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Protocol Independent Multicast DR Load Balancing  
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Abstract

On a multi-access network such as an Ethernet, one of the PIM routers is elected as a Designated Router (DR). The PIM DR has two roles in the PIM protocol. On the first hop network, the PIM DR is responsible for registering an active source to the RP if the group is operated in PIM SM. On the last hop network, the PIM DR is responsible for tracking local multicast listeners and forwarding traffic to these listeners if the group is operated in PIM SM/SSM/DM. In this document, we propose a modification to the PIM protocol that allows more than one of these last hop routers to be selected so that the forwarding load can be distributed to and handled among these routers. A router responsible for forwarding for a particular group is called a Group Designated Router (GDR).

Status of this Memo

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## 1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

With respect to PIM, this document follows the terminology that has been defined in [RFC4601].

This document also introduces the following new acronyms:

- o GDR: GDR stands for "Group Designated Router". For each multicast group, a hash algorithm (described below) is used to select one of the routers as GDR. The GDR is responsible for initiating the forwarding tree building for the corresponding group.
- o GDR Candidate: a last hop router that has potential to become a GDR. A GDR Candidate must have the same DR priority as the DR router. It must send and process received new PIM Hello Options as defined in this document. There might be more than one GDR Candidate on a LAN. But only one can become GDR for a specific multicast group.

## 2. Introduction

On a multi-access network such as an Ethernet, one of the PIM routers is elected as a Designated Router (DR). The PIM DR has two roles in the PIM protocol. On the first hop network, the PIM DR is responsible for registering an active source with the RP if the group is operated in PIM SM. On the last hop network, the PIM DR is responsible for tracking local multicast listeners and forwarding to these listeners if the group is operated in PIM SM/SSM/DM.

Consider the following last hop network in Figure 1:

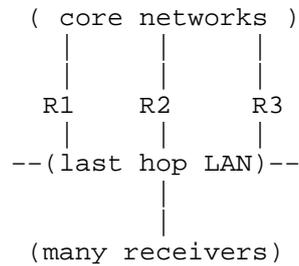


Figure 1: Last Hop Network

Assume R1 is elected as the Designated Router. According to [RFC4601], R1 will be responsible for forwarding to the last hop LAN. In addition to keeping track of IGMP and MLD membership reports, R1 is also responsible for initiating the creation of source and/or shared trees towards the senders or the RPs.

Forcing sole data plane forwarding responsibility on the PIM DR proves a limitation in the protocol. In comparison, even though an OSPF DR, or an IS-IS DIS, handles additional duties while running the OSPF or IS-IS protocols, they are not required to be solely responsible for forwarding packets for the network. On the other hand, on a last hop LAN, only the PIM DR is asked to forward packets while the other routers handle only control traffic (and perhaps drop packets due to RPF failures). The forwarding load of a last hop LAN is concentrated on a single router.

This leads to several issues. One of the issues is that the aggregated bandwidth will be limited to what R1 can handle towards this particular interface. These days, it is very common that the last hop LAN usually consists of switches that run IGMP/MLD or PIM snooping. This allows the forwarding of multicast packets to be restricted only to segments leading to receivers who have indicated their interest in multicast groups using either IGMP or MLD. The emergence of the switched Ethernet allows the aggregated bandwidth to exceed, some times by a large number, that of a single link. For example, let us modify Figure 1 and introduce an Ethernet switch in Figure 2.

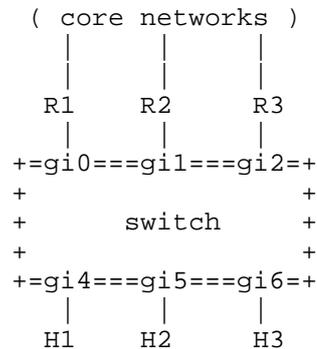


Figure 2: Last Hop Network with Ethernet Switch

Let us assume that each individual link is a Gigabit Ethernet. Each router, R1, R2 and R3, and the switch have enough forwarding capacity to handle hundreds of Gigabits of data.

Let us further assume that each of the hosts requests 500 mbps of data and different traffic is requested by each host. This represents a total 1.5 gbps of data, which is under what each switch or the combined uplink bandwidth across the routers can handle, even under failure of a single router.

On the other hand, the link between R1 and switch, via port gi0, can only handle a throughput of 1gbps. And if R1 is the only router, the PIM DR elected using the procedure defined by RFC 4601, at least 500 mbps worth of data will be lost because the only link that can be used to draw the traffic from the routers to the switch is via gi0. In other words, the entire network's throughput is limited by the single connection between the PIM DR and the switch (or the last hop LAN as in Figure 1).

