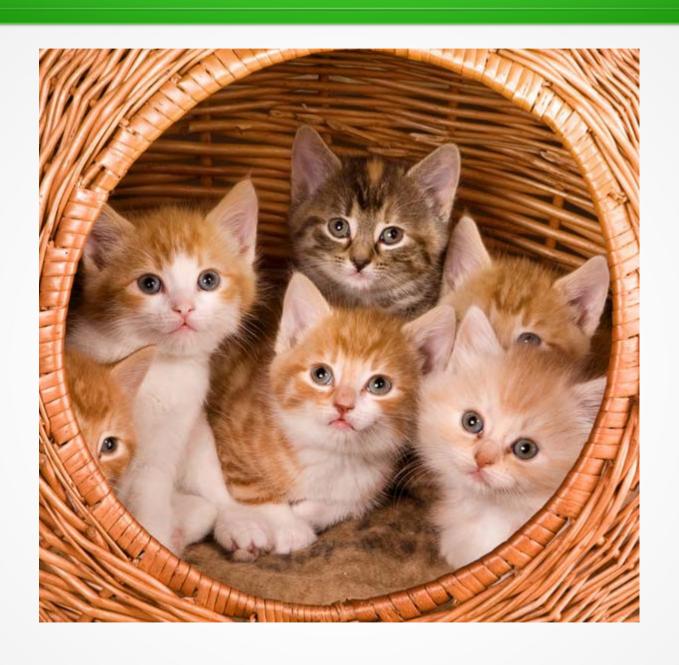
IP Multicast

Tom Bird

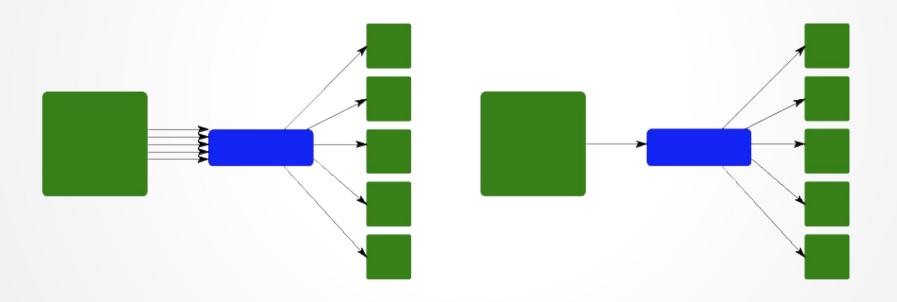
tom@portfast.co.uk @portfast

Multicats?



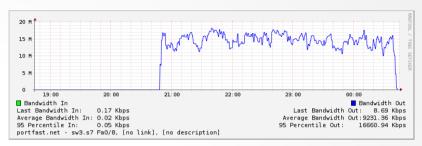
What is multicast?

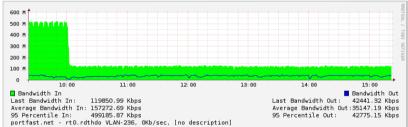
One to many propagation of data



Uses of multicast

- Financial data
- IPTV
- Gaming





Types of multicast

- Any-source multicast (ASM)
- Single-source multicast (SSM)

- Oldest version of multicast
- Specific address ranges
 - IPv4 224.0.0.0/4 (IGMPv1/2)
 - IPv6 ff00::/8 (MLDv1)
 - Ethernet 01:00:5e:[24 bits of group]

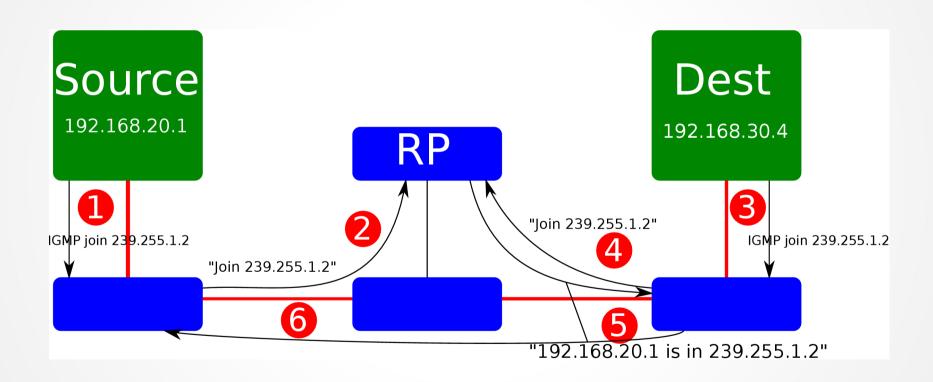
Pros:

- Widely supported for IPv4
- RFC 3180 233.[16-bit ASN].0/24

Cons

- Insecure
- Vulnerable to DoS

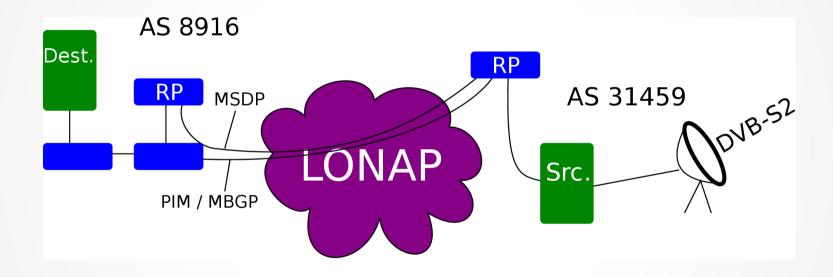
Common use-case – watching TV



Works between AS's

- Requires MSDP / MBGP
 - MSDP spreads source information
 - MBGP used for RPF

Inter-AS use-case



ASM Configuration

Sample configuration to peer with R&D

```
Per interface, internally:
ip pim sparse-mode
On your routers:
ip pim rp-address [RP's IP]
On the RP (configure between loopbacks):
ip msdp peer 132.185.239.250 connect-source Loopback0 remote-as 31459
On the peering router:
interface GigabitEthernet0/2.5
 description LONAP: multicast
 encapsulation dot10 5
 ip address 195.35.120.xx 255.255.255.0
 ip pim bsr-border
 ip pim sparse-mode
Configure BGP:
router bgp 8916
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
 neighbor lonapmcast peer-group
 neighbor 195.35.120.92 remote-as 31459
 neighbor 195.35.120.92 peer-group lonapmcast
 address-family ipv4 multicast
 network 192.0.2.0 255.255.255.0
  neighbor 195.35.120.92 activate
end
```

SSM

Pros

- So much simpler! uses unicast forwarding path to determine source
- No MSDP / RP / MBGP
- Inherent security

SSM

Cons

- Only one to many (this may be a feature)
- Not as well supported

SSM

Has its own address space and protocols

- 232.0.0.0/8 IGMPv3
- ff3x::/32 MLDv2, see RFC 4607

IPv6 multicast

- Currently very poor vendor support
- Same principles as IPv4

Questions?

