

Scaling Layer 2

1000+ nodes

Linus Lüssing

June 2017



"What's on second?"



© Abbott and Costello: "Who's on first?"



Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 batman-adv
- 3 Gluon



Outline

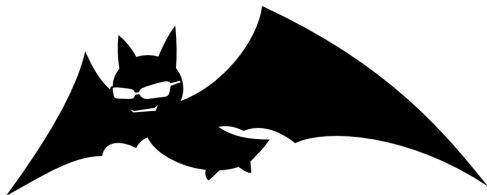
- 1 Introduction
- 2 batman-adv
- 3 Gluon



batman-adv



batman-adv



- A layer 2 mesh routing protocol



batman-adv



- A layer 2 mesh routing protocol
- Forwards frames



batman-adv



- A layer 2 mesh routing protocol
- Forwards frames
- Encapsulation



Encapsulation



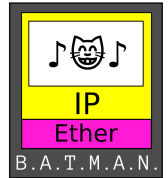
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/yourdon/3223467091>
by Yourdon, CC-BY-SA



Encapsulation



<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batmobil>
Wikipedia, CC-BY-SA



Gains



Gains



- Network Protocol Agnostic



Gains



- Network Protocol Agnostic



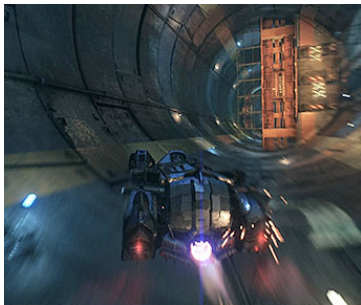
Gains



- Network Protocol Agnostic
- Fast Client Roaming



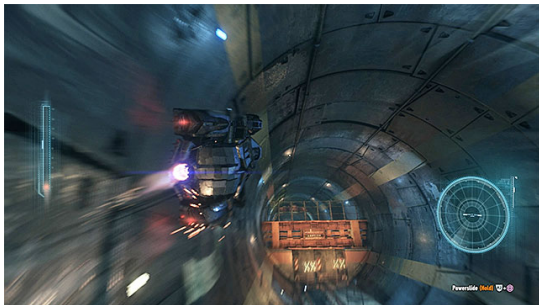
Gains



- Network Protocol Agnostic
- Fast Client Roaming
- Network Coding, Bonding, ...



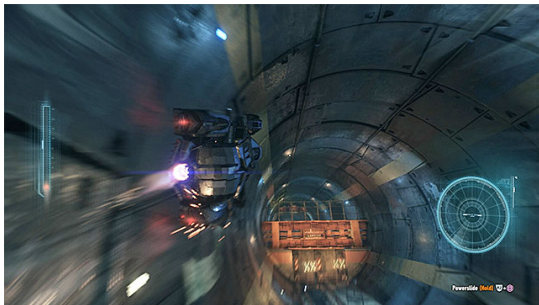
Gains



- Network Protocol Agnostic
- Fast Client Roaming
- Network Coding, Bonding, ...



Gains

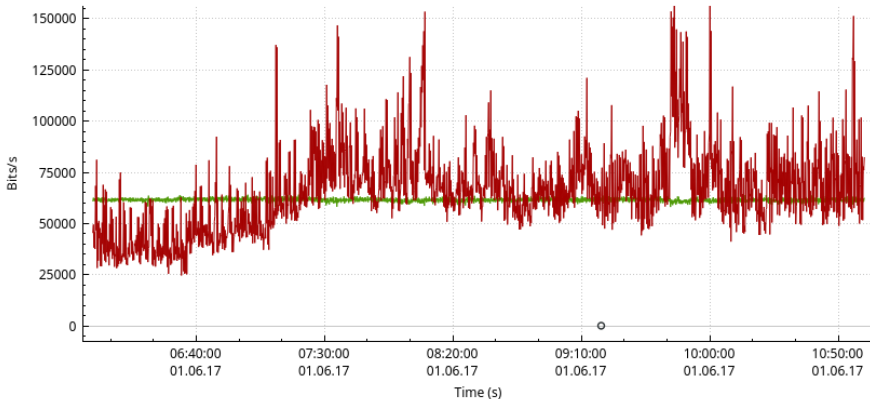


- Network Protocol Agnostic
- Fast Client Roaming
- Network Coding, Bonding, ...
- Broadcasting