The problem may also manifest itself in a different way. For example, R1 happens to forward 500 mbps worth of unicast data to H1, and at the same time, H2 and H3 each requests 300 mbps of different multicast data. Once again packet drop happens on R1 while in the mean time, there is sufficient forwarding capacity left on R2 and R3 and link capacity between the switch and R2/R3.

Another important issue is related to failover. If R1 is the only forwarder on the last hop network, in the event of a failure when R1 goes out of service, multicast forwarding for the entire network has to be rebuilt by the newly elected PIM DR. However, if there was a way that allowed multiple routers to forward to the network for different groups, failure of one of the routers would only lead to

disruption to a subset of the flows, therefore improving the overall resilience of the network.

In this document, we propose a modification to the PIM protocol that allows more than one of these routers, called Group Designated Router (GDR) to be selected so that the forwarding load can be distributed to and handled by a number of routers.

### 3. Applicability

The proposed change described in this specification applies to PIM last hop routers only.

It does not alter the behavior of a PIM DR on the first hop network. This is because the source tree is built using the IP address of the sender, not the IP address of the PIM DR that sends the registers towards the RP. The load balancing between first hop routers can be achieved naturally if an IGP provides equal cost multiple paths (which it usually does in practice). And distributing the load to do registering does not justify the additional complexity required to support it.

### 4. Functional Overview

In the existing PIM DR election, when multiple last hop routers are connected to a multi-access network (for example, an Ethernet), one of them is selected to act as PIM DR. The PIM DR is responsible for sending Join/Prune messages to the RP or source. To elect the PIM DR, each PIM router on the network examines the received PIM Hello messages and compares its DR priority and IP address with those of its neighbors. The router with the highest DR priority is the PIM DR. If there are many such routers, their IP addresses are used as the tie breaker, as described in [RFC4601].

In order to share forwarding load among last hop routers, besides the normal PIM DR election, the GDR is also elected on the last hop multi-access network. There is only one PIM DR on the multi-access network, but there might be multiple GDR Candidates.

For each multicast group, a hash algorithm is used to select one of the routers to be the GDR. Hash Masks are defined for Source, Group and RP separately, in order to handle different PIM modes. The masks are announced in PIM Hello by DR as a Load Balancing GDR TLV (LBGDR TLV). Besides that, a Load Balancing Capability TLV (LBC TLV) is also announced by routers support this specification. Last hop routers who are with the new LBC TLV and with the same DR priority as

the PIM DR are GDR Candidates.

A hash algorithm based on the announced Source, Group or RP masks allows one GDR to be assigned to a corresponding multicast group, and that GDR is responsible for initiating the creation of the multicast forwarding tree for the group.

#### 4.1. GDR Candidates

GDR is the new concept introduced by this specification. To become a candidate GDR, a router MUST support this specification and also have the same DR priority as the DR. For example, assume there are 4 routers on the LAN: R1, R2, R3 and R4, which all support this specification. R1, R2 and R3 have the same DR priority while R4's DR priority is less preferred. In this example, only R1, R2 and R3 will be eligible for GDR election. R4 is not because R4 will not become a PIM DR unless all of R1, R2 and R3 go out of service.

Further assume router R1 wins the PIM DR election. In its Hello packet, R1 will include the identity of R1, R2 and R3 (the GDR Candidates) besides its own Load Balancing Hash Masks.

#### 4.2. Hash Mask

A Hash Mask is used to extract a number of bits from the corresponding IP address field (32 for v4, 128 for v6), and calculate a hash value. A hash value is used to select GDR from GDR Candidates advertised by PIM DR. For example, 0.255.0.0 defines a Hash Mask for an IPv4 address that masks the first, the third and the fourth octets.

There are three Hash Masks defined,

- o RP Hash Mask
- o Source Hash Mask
- o Group Hash Mask

The Hash Masks must be configured on the PIM routers that can potentially become a PIM DR.

The hash function used by BSR seems to serve GDR selection well. We use it for now with some modification, and will do more experiments.

For ASM groups, a hash value is calculated using the following BSR style formula:

- o  $\text{hashvalue\_RP}(\text{RP\_address}, \text{RP\_hashmask}, \text{GDR}(i)) = (1103515245 * ((1103515245 * (\text{RP\_address} \& \text{RP\_hashmask}) + 12345) \text{ XOR } \text{GDR}(i)) + 12345) \text{ mod } 2^{31}$

RP\_address is the address of the RP defined for the group. GDR(i) is the address of GDR Candidate.

