MCAST VPN
Overview

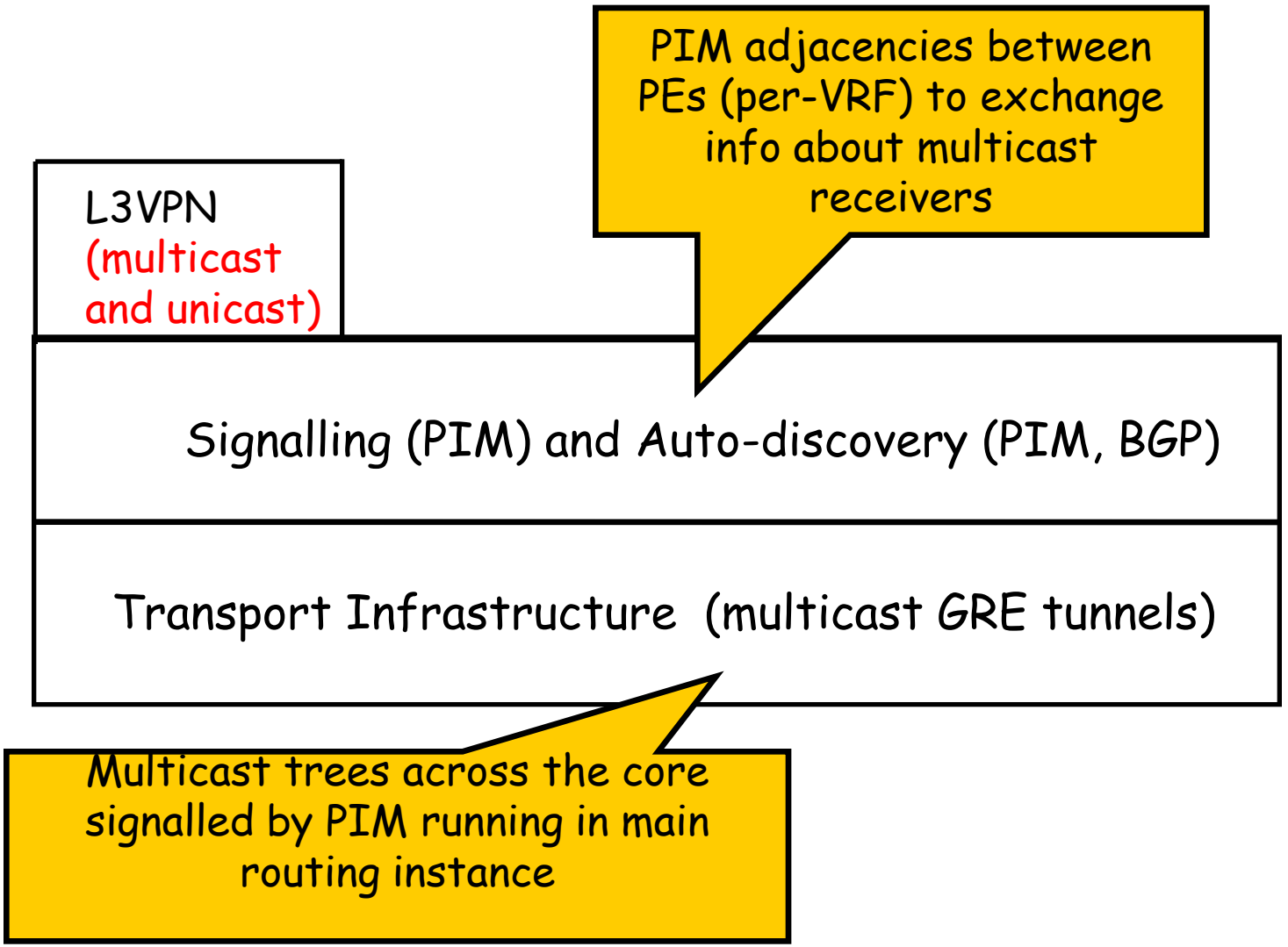
Multicast VPN

- Layer 3 BGP-MPLS VPNs are widely deployed in today's networks. RFC 4364, which supersedes RFC 2547, describes protocols and procedures for building BGP-MPLS VPNs for forwarding VPN unicast traffic only.
- An "incremental" approach for deploying Multicast services can use the same technology as used for deploying Layer 3 VPN for unicast services.
  - This approach can reduce the operational and deployment effort.
- As multicast applications, such as IPTV and multimedia collaboration, gain popularity
- There is demand for a scalable, reliable MVPN service

