



Masterarbeit

MEADcast Evaluation & Linux Kernel Implementation of the Router

Adrian Schmidt

Draft vom September 23, 2023



Masterarbeit

MEADcast Evaluation & Linux Kernel Implementation of the Router

Adrian Schmidt

Aufgabensteller: PD Dr. rer. nat. Vitalian Danciu

Betreuer: Daniel Diefenthaler
Fabian Dreer
Cuong Tran

Abgabetermin: 1. Februar 2024

Hiermit versichere ich, dass ich die vorliegende Masterarbeit selbständig verfasst und keine anderen als die angegebenen Quellen und Hilfsmittel verwendet habe.

München, den 7. Juli 2077

.....
(Unterschrift des Kandidaten)

Abstract

Hier steht eine kurze Zusammenfassung der Arbeit. Sie darf auf gar keinen Fall länger als eine Seite sein, ca. eine drittel bis eine halbe Seite ist optimal.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Motivation	1
1.2	Challenges of Multicast	1
1.3	Goal and Contribution	2
1.4	Procedure and Structure	3
2	Background and Related Work	5
2.1	Multicast Protocols	5
2.1.1	IP Multicast	5
2.1.2	Xcast	5
2.1.3	MEADcast	5
2.2	Linux Kernel	5
2.2.1	Fundamentals	5
2.2.2	Network Stack	5
3	Design	7
3.1	Metrics	7
3.2	Experiments	7
3.3	Testbed	7
3.3.1	Requirements	7
3.3.2	Architecture	7
4	Implementation	9
4.1	Router	9
4.2	Testbed	9
5	Evaluation	11
6	Summary	13
6.1	Conclusion	13
6.2	Further Work	13
	List of Figures	15
	Acronyms	17
	Bibliography	19

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Over the last two decades, the number of people with access to the internet has continuously increased at a rate of 5%, resulting in a current total of over 5 billion individual internet users [ITU23]. Furthermore, the unrelenting demand for data has led to an average growth in total bandwidth usage of 30% over the past five years. This development was further accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the increased reliance on remote work, online education, and digital entertainment surged the bandwidth consumption [Car21]. These growth rates are expected to remain high in the future. Especially Multimedia content like Video Streams, Conferences, and Online Games depict a major portion of the global internet traffic. Video traffic is accountable for more than half of the bandwidth consumed in 2020 [Car21]. Network Operators and Service Providers need to comply with the continuously rising demand.

Already in the late 1980s, Deering and Cheriton proposed a multicast extension to the IP protocol, to facilitate efficient multipoint communication ($1:m$, $m:n$) [DC90; Dee89]. Multicast offers the advantage, to greatly reduce the occupied bandwidth by condensing identical traffic into a single stream, targeted towards multiple recipients [Cai+02]. Routers may replicate packets of that stream at points where the paths towards the receivers diverge. Many of today’s internet services, particularly those with high bandwidth demands, may benefit significantly from multicast delivery [RES06; TD18]. Besides technical benefits, the adoption of multicast communication could reduce the emissions caused by Communication Technology (CT). Several studies assert that networks are accountable for a major portion of today’s CT emissions [AE15]. Furthermore, they forecast strongly increasing energy consumption by networks until 2030. Multicast communication has the potential to lower energy consumption and therefore emissions by promoting more efficient use of network resources and potentially reducing the need for additional infrastructure.

1.2 Challenges of Multicast

The application of IP-Multicast has yielded mixed results. Practically all of today’s devices support IP-Multicast [RES06]. Furthermore, it is utilized on a local scale, and various protocols like IPv6 Neighbor Discovery [Sim+07], RIPv2 [Mal98], OSPF [Moy98] and mDNS [CK13] rely on multicast.

However, more than thirty years since the initial proposal of IP-Multicast, its global deployment and usage still lags far behind expectations [Dio+00; RES06]. Despite the potential advantages of Multicast, the majority of internet traffic continues to rely on point-to-point communication, known as *unicast*. There are several reasons for the limited usage of IP-Multicast.

Feasibility Besides the aforementioned advantages, IP-Multicast entails various technical obstacles. In comparison to unicast, it suffers from an increased technical complexity, requiring the interaction of various protocols on multiple network layers [RES06; Dio+00]. Furthermore, multipoint communication in general interferes with the application of today’s widespread security mechanisms like encryption [RH03]. IP-Multicast is based on a fixed class D address space [Dee89], which bears an insufficient number of addresses [DT19] and a complex routing procedure [Dio+00; RES06]. Global IP-Multicast availability is limited because successful packet delivery necessitates all routers along the path to support multicast. However, this scenario is unlikely since many commercial routers come preconfigured with IP-Multicast disabled [Aru19]. Moreover, the following paragraph describes, why Network Operators are probably not willing to enable it.