Costs

Wireshark IO Graphs: ffda-ogm-bcast-2017-06-01



Freifunk Darmstadt:

- ~650 nodes
- ~1500 clients

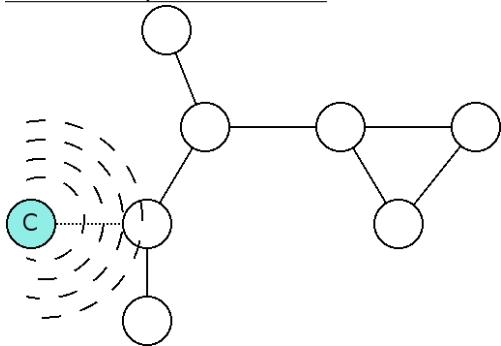


- OGM: 61 kbits/s
- Multicast: 66 kbits/s
- (Other: 0.066 kbits/s)



Gateway Feature

DHCP-Request/Discover

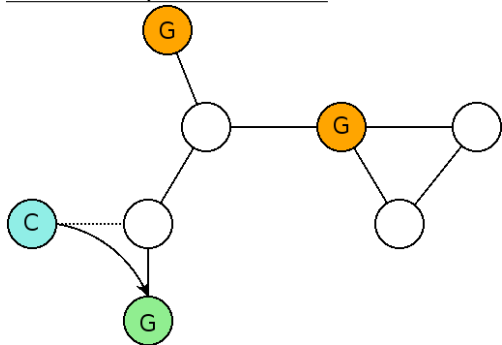


- Flooding



Gateway Feature

DHCP-Request/Discover



- Flooding \Rightarrow Unicasting



Distributed ARP Table

- Distributed Hash Table
- + ARP Cache

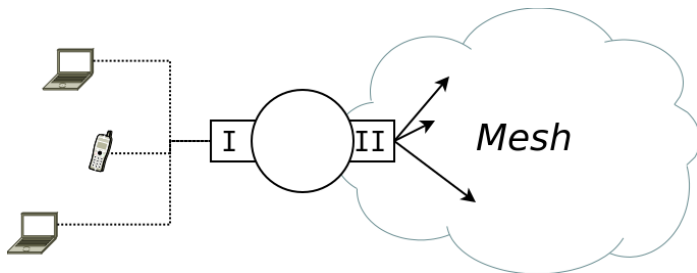




- Nice! IPv4 essentials tackled.
- What about IPv6?
- What about LLMNR/mDNS/...?



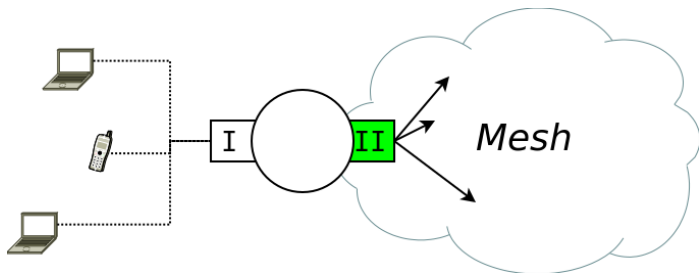
Gluon Architecture



- (At least) 2 wireless interfaces:
 - 1 AP-Mode
⇒ Client devices
 - 2 Adhoc-Mode or 802.11s-no-fw
⇒ Meshing