Similar to BSR hash function, for address families other than IPv4, a 32-bit digest to be used. Such a digest method must be used consistently throughout all GDR Candidates.

If RP\_hashmask is 0, a hash value is also calculated using the group Hash Mask in a similar fashion.

- o  $\text{hashvalue\_G}(\text{Group\_address}, \text{Group\_hashmask}, \text{GDR}(i)) = (1103515245 * ((1103515245 * (\text{Group\_address} \& \text{Group\_hashmask}) + 12345) \text{ XOR } \text{GDR}(i)) + 12345) \text{ mod } 2^{31}$

For SSM groups, a hash value is calculated using both the source and group Hash Mask

- o  $\text{hashvalue\_SG}(\text{Group\_address}, \text{Group\_hashmask}, \text{Source\_address}, \text{Source\_hashmask}, \text{GDR}(i)) = (1103515245 * ((1103515245 * (\text{Group\_address} \& \text{Group\_hashmask}) + 12345) \text{ XOR } (\text{Source\_address} \& \text{Source\_hashmask}) + 12345) \text{ XOR } \text{GDR}(i)) + 12345) \text{ mod } 2^{31}$

The GDR Candidate with the highest hash value is chosen as the GDR. If more than one GDR Candidate has the same highest hash value, the GDR Candidate with the highest address is chosen.

#### 4.3. PIM Hello Options

When a non-DR PIM router that supports this specification sends a PIM Hello, it includes a new option, called "Load Balancing Capability TLV (LBC TLV)".

Besides this new LBC TLV, the elected PIM DR router also includes a "Load Balancing GDR TLV (LBGDR TLV)" in its PIM Hello. The LBGDR TLV consists of three Hash Masks as defined above and the addresses of all GDR Candidates on the last hop network.

The elected PIM DR router uses LBC TLV advertised by all routers on the last hop network to compose its LBGDR TLV. The GDR Candidates use LBGDR TLV advertised by PIM DR router to calculate hash value.

5. Packet Format

5.1. PIM DR Load Balancing Capability (LBC) Hello TLV

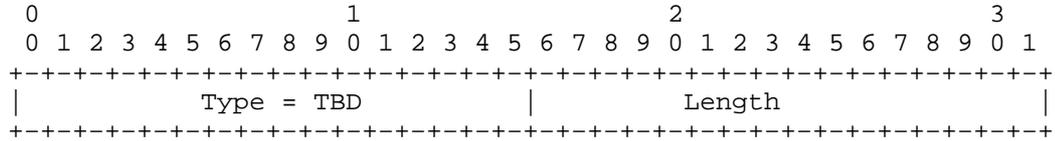


Figure 3: Capability Hello TLV

Type: TBD.  
Length: is zero

This LBC TLV SHOULD be advertised by last hop routers that support this specification.

5.2. PIM DR Load Balancing GDR (LBGDR) Hello TLV

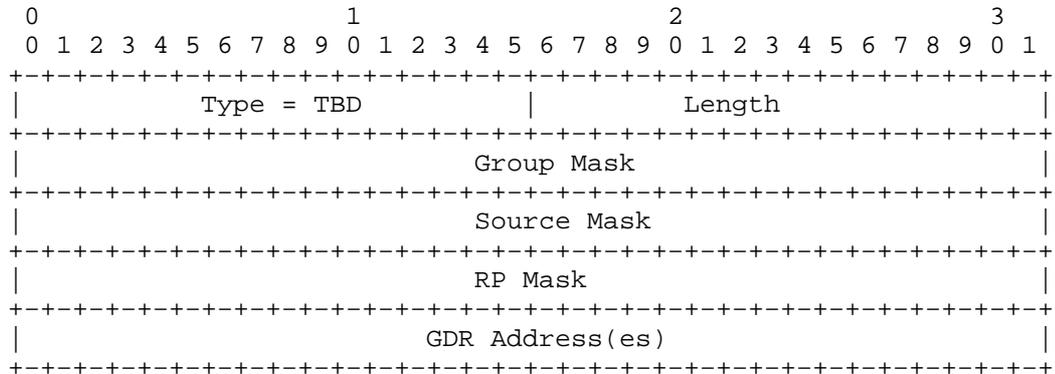


Figure 4: GDR Hello TLV

Type: TBD  
Length:  
Group Mask (32/128 bits): Mask  
Source Mask (32/128 bits): Mask  
RP Mask (32/128 bits): Mask  
All masks MUST be in the same address family, with the same length.  
GDR Address (32/128 bits): Address(es) of GDR Candidates. All addresses must be in the same address family. The addresses are used in hash value calculation.