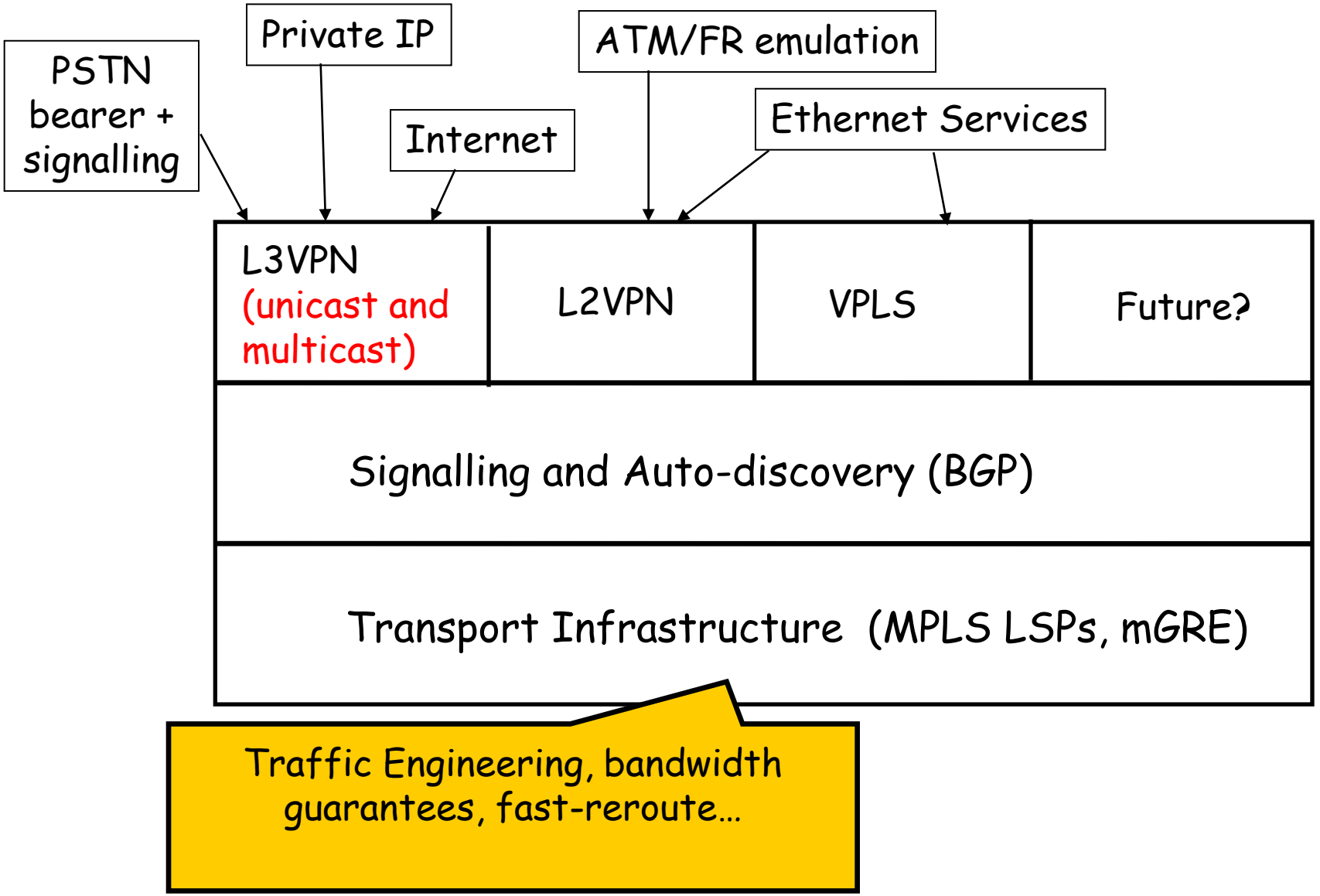
MCAST VPN Alternatives

- CE-CE GRE Overlay Tunnels
  - No multicast routing in the ISP's core
  - However customer's groups can overlap
  - Not scalable design – full mesh tunnels between CEs for each customer
  - Optimal multicast routing not achieved
- Rosen Multicast VPN
  - Introducing Multicast VRF type
  - Based on native IP multicast (PIM SM/SSM mode) in the ISP's core network – customer's multicast is tunneled within ISP's core native IP multicast using multicast GRE tunnels
  - Customer's PIM adjancency with PE routers
  - Based on RFC 6037
- Next Generation Multicast VPN
  - In the past there was no way of carrying multicast traffic over MPLS but this all changed with the invention of "Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP) LSPs"
  - NG MVPN main architecture partially standardized and unified with Rosen based MVPNs in RFC 6513

