#### IPv4/IPv6 Multicast: Problem Statement and Use Cases draft-jaclee-behave-v4v6-mcast-ps

M. Boucadair <u>C. Jacquenet</u> Y. Lee J. Qin Q. Sun T. Tsou

## Background

- Multicast Extensions to DS-Lite is a softwire WG item
  - softwire WG encouraged a companion document to describe issues raised by migration period for multicast services
- -00 of draft-jaclee was posted on March 2011
  - Section 2 illustrates requirements and issues
  - Section 3 describes possible use cases, yielding prioritization as per operators'environments
  - Section 4 documents the multicast transition overview
  - Section 5 elaborates on what is expected from the IETF

#### Scope

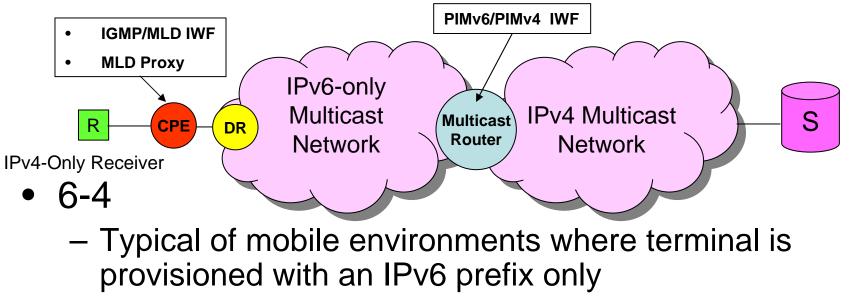
- Intra-domain multicast-enabled networking environments
- No source/receiver heuristic, *i.e.*, receivers do not send multicast traffic to the network
- Primarily focused on live TV broadcasting services
  - But requirements and design overview apply to multicast-based services in general

### **Operator-Driven Requirements**

- Transition mechanisms must be transparent to receivers
- Re-use existing protocols and mechanisms, covering both ASM and SSM designs
- Need for a standardized address format, *e.g.*, to convey IPv4 multicast contents into an IPv6 multicast infrastructure down to the IPv4 receiver
- Need for signaling Inter-Working Functions (*e.g.*, IGMP-MLD)
- Content integrity must be preserved
- QoS and QoE must not be degraded
  - In particular, bandwidth usage must be optimized and content must not be multicast twice

# Privileged Use Cases

- 4-6-4
  - Access network is IPv6 multicast-enabled
  - IPv4 multicast source S is located upstream

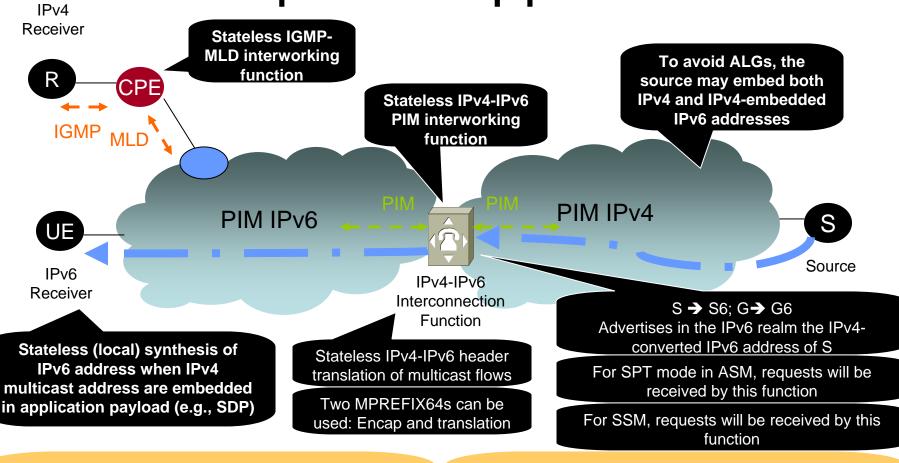


- Assumes NAT64 capabilities in the network

# **Multicast Transition Overview**

- Source discovery
  - To avoid ALGs, the source may advertise both IPv4 multicast group address \*and\* corresponding IPv4-embedded IPv6 multicast group address
    - See draft-boucadair-mmusic-altc and draft-ietf-mboned-64-multicastaddress-format
- Multicast tree computation
  - Delivery of IPv4 multicast contents to receivers connected to an IPv6only infrastructure assumes extension of the original IPv4 multicast tree in the IPv6 multicast domain
  - Multicast router located at the border of the IPx multicast domains (*e.g.*, mAFTR) behaves as the IPv6 source/RP to multicast IPv4 traffic by means of IPv4-embedded IPv6 prefixes
- The need for Inter-Working Functions
  - To relay signaling flows across IPx multicast domains
    - IGMP ⇔ MLD, IGMP ⇔ PIMv6, MLD ⇔ PIMv4
  - To forward multicast traffic across IPx multicast domains
    - Based upon encapsulation or translation (as per RFC 6145)
  - Stateless functions are recommended

#### **Proposed Approach**



**No coordination** is required between IPv4-IPv6 PIM interworking function, IGMP-MLD interworking function, IPv4-IPv6 Interconnection Function and any ALG in the path Minimal operational constraints on the multicast address management: IPv6 multicast addresses can be constructed using what has been deployed for IPv4 delivery mode

# What the IETF Should Consider

- Specification of Inter-Working Functions
  - Along with corresponding MIB
- Specification of the IPv4-embedded IPv6 multicast address format (underway)
- Elaboration of privileged use cases
  - 4-6-4, 6-4, 6-4-6-4 (as per China Telecom environment)
- Publication of applicability statement documents
  - To reflect operational experience and share best practices

#### Pending Question and Next Steps

- What's the purpose of draft-eubanks?
  - *mboned* interim meeting and exchanges failed to answer so far
- Comments on draft-jaclee are most welcome
  - Publication of -04 is underway
- *mboned* to consider draft-jaclee adoption as a WG item