Desirability So far, Network Operators and ISPs have shown limited efforts to deploy Multicast within their Administrative Domains [Dio+00; RES06]. The increased technical complexity of Multicast requires more extensive management efforts. Additionally, due to the complex routing procedure, infrastructure upgrades may be necessary. Despite its potential for significant bandwidth savings, ISPs seem to assess the deployment of IP-Multicast as an unsuitable investment [RES06]. Another reason is the more complex pricing model of multipoint communication. Charging for multicast services is non-trivial compared to existing unicast billing [RES06]. On top of that, IP-Multicast hampers Network Operators’ ability to anticipate network load. Forecasting the number of replicas generated from a multicast packet, entering the Network Operators Administrative Domain, is unfeasible [Dio+00]. Combined with the limited security mechanisms of IP-Multicast, this represents a vulnerability, potentially exploited for amplification attacks. This fact makes intra-domain IP-Multicast even more unlikely.

Unless ISPs face pressure to expand their service offering, increasing multicast deployment is doubtful. As multicast delivery has no direct impact on receivers, customers are not expected to exert the necessary pressure. Moreover, statistics illustrate that more than half of the internet traffic volume is HTTP-based [Clo23], which is not well suited for multipoint communication. Additionally the usage of Multicast is discouraged by web browsers, the most widely utilized HTTP clients, due to their technical limitation to TCP/HTTP.

1.3 Goal and Contribution

The current state of the internet put forth various unicast-based alternatives, aimed at addressing the absence of a globally usable multicast protocol. One such alternative, known as MEADcast, offers the capability for 1:n sender-based IPv6 multipoint communication over the internet [TD18; DT19]. Key features of MEADcast include the preservation of receiver privacy, technology-agnostic destinations, and zero network support requirements.

As proposed by Danciu and Tran, the primary goal of this thesis is to conduct a real-world evaluation of MEADcast, utilizing a Linux Kernel implementation of the required router software [DT19]. This step represents a logical progression following previous investigations of MEADcast, which were based on network simulations [TD18] and Software-defined networking (SDN) [Ngu19]. The evaluation will focus on the following aspects:

Feasibility Study The first part of the evaluation will assess the feasibility of deploying MEADcast in a real network. This aims to identify potential limitations and structural issues of the current protocol specification. Further investigation will examine the practicality of using MEADcast on the internet, taking into consideration concerns related to IPv6 extension header processing [Gon+16].

Performance Evaluation A comparative performance analysis will be conducted to evaluate MEADcast in comparison to both IP unicast and multicast. This assessment will provide insights into the efficiency and effectiveness of MEADcast as a multipoint communication solution.

Scenario identification Building on the results of the previous evaluation steps, this phase involves identifying scenarios, application categories, and characteristics that justify the utilization of MEADcast. Thereby, it can be determined where MEADcast may offer advantages and excel in real-world applications.

The findings indicate, that with certain limitations, MEADcast is applicable in real networks. The current protocol specification suffers from poor availability on the internet due to the limited processing of IPv6 packets with extension headers. However, the proposed modification effectively addresses this obstacle while enhancing receiver privacy. Our measurements suggest that MEADcast’s performance falls between uni- and multicast, particularly showing promise in scenarios characterized by limited bandwidth and network control.

1.4 Procedure and Structure

To assure the achievement of the previously defined goals this thesis pursues the following procedure. This approach ensures a cohesive narrative, with each chapter building upon the knowledge acquired in the previous sections.

Chapter 1 The introductory chapter depicts the motivation for investigating multipoint communication, highlights the current challenges of IP-Multicast, and articulates the goal of this thesis.

Chapter 2 Moving forward, Chapter 2 establishes the theoretical foundation for subsequent investigations, by examining several multicast protocols, including IP-Multicast, Xcast, and MEADcast. Additionally, the chapter provides a brief overview of Kernel development fundamentals and the network stack, laying the groundwork for the router implementation.

Chapter 3 With a clear understanding of the relevant protocols and fundamentals, Chapter 3 begins with the selection of metrics to measure the achievement of the thesis’ objectives. Subsequently, experiments are designed, aimed to capture these metrics. This chapter concludes by outlining the testbed requirements derived from the experiments and presenting the corresponding design.

Chapter 4 Chapter 4 provides technical insights into the Kernel implementation of the router software and provides detailed specifications of the testbed. This chapter serves as the foundation for the practical experiments.

Chapter 5 Following the conduction of our experiments, Chapter 5 presents the obtained results. These findings are critically evaluated with respect to the thesis' overarching goal, providing valuable insights into the feasibility and performance of MEADcast. This analysis opens the door to identifying scenarios and applications the protocol is well suited for.

Chapter 6 The closing chapter summarizes the findings and draws conclusions from this research. Additionally, it outlines potential avenues for further work and exploration in this field.

2 Background and Related Work

2.1 Multicast Protocols

Multicast is a technique of sending data one-to-many or many-to-many. Related technologies are unicast, broadcast and anycast.