Rosen MVPN Scheme

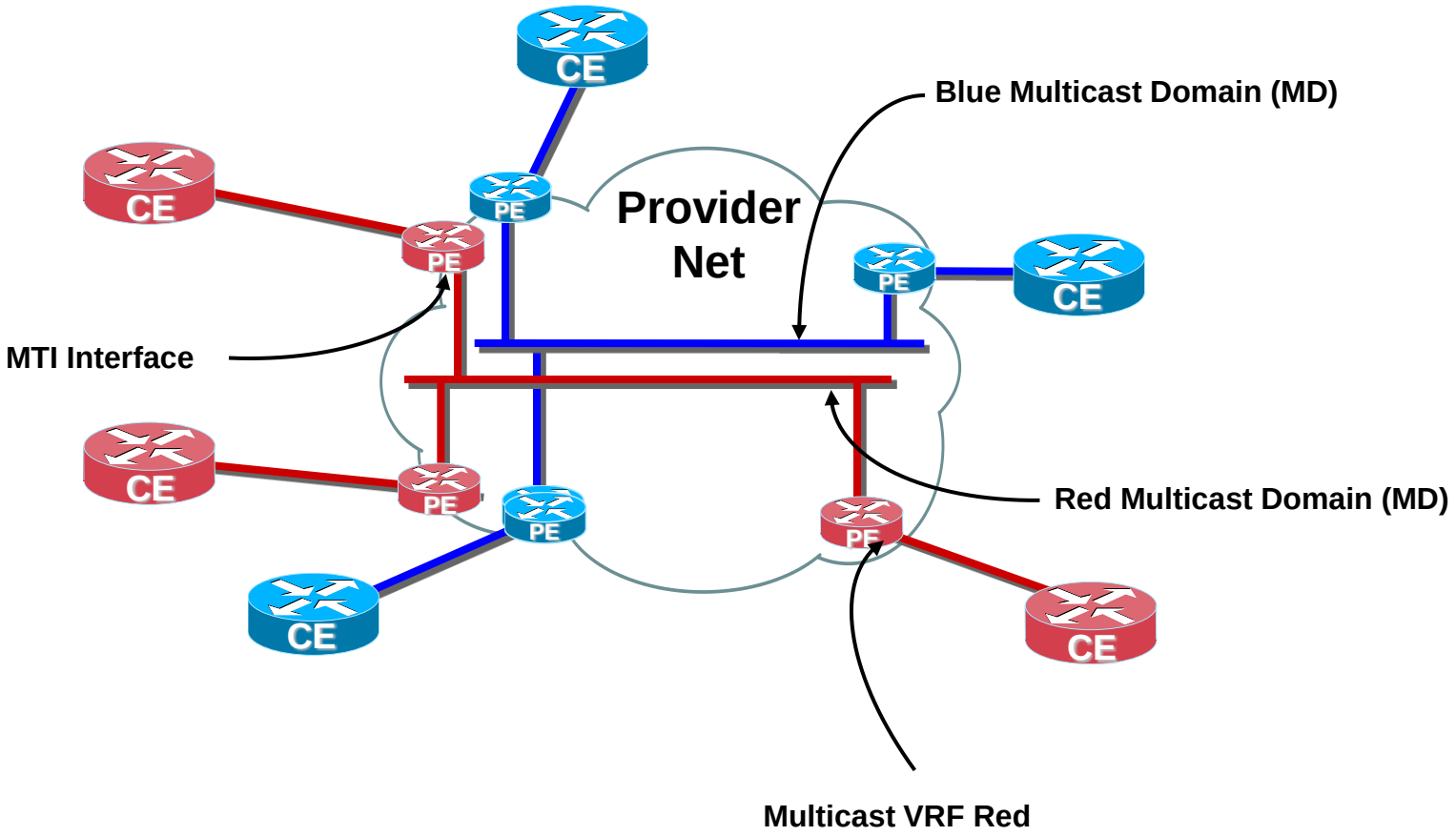


NextGen MVPN Scheme



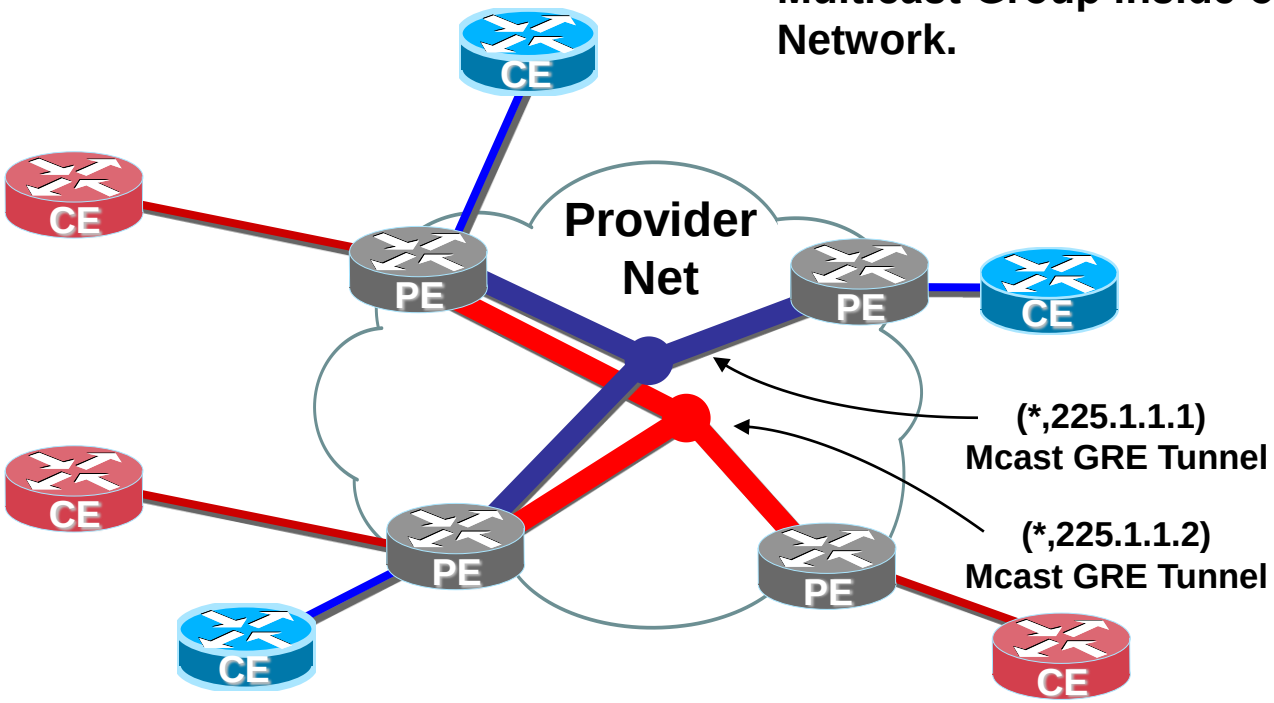
Rosen mVPN
Customer's Point of View

- Multicast Domain inside of Provider Network connects each MVPN
- All PE routers in the MD are PIM neighbors on MTI (MCAST Tunnel Iface)

