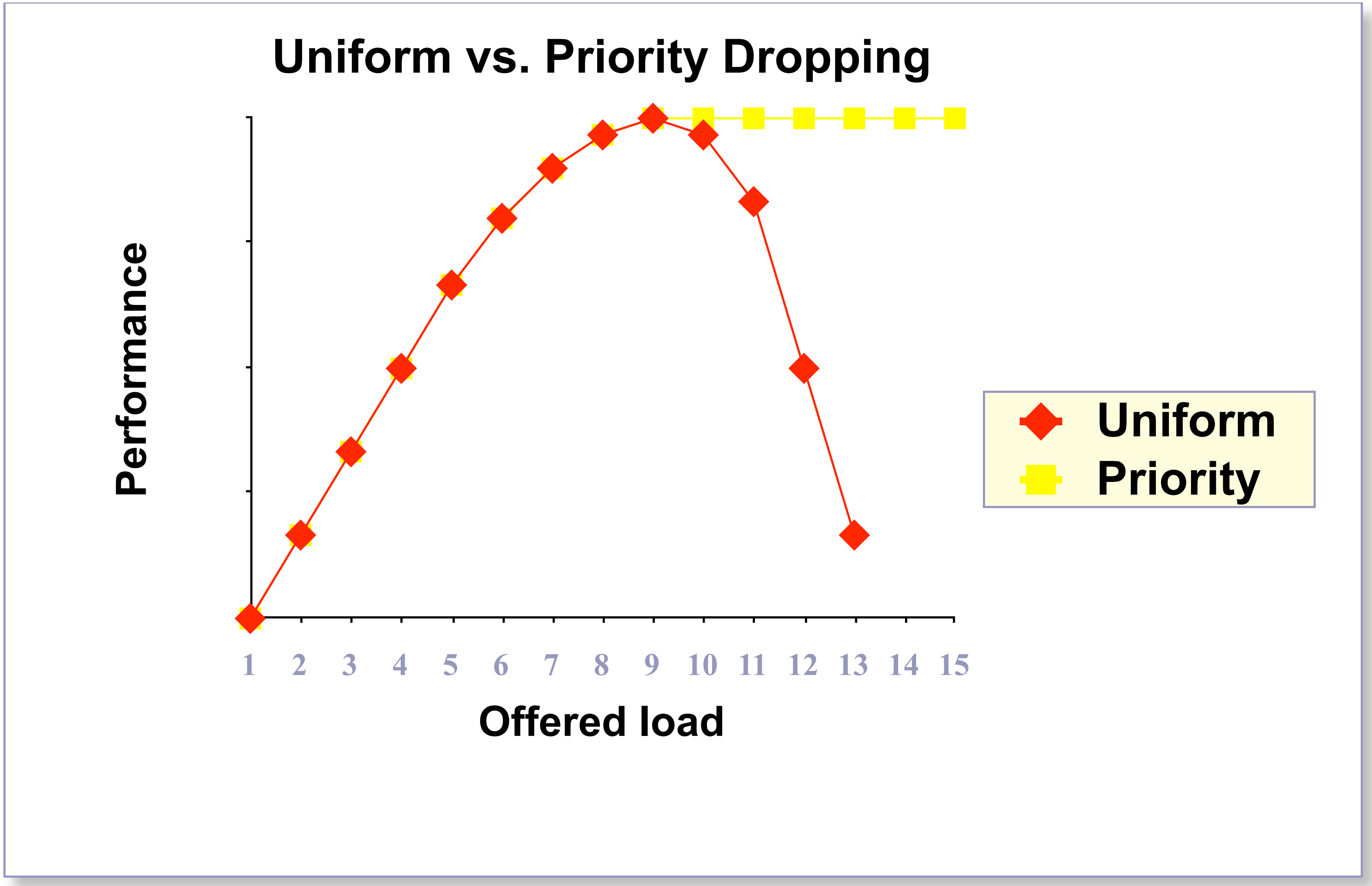
R2 join layer 1,
join layer 2
fails at layer 3

R3 joins layer 1,
fails at layer 2

Drop Policies for Layered Multicast

- Priority
  - Packets for low bandwidth layers are kept, drop queued packets for higher layers
  - Requires router support
- Uniform (e.g., drop tail, RED)
  - Packets arriving at congested router are dropped regardless of their layer
- Which is better?