2.1.1 IP Multicast

- Separate address space
- IGMP / MLD
- Intra-Domain Routing: DVMRP, MOSPF, PIM dense/spare
- Inter-Domain Routing: MBGP, MSDP

2.1.2 Xcast

Traditional multicast scales well with large multicast groups but have issues with a high number of distinct groups. Xcast is a mutlicast protocol with complementary scaling properties compared to the traditional approach [Boi+07]. The protocol is designed with the key idea of supporting huge numbers of small multicast sessions. Xcast achieves this by explicitly encoding the receiver addresses in each packet, instead of using a multicast addresses [Boi+07].

2.1.3 MEADcast

2.2 Linux Kernel

2.2.1 Fundamentals

2.2.2 Network Stack

3 Design

3.1 Metrics

3.2 Experiments

3.3 Testbed

3.3.1 Requirements

3.3.2 Architecture

4 Implementation

4.1 Router

4.2 Testbed

5 Evaluation

6 Summary

6.1 Conclusion

6.2 Further Work

List of Figures

Acronyms

CT Communication Technology. 1

SDN Software-defined networking. 2

Bibliography

- [AE15] Anders SG Andrae and Tomas Edler. “On global electricity usage of communication technology: trends to 2030”. In: *Challenges* 6.1 (2015), pp. 117–157.
- [Aru19] Aruba. *Aruba 2530 Multicast and Routing Guide for ArubaOS-Switch 16.09*. 1st ed. June 2019. URL: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-Switch/16.09/Aruba%202530%20Multicast%20and%20Routing%20Guide%20for%20AOS-S%20Switch%2016.09.pdf> (visited on 09/20/2023).
- [Boi+07] Rick Boivie et al. *Explicit multicast (Xcast) concepts and options*. Tech. rep. 2007.
- [Cai+02] Bradley Cain et al. *Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 3*. RFC 3376. Oct. 2002. DOI: 10.17487/RFC3376. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3376>.
- [Car21] Cartesian. *US-Broadband-Household-Bandwidth-Demand-Study*. July 2021. URL: https://www.cartesian.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Cartesian_NCTA-US-Broadband-Household-Bandwidth-Demand-Study-July-2021.pdf (visited on 09/19/2023).
- [CK13] Stuart Cheshire and Marc Krochmal. *Multicast DNS*. RFC 6762. Feb. 2013. DOI: 10.17487/RFC6762. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6762>.
- [Clo23] Cloudflare. *Cloudflare Radar Internet traffic trends*. Cloudflare, 2023. URL: <https://radar.cloudflare.com/traffic> (visited on 09/20/2023).
- [DC90] Stephen E Deering and David R Cheriton. “Multicast routing in datagram internetworks and extended LANs”. In: *ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)* 8.2 (1990), pp. 85–110.
- [Dee89] Dr. Steve E. Deering. *Host extensions for IP multicasting*. RFC 1112. Aug. 1989. DOI: 10.17487/RFC1112. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc1112>.
- [Dio+00] Christophe Diot et al. “Deployment issues for the IP multicast service and architecture”. In: *IEEE network* 14.1 (2000), pp. 78–88.
- [DT19] Vitalian Danciu and Cuong Ngoc Tran. “MEADcast: Explicit Multicast with Privacy Aspects”. In: *International Journal on Advances in Security* 12.1 & 2 (2019), pp. 13–28. ISSN: 1942-2636.
- [Gon+16] Fernando Gont et al. *Observations on the Dropping of Packets with IPv6 Extension Headers in the Real World*. RFC 7872. June 2016. DOI: 10.17487/RFC7872. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7872>.
- [ITU23] ITU. *Measuring digital development Facts and Figures 2022*. 2023. URL: <https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2022/> (visited on 09/17/2023).

- [Mal98] Gary S. Malkin. *RIP Version 2*. RFC 2453. Nov. 1998. DOI: 10.17487/RFC2453. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2453>.
- [Moy98] John Moy. *OSPF Version 2*. RFC 2328. Apr. 1998. DOI: 10.17487/RFC2328. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2328>.
- [Ngu19] Duc Minh Nguyen. “Deployment of MEADcast in Stub Software-Defined Networks”. Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, Mar. 31, 2019.
- [RES06] Sylvia Ratnasamy, Andrey Ermolinskiy, and Scott Shenker. “Revisiting IP multicast”. In: *Proceedings of the 2006 conference on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communications*. 2006, pp. 15–26.
- [RH03] Sandro Rafaeli and David Hutchison. “A survey of key management for secure group communication”. In: *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)* 35.3 (2003), pp. 309–329.
- [Sim+07] William A. Simpson et al. *Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)*. RFC 4861. Sept. 2007. DOI: 10.17487/RFC4861. URL: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4861>.
- [TD18] Cuong Ngoc Tran and Vitalian Danciu. “Privacy-Preserving Multicast to Explicit Agnostic Destinations”. In: *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Advanced Communications and Computation (INFOCOMP 2018)*. 2018, pp. 60–65.