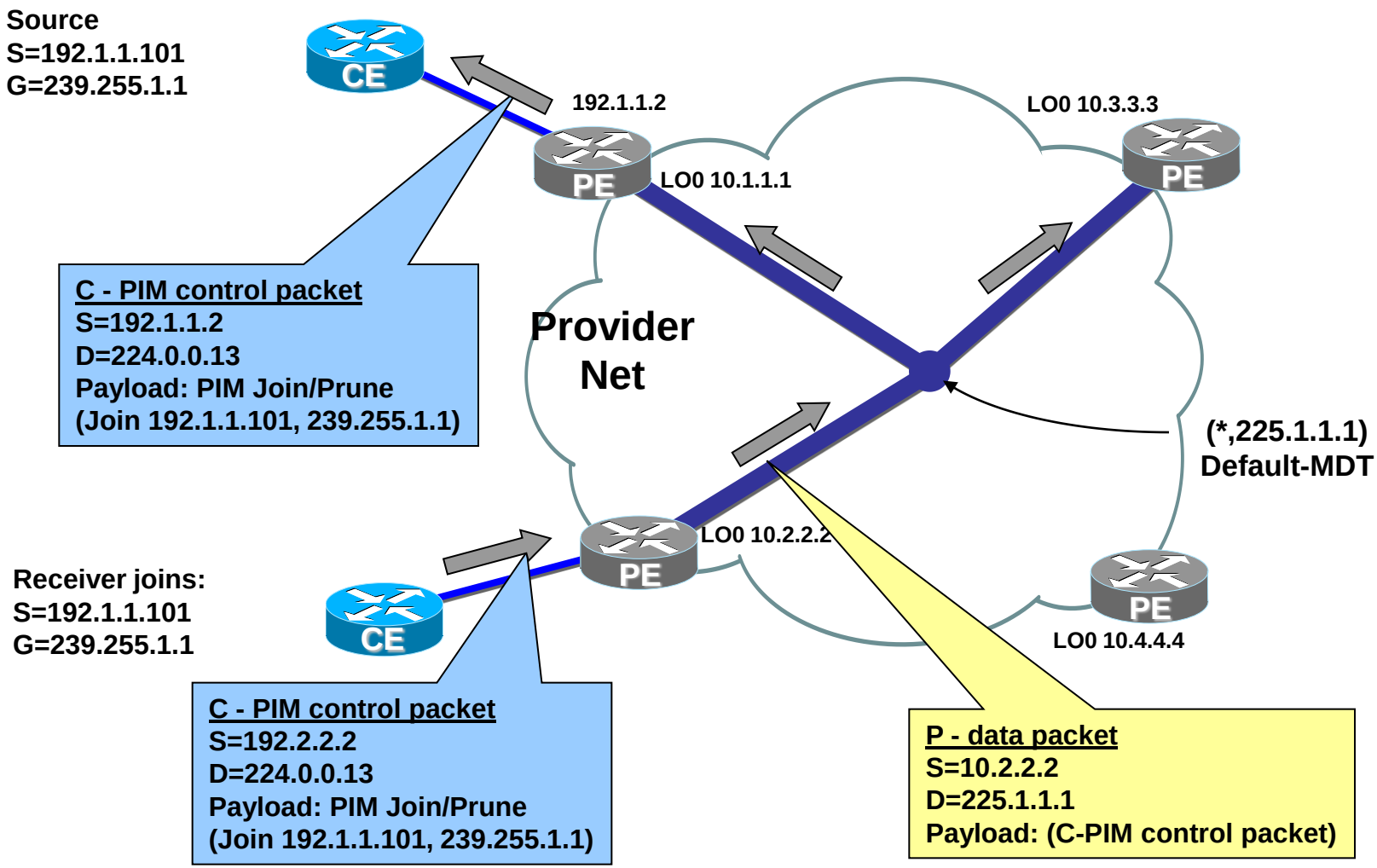


Rosen mVPN
Provider's Point of View

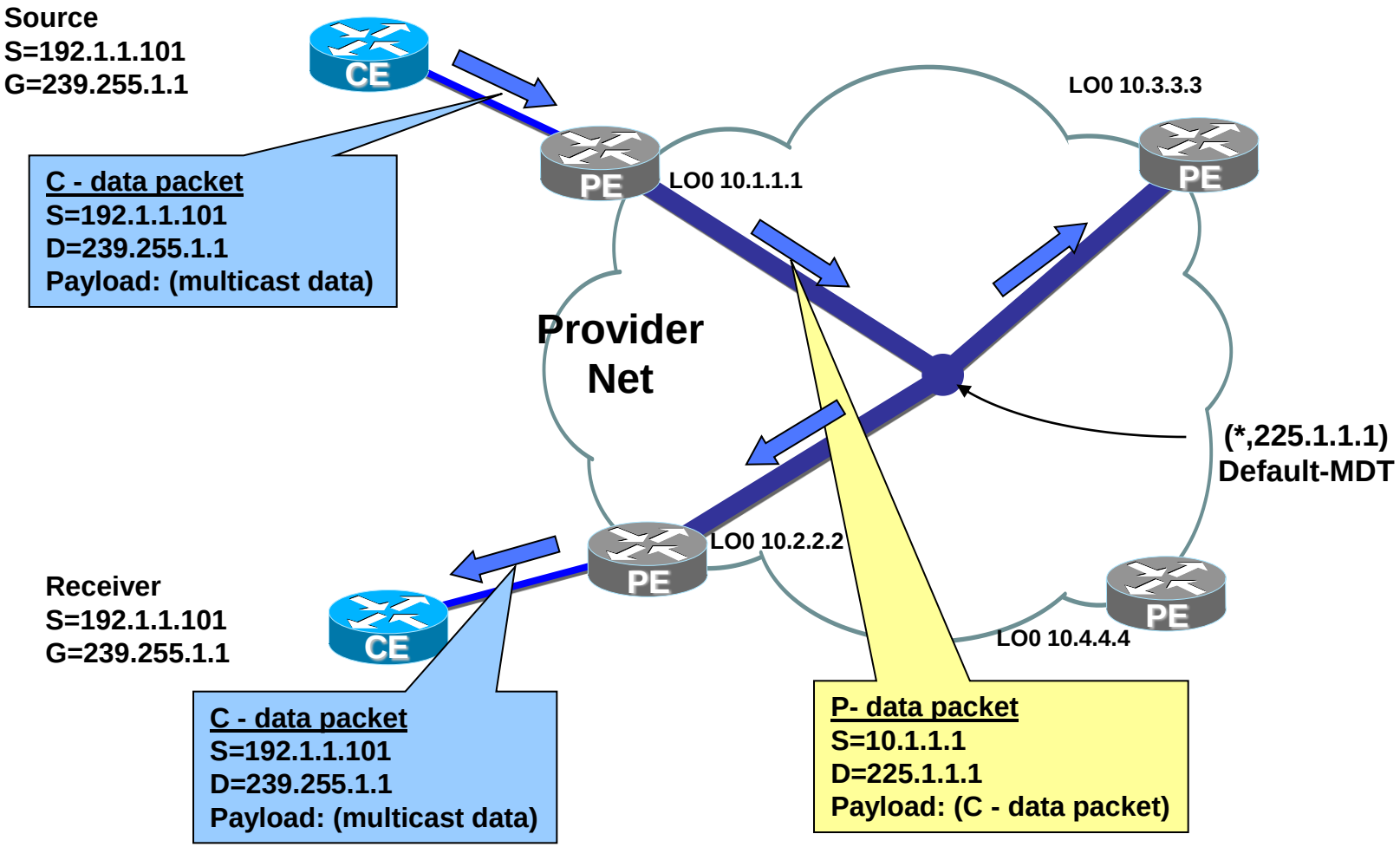
- Each Multicast Domain consists of a Default-MDT.
- Each Default-MDT uses a separate Multicast Group inside of Provider's Network.