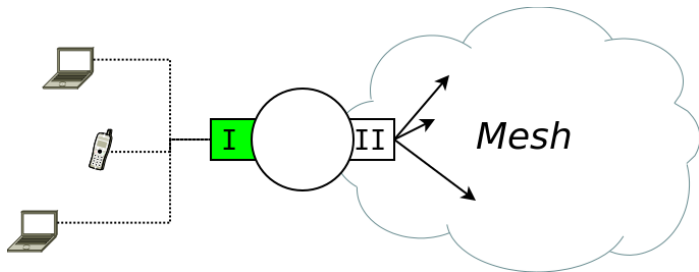
Rates & Intervals



@adhoc:

- Originator interval:
 $1/s \Rightarrow 5/s$
- Multicast rate:
 $1 \Rightarrow 12 \text{ MBit/s}$ (eff.: $0.5 \Rightarrow 6 \text{ MBit/s}$)



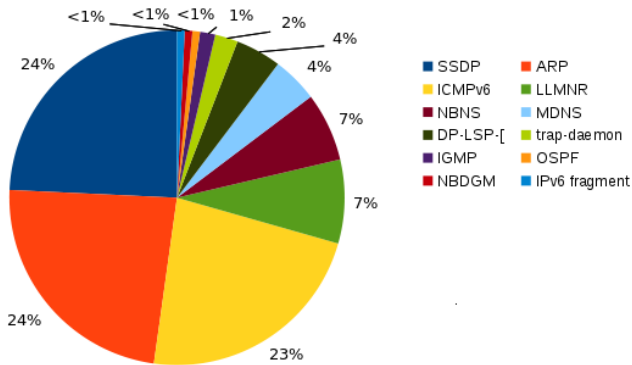


@ap:

- Removing supported rates:
1 \Rightarrow 6 MBit/s (eff.: 0.5 \Rightarrow 3 MBit/s)



Layer 2 Overhead



Freifunk Lübeck, 2013



Multicast Filter



- Filter all multicast



Multicast Filter



- Filter all multicast



Multicast Filter



- Filter all multicast
- except:
 - ARP / DHCP
 - ICMPv6



ICMPv6

- Sometimes "extra" ICMPv6 traffic



ICMPv6

- Sometimes "extra" ICMPv6 traffic
- "Ping of Death": `ping6 ff02::1%wlan0`



ICMPv6

- Sometimes "extra" ICMPv6 traffic
- "Ping of Death": `ping6 ff02::1%wlan0`
- "Querier of Death": MLD



ICMPv6: MLD

Multicast Listener Discovery (IPv4: IGMP)

- Used for:
 - ⇒ Multicast Routing



ICMPv6: MLD

Multicast Listener Discovery (IPv4: IGMP)

- Used for:
 - ⇒ Multicast Routing
- Multicast Routers query for listeners



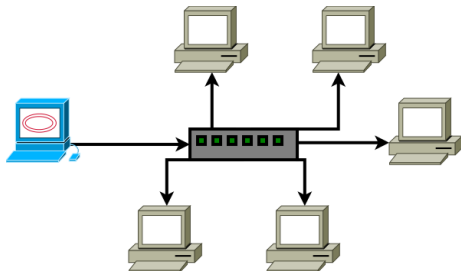
ICMPv6: MLD

Multicast Listener Discovery (IPv4: IGMP)

- Used for:
 - ⇒ Multicast Routing
- Multicast Routers query for listeners
- Multicast Listeners (receivers) respond



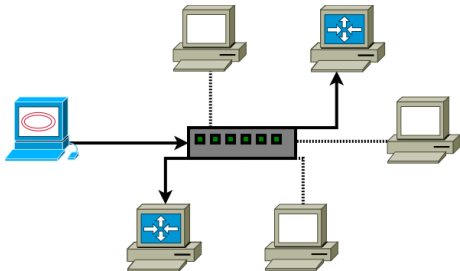
IGMP/MLD Snooping Switches



- Second use-case:
⇒ "Smart switches"