This LBGDR TLV SHOULD only be advertised by the elected PIM DR router.

## 6. Protocol Specification

### 6.1. PIM DR Operation

LBC TLV indicates the router's capability to support this specification. LBGRD TLV on PIM DR contains value of masks from user configuration, followed by the addresses of all GDR Candidates.

The DR election process is still the same as defined in [RFC4601]. A DR that supports this specification advertises a new Hello Option LBGRD TLV to include all GDR Candidates. Moreover, same as non-DR routers, DR also advertises LBC TLV Hello Option to indicate its capability of supporting this specification.

If a PIM DR receives a neighbor Hello with LBGRD TLV, the PIM DR SHOULD ignore the TLV.

If a PIM DR receives a neighbor Hello with LBC TLV, and the neighbor has the same DR priority as PIM DR itself, the PIM DR SHOULD consider the neighbor as a GDR Candidate and insert the neighbor's address into the list of LBGRD TLV.

### 6.2. PIM GDR Candidate Operation

When an IGMP join is received, without this proposal, router R1 (the PIM DR) will handle the join and potentially run into the issues described earlier. Using this proposal, a hash algorithm is used to determine which router is going to be responsible for building forwarding trees on behalf of the host.

The algorithm works as follows, assuming the router in question is X and a GDR Candidate:

- o If the group is ASM, and if the RP Hash Mask announced by the PIM DR is not 0, calculate the value of hashvalue\_RP. If X results in the highest hashvalue\_RP, X becomes the GDR.
- o If the group is ASM and if the RP Hash Mask announced by the PIM DR is 0, obtain the value of hashvalue\_Group, to decide whether X is the GDR.
- o If the group is SSM, then use hashvalue\_SG to determine if X is the GDR.

If X is the GDR for the group, X will be responsible for building the forwarding tree.

A router that supports this specification advertises LBC TLV in its Hello, even if the router may not be a GDR Candidate.

A GDR Candidate may receive a LBGDR TLV from PIM DR router, with different Hash Masks from those configured on it, The GDR Candidate must use the Hash Masks advertised by the PIM DR Hello to calculate the hash value.

A GDR Candidate may receive an LBGDR TLV from a non-DR PIM router. The GDR candidate must ignore such LBGDR TLV.

A GDR Candidate may receive a Hello from the elected PIM DR, and the PIM DR does not support this specification. The GDR election described by this specification will not take place, that is only the PIM DR joins the multicast tree.

### 6.3. PIM Assert Modification

When routers restart, GDR may change for a specific group, which might cause packet drops.

For example, assume that there are two streams G1 and G2, and R1 is the GDR for G1 and R2 is the GDR for G2. When R3 comes up online, it is possible that R3 becomes GDR for G1 and G2, and rebuilding of the forwarding trees for G1 and G2 will lead to potential packet loss.

This is not a typical deployment scenario but it still might happen. Here we describe a mechanism to minimize the impact.

When the role of GDR changes as above, instead of immediately stopping forwarding, R1 and R2 continue forwarding to G1 and G2 respectively, while in the same time, R3 build forwarding trees for G1 and G2. This will lead to PIM Asserts.

The same tie breakers are used to select an Assert winner with one modification. That is, instead of comparing IP addresses as the last

resort, a router considers whether the sender of an Assert is a GDR. In this example, R1 will let R3 be the assert winner for G1, and R2 will do the same for R3 for G2. This will cause some duplicates in the network while minimizing packet loss.

If a router on the LAN does not support this specification, the Assert modification described above will not take place, that is only the IP address of an Assert sender is used as the tie breaker. For example, if R4, with preferred IP address, does not understand GDR and sends Assert for G1 to R3, which is the GDR for G1, R3 will grant R4 as the Assert winner, and clear OIF on R3.

## 7. IANA Considerations

Two new PIM Hello Option Types are required to be assigned to the DR Load Balancing messages. According to [HELLO-OPT], this document recommends 33(0x21) as the new "PIM DR Load Balancing Capability Hello Option", and 34(0x22) as the new "PIM DR Load Balancing GDR Hello Option".

## 8. Security Considerations

Security of the PIM DR Load Balancing Hello message is only guaranteed by the security of PIM Hello packet, so the security considerations for PIM Hello packets as described in PIM-SM [RFC4601] apply here.

## 9. Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Steve Simlo, Taki Millonis for helping with the original idea, Bill Atwood for review comments.

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