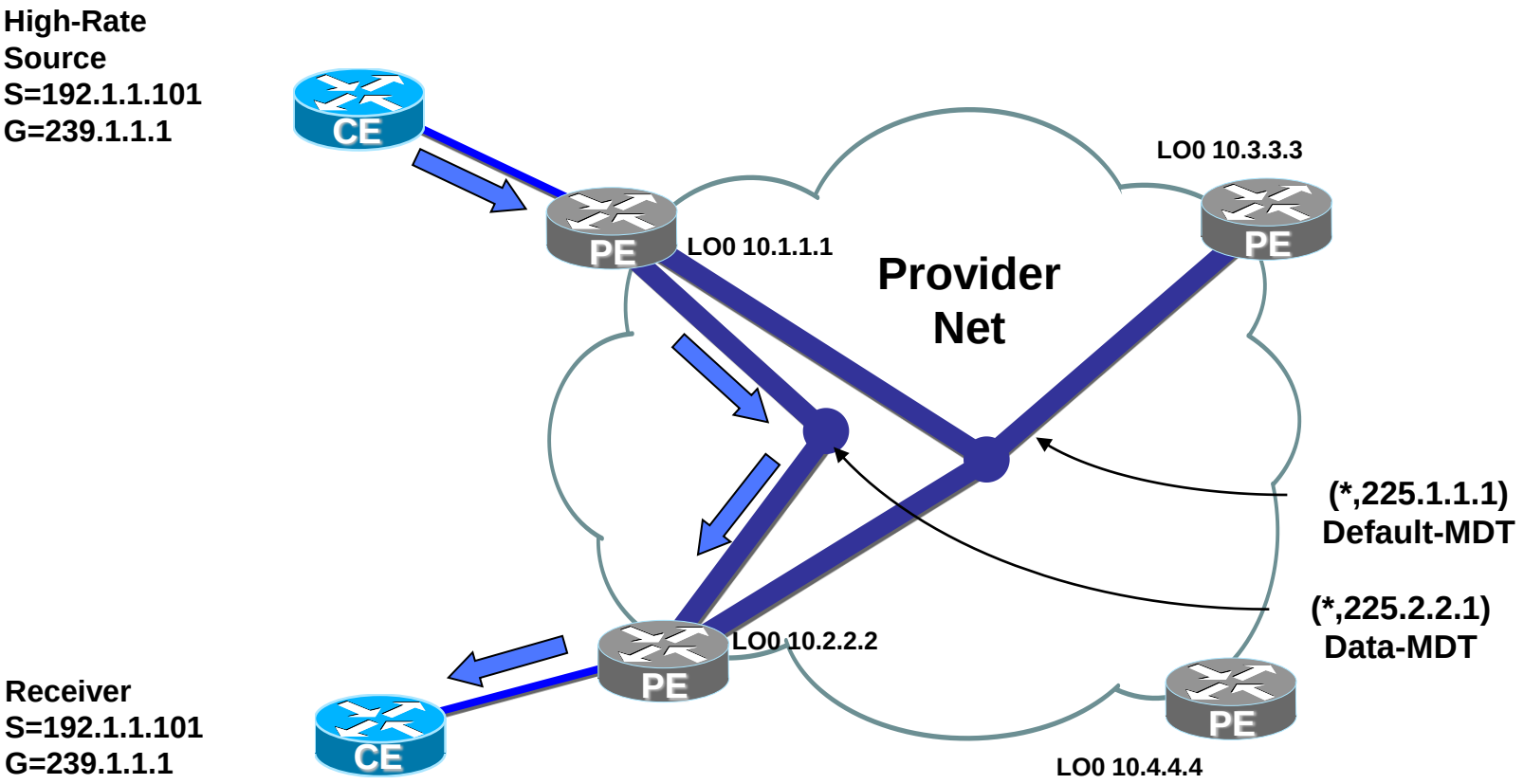
Default MDT - PIM SSM Control Traffic Flow



Default MDT – Multicast Data Traffic Flow



Data MDTs – Concepts



- High-rate data begins flowing via Data-MDT
- Data only goes to PE routers that have active receivers for that group