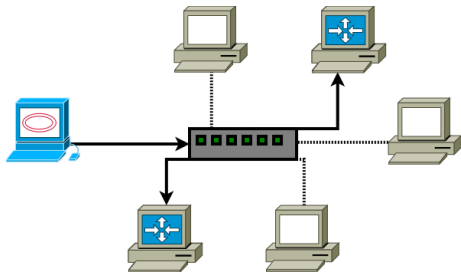
IGMP/MLD Snooping Switches



- Second use-case:
⇒ "Smart switches"



IGMP/MLD Snooping Switches



- Second use-case:
 - ⇒ "Smart switches"
- Software switch in Linux:
 - ⇒ Linux bridge
 - ⇒ Has IGMP/MLD Snooping support
 - ⇒ Multicast-to-Unicast



- Tricky to get right...

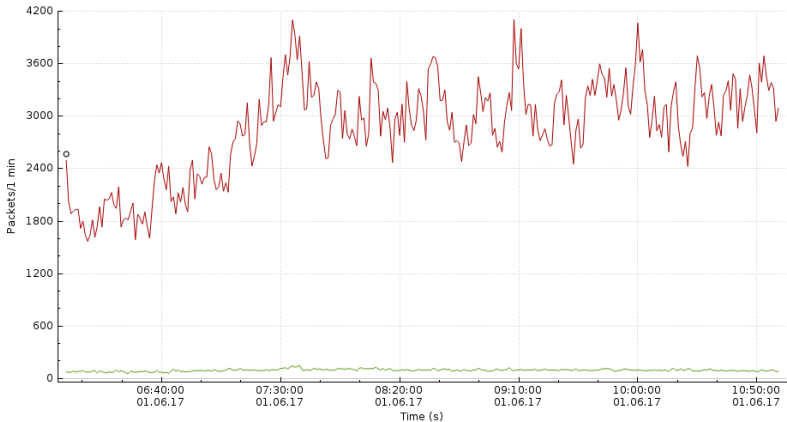


- Tricky to get right...
- Many bugs fixed in Linux



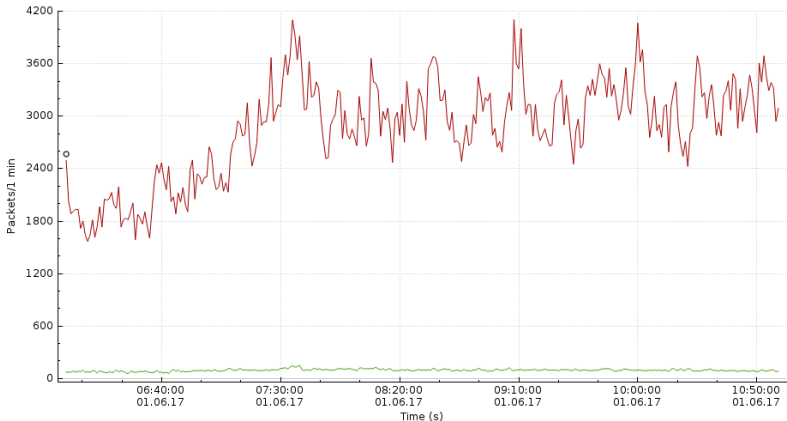
Impact for ICMPv6

Wireshark IO Graphs: ffd-a-icmp6-2017-06-01



Impact for ICMPv6

Wireshark IO Graphs: ffd-a-icmp6-2017-06-01



● 96.7% reduction



Impact total

Wireshark IO Graphs: ffd-a-2017-06-01



Impact total

Wireshark IO Graphs: ffda-2017-06-01



● 55.79% reduction



Impact total

Wireshark IO Graphs: ffda-2017-06-01



- 55.79% reduction
- Remaining: ARP (95.4%)



IPv6 Neighbor Discovery

Why? (IPv6 Neighbor Discovery vs. LLMNR/mDNS/...)