RLM Intuition



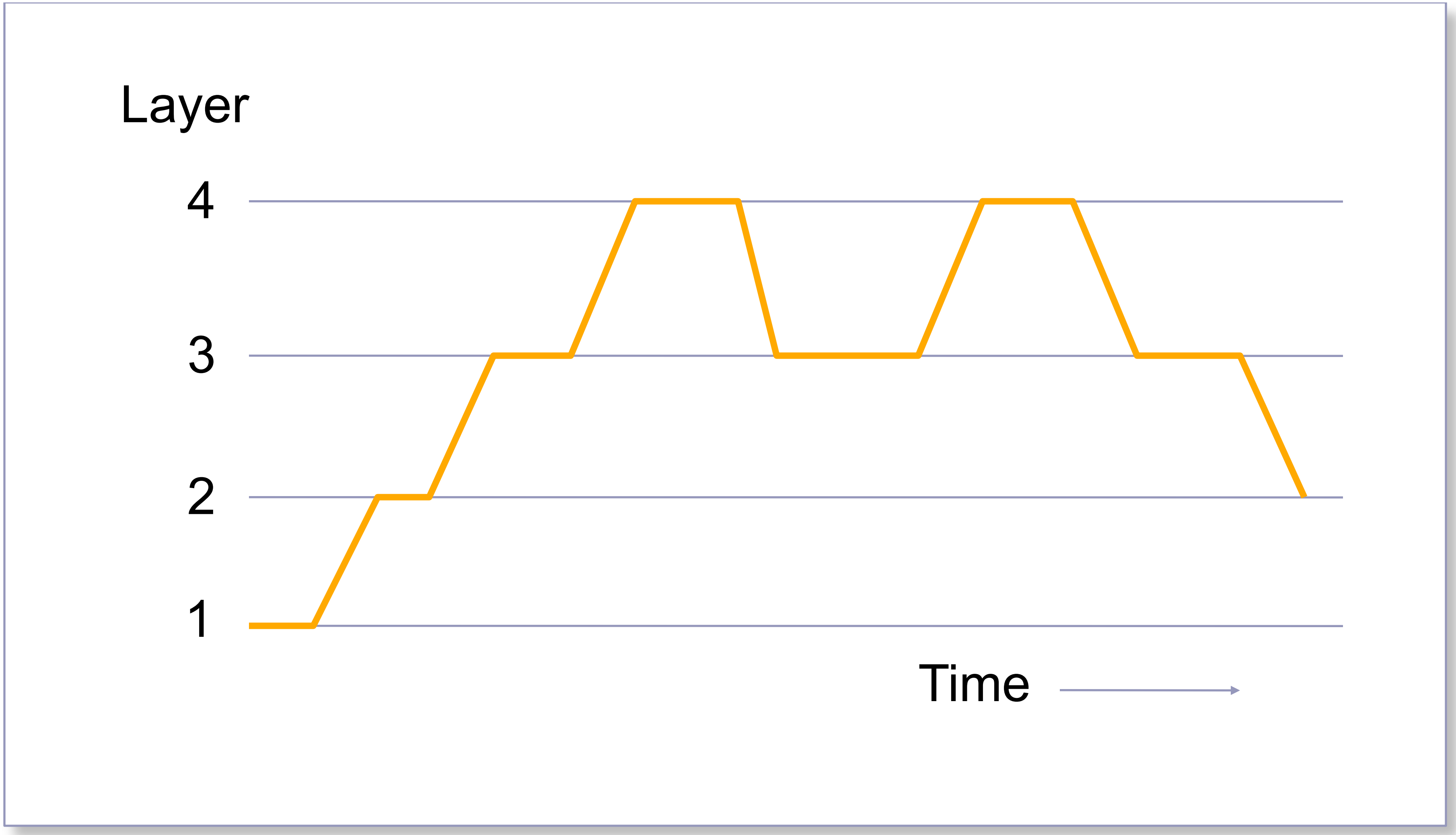
RLM Intuition

- Uniform
  - Better incentives to well-behaved users
  - If oversend, performance rapidly degrades
  - Clearer congestion signal
  - Allows shared learning
- Priority
  - Can waste upstream resources
  - Hard to deploy
- RLM approaches optimal operating point
  - Uniform is already deployed
  - Assume no special router support

RLM Join Experiment

- Receivers periodically try subscribing to higher layer
- If enough capacity, no congestion, no drops
  → Keep layer (& try next layer)
- If not enough capacity, congestion, drops
  → Drop layer (& increase time to next retry)
- What about impact on other receivers?

Join Experiments



RLM Scalability?

- What happens with more receivers?
- Increased frequency of experiments?
  - More likely to conflict (false signals)
  - Network spends more time congested
- Reduce # of experiments per host?
  - Takes longer to converge
- Receivers coordinate to improve behavior

Next Lecture

- DDoS and Traceback
- Required reading:
  - A DoS-limiting Network Architecture