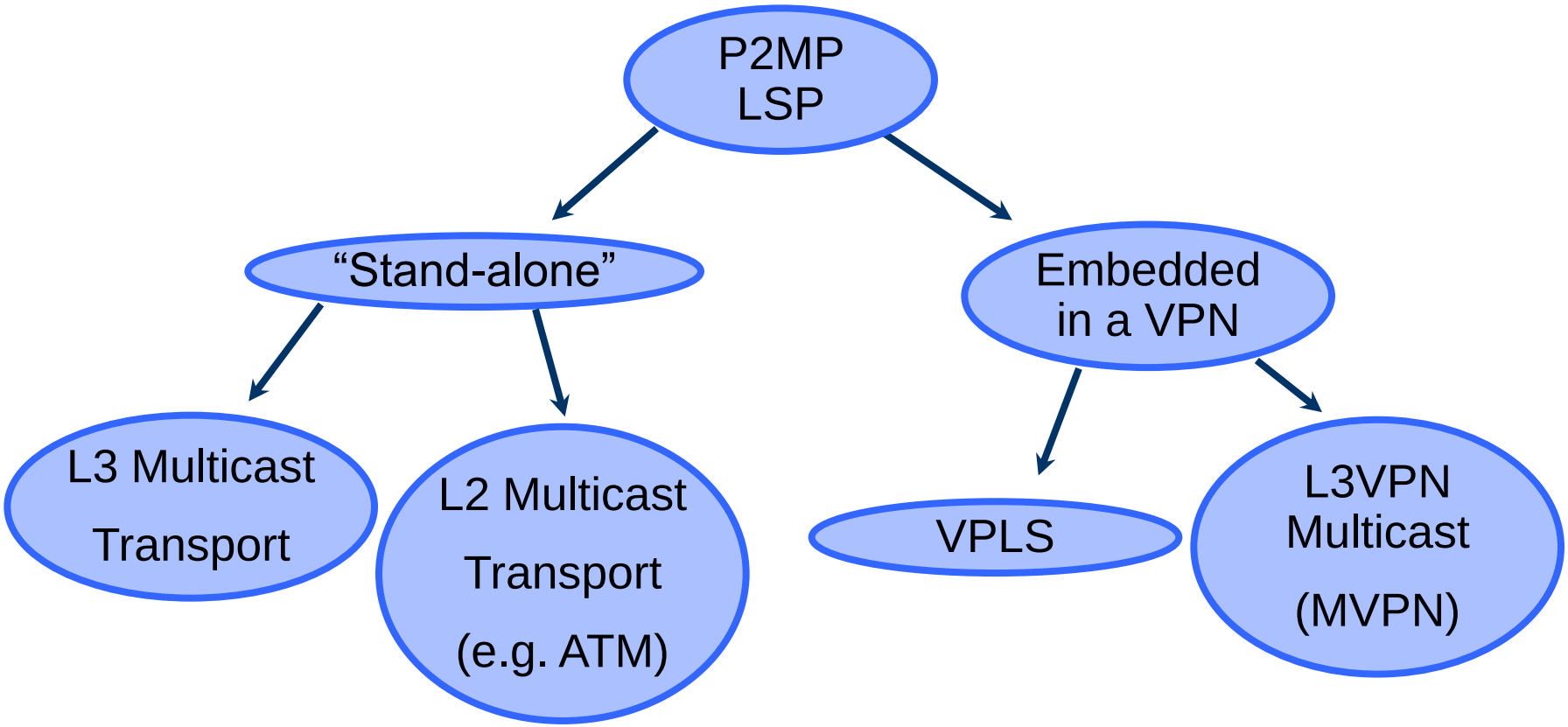
Rosen mVPN Issues

- **Each PE has to maintain PIM adjacencies with all other PEs for which it has at least one MVPN**. If m PEs have n MVPNs in common, then each such PE has to maintain m*n PIM adjacencies with the other PEs
- **No ability to aggregate multiple MVPNs** into a single inter-PE tunnel
- **No MPLS support**, just GRE tunnels, it means **P routers needs to be aware of customer's tunnels**
- **Convergence** the same as for native multicast
- **No Traffic Engineering** possibility

Next Generation Multicast VPN

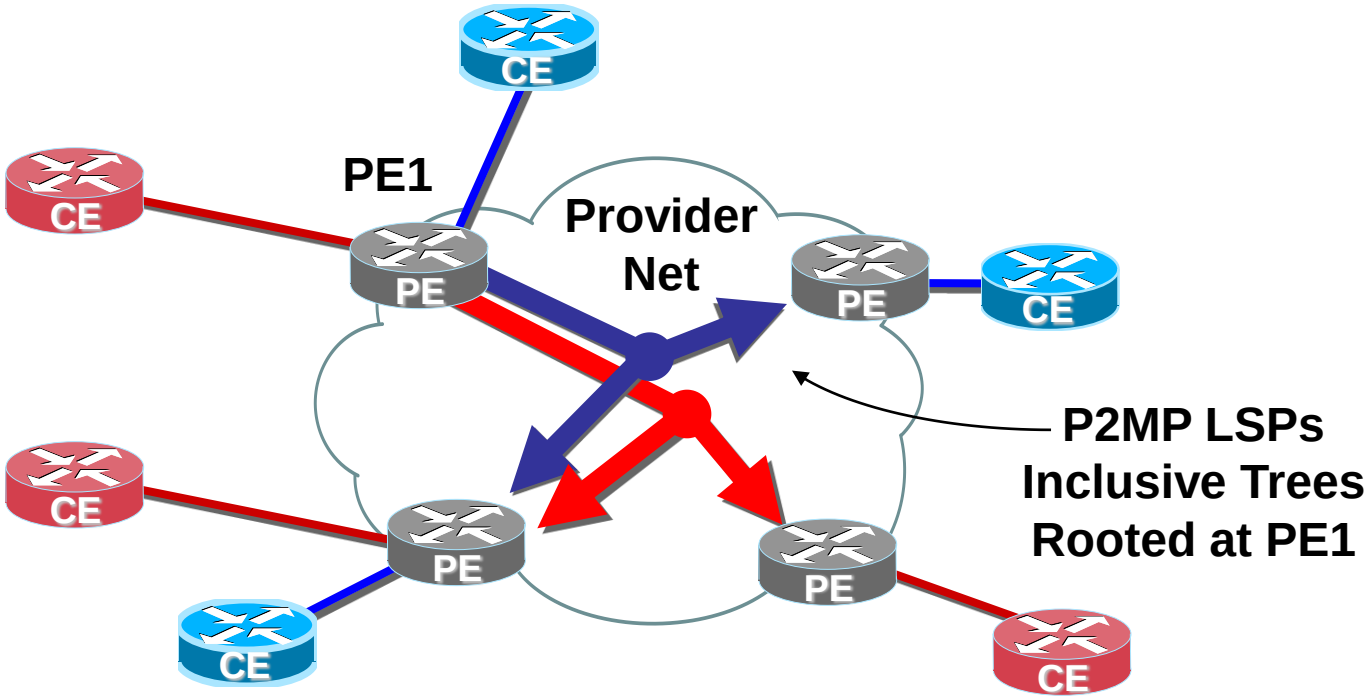
- The IETF RFC 6513 has combined many options under one umbrella in order to standardize the development
- NG-MVPN architecture proposes different types of multicast tree that could be used for data transmission
  - PIM-SM, PIM-SSM, PIM Bidir, P2MP LSP (RSVP TE signalled), P2MP LSP (mLDP signalled)
- Autodiscovery uses **MP-BGP**
  - Autodiscovery of PE neighbors, MVPN to tunnel mapping, PE-PE C-MCAST Route Exchange
- **PMSI** (Provider Multicast Service Interface) can be considered as the pseudo interface that connects a PE that is in the sender sites set to the PEs that are in the receiver sites set.