IPv6 Neighbor Discovery

Why? (IPv6 Neighbor Discovery vs. LLMNR/mDNS/...)

- Duplicate Address Detection:
⇒ 0 multicast listeners



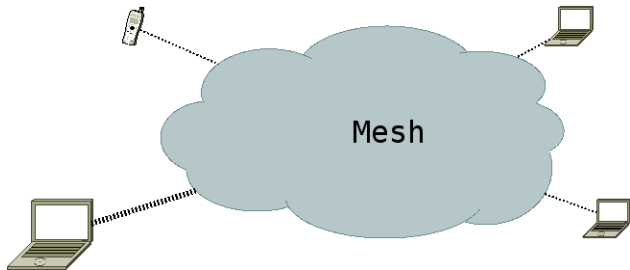
IPv6 Neighbor Discovery

Why? (IPv6 Neighbor Discovery vs. LLMNR/mDNS/...)

- Duplicate Address Detection:
⇒ 0 multicast listeners
- Address resolution:
⇒ 1 multicast listener



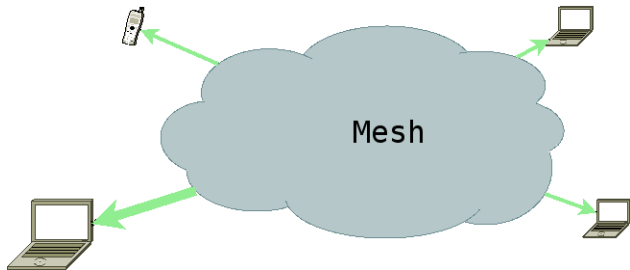
IPv6 Neighbor Discovery



- Works well with snooping



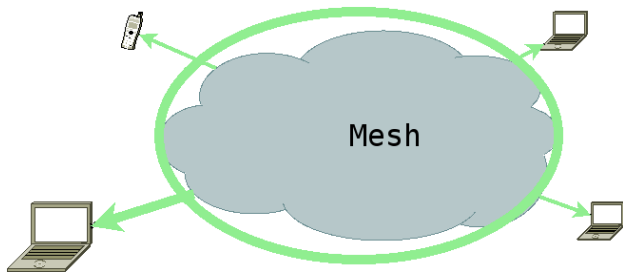
IPv6 Neighbor Discovery



- Works well with snooping



IPv6 Neighbor Discovery



- Works well with snooping
- Extend to mesh?



Multicast-Aware Nodes

Since batman-adv \geq v2016.3:

- batman-adv got multicast-aware



Multicast-Aware Nodes

Since batman-adv \geq v2016.3:

- batman-adv got multicast-aware
- bridge learns from IGMP/MLD
⇒ batman-adv learns from bridge



Multicast-Aware Nodes

Since batman-adv \geq v2016.3:

- batman-adv got multicast-aware
- bridge learns from IGMP/MLD
⇒ batman-adv learns from bridge

New forwarding rules:

- 0 listeners: ⇒ Drop



Multicast-Aware Nodes

Since batman-adv \geq v2016.3:

- batman-adv got multicast-aware
- bridge learns from IGMP/MLD
⇒ batman-adv learns from bridge

New forwarding rules:

- 0 listeners: ⇒ Drop
- 1 listener: ⇒ via Unicast



- Graphs?



- Graphs?
- Not yet, part of upcoming Gluon release



Summary

- Layer 2:
 - ⇒ Noisy and wild (by default)...
- Layer 2 essentials:
 - ⇒ Optimized by batman-adv
- Layer 2 non-essentials:
 - ⇒ Filtered by Gluon



Summary / Next steps

- Further investigations regarding ARP
- Scaling next: Mesh Protocol (BATMAN V)
- Further utilizing multicast awareness (multicast streaming etc.)



- Questions?





● Thanks!

License: CC-BY-SA, unless noted otherwise