Applications of P2MP LSPs



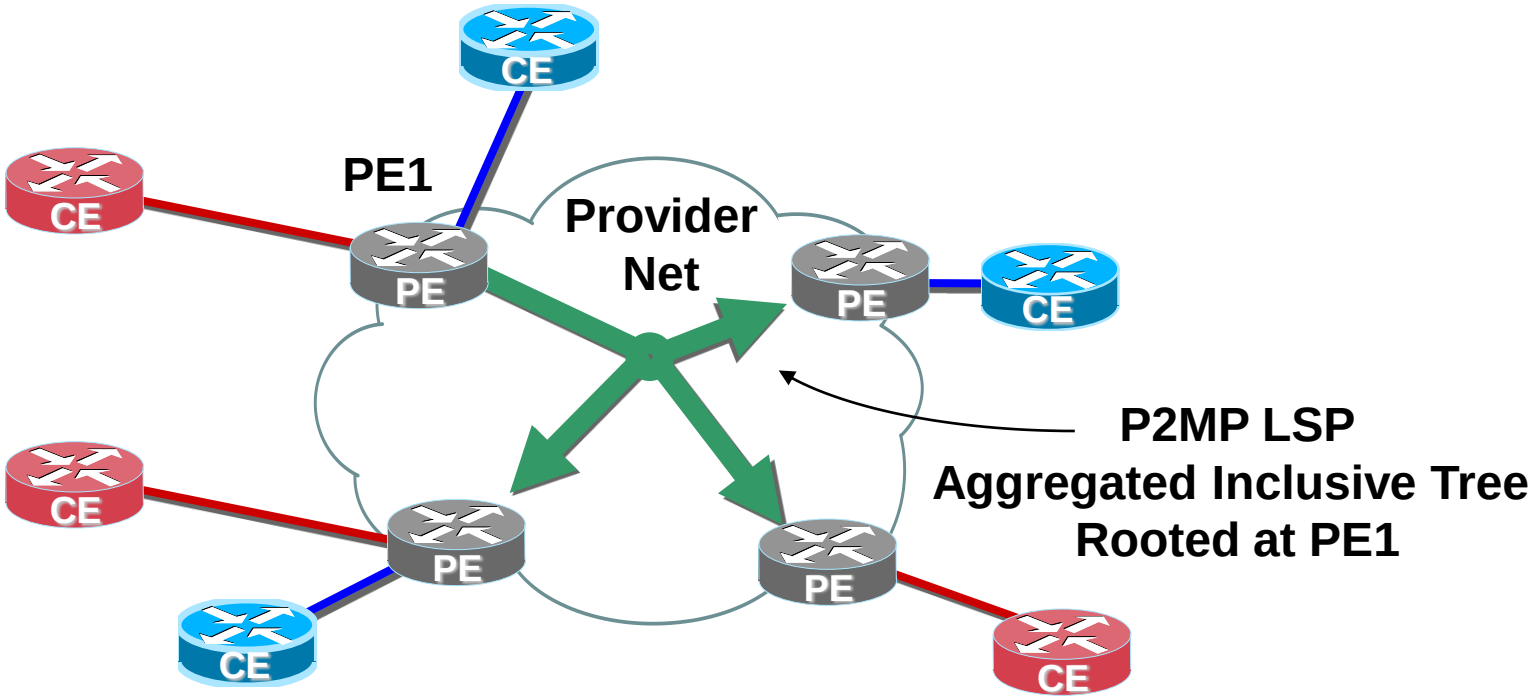
Inclusive Tree

So called **Inclusive Trees** - analogous to Default-MDT in draft-Rosen



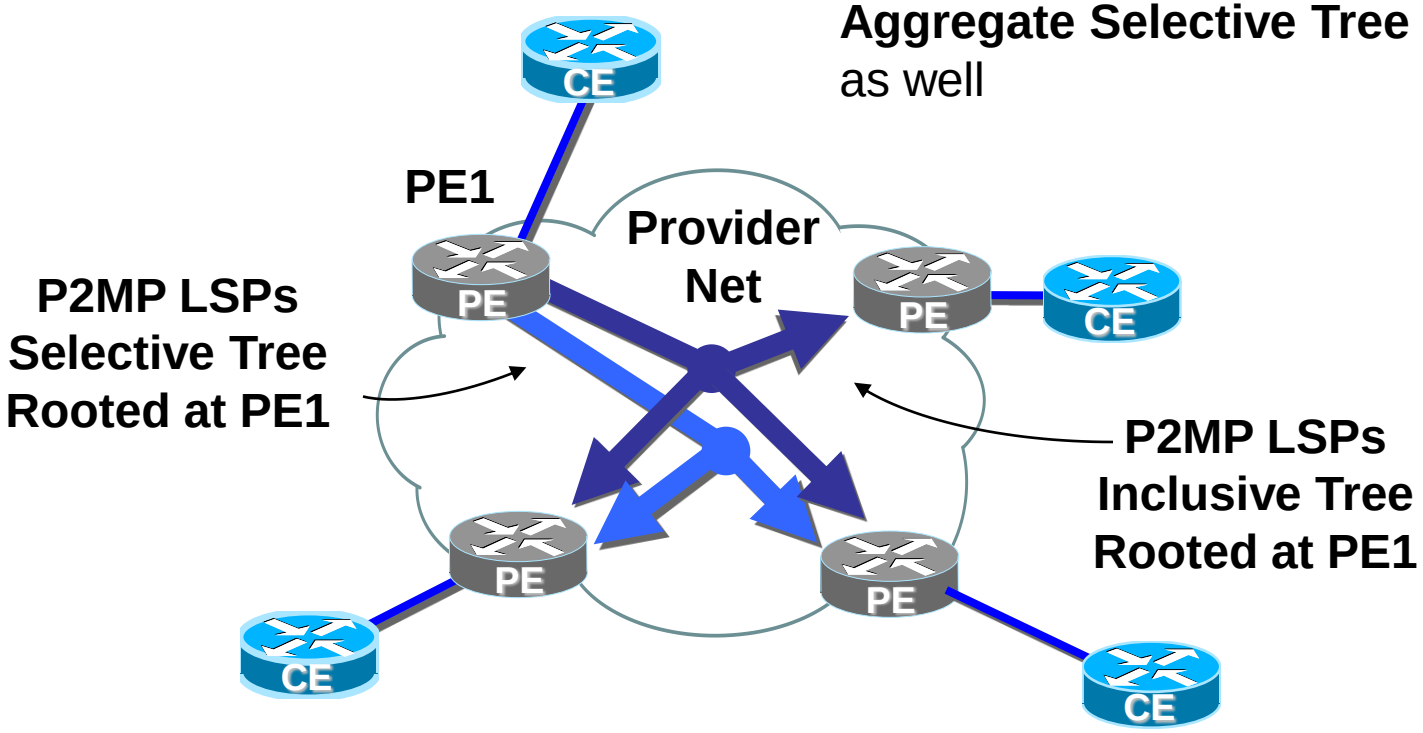
Aggregate Inclusive Tree

All the multicast groups in more than one MVPN use the same shared tree!



Selective Tree

Selective Tree - analogous to Data-MDT in draft-Rosen
Serves particular selected multicast group(s) from a given MVPN with Active Receivers
Aggregate Selective Tree is possible as well



BGP Control Plane Functions

- **MVPN Membership Autodiscovery** - Discovery of which PEs are members of each MVPN and communication between PEs (NextGen VPN Alternatives are PIM based or BGP based – preferred one)

- **MVPN to Tunnel Mapping** - A PE router needs to know what type of tunnel and identifier to use for sending (and receiving) multicast data for a particular MVPN.

- **PE-PE C-multicast Route Exchange** - A PE router participates in the customer multicast (C-multicast) routing protocol by forming multicast routing adjacencies over its VPN interface.

BGP MCAST-VPN Address Family

- The new BGP address family (SAFI 5) is called MCAST-VPN and used for distributing MVPN control information between PE routers – so called "**mvpn routes**"
- There are seven types of mvpn routes:
  - Type 1 - Intra-AS auto-discovery route (A-D route)
  - Type 2 - Inter-AS auto-discovery route (inter-AS A-D route)
  - Type 3 - S-PMSI (Selective P-Multicast Service Interface) A-D route
  - Type 4 - Intra-as leaf A-D route
  - Type 5 - Source Active A-D route (or SA route)
  - Type 6 – Shared Tree Join Route (C-multicast route)
  - Type 7 – Source Tree Join Route (C-multicast route)

- The first 5 mvpn routes can be considered as the auto-discovery routes while last two are used for C-multicast routing exchange between PE routers of an MVPN.

NG-MVPN Implementation

- iBGP
  - PE1/PE2/PE3 IBGP sessions are established with INET-VPN and MCAST-VPN NLRIs
- INET-VPN NLRI
  - PE1 advertises VPN-IP unicast routes with RT and RD (including route to C-S) to PE2/PE3 via Inet-VPN NLRI
  - All PEs originate&advertise a Type 1 AD routes (typically a loopback). PE1 also attaches a PMSI attribute (Type 3) to the AD route based on P-tunnel configuration (Tunnel Type and Tunnel Identifier), confirmed by receivers using Type 4
  - PE routers join through the tunnel identified in the PMSI attribute

NG-MVPN Implementation

- (C-*, C-G) Join
  - Receivers come online - PEs receive (C-*,C-G) from Ces
  - PEs does a route lookup in the VRF unicast table for C-RP and constructs Type 6 Shared Tree C-multicast route
- C-Multicast Data
  - Meanwhile Source becomes active PE1 receives data for (C-*,C-G) from CE1 and sends to shared tree, all PEs receive it
- MCAST-VPN NLRI
  - PE1 (C-RP) originates a Type 5 SA AD route and advertises it to PEs
  - PEs originate and advertise a Type 7 source C-multicast route to PE1 (PE1 accepts based on unique RT – Hub&Spoke like)
  - the source C-multicast route is accepted and (C-S,C-G) is passed to C-multicast protocol on PE1/VPNA to be processed
  - PE1 creates state in C-PIM database and propagates (C-S, C-G) to CE1 towards the source

Rosen versus NG MVPN Summary

	Rosen	NG
Encap option in core	IP GRE	MPLS
Options to discover PEs	PIM	BGP
Core/Provider tree	PIM ASM/SSM/Bidir	mLDP, p2mp-TE, ingr rep
C-mcast routing options PE-PE	PIM	BGP
PE-CE MCAST routing	PIM ASM/SSM/Bidir	+ mLDP, BGP
Binding to P-Tree	PIM	BGP

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