

Multicast Multimedia Traffic and the Design of Real-Time Protocols

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Outline

Introduction and motivation

Environment and methodology

Measurements

Analysis and other observations

Conclusions and implications for protocol design

Introduction

IP Multicast

MBONE (Multicast Backbone): Virtual network for supporting Internet-wide multicasts
Multicast “sessions” and session directory

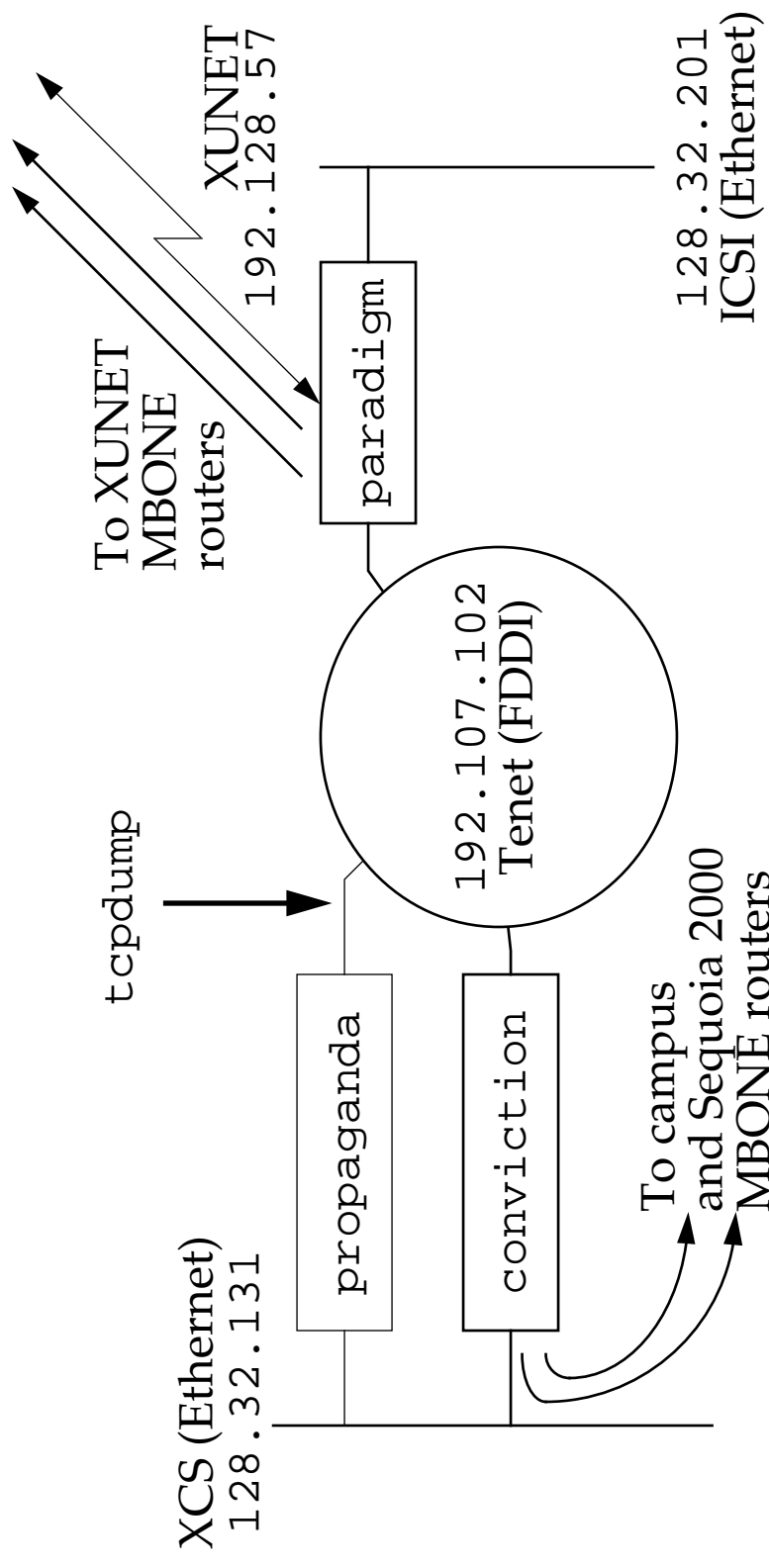
Multimedia tools

Video conferencing (`nv`, `vic`, `ivs`)
Audio conferencing (`vat`, `nevot`)
Shared whiteboard (`wb`)
Still image distribution (`imm`)

Questions

What can we learn about network traffic generated by *production use* multimedia applications?
How can real-time network protocols best support these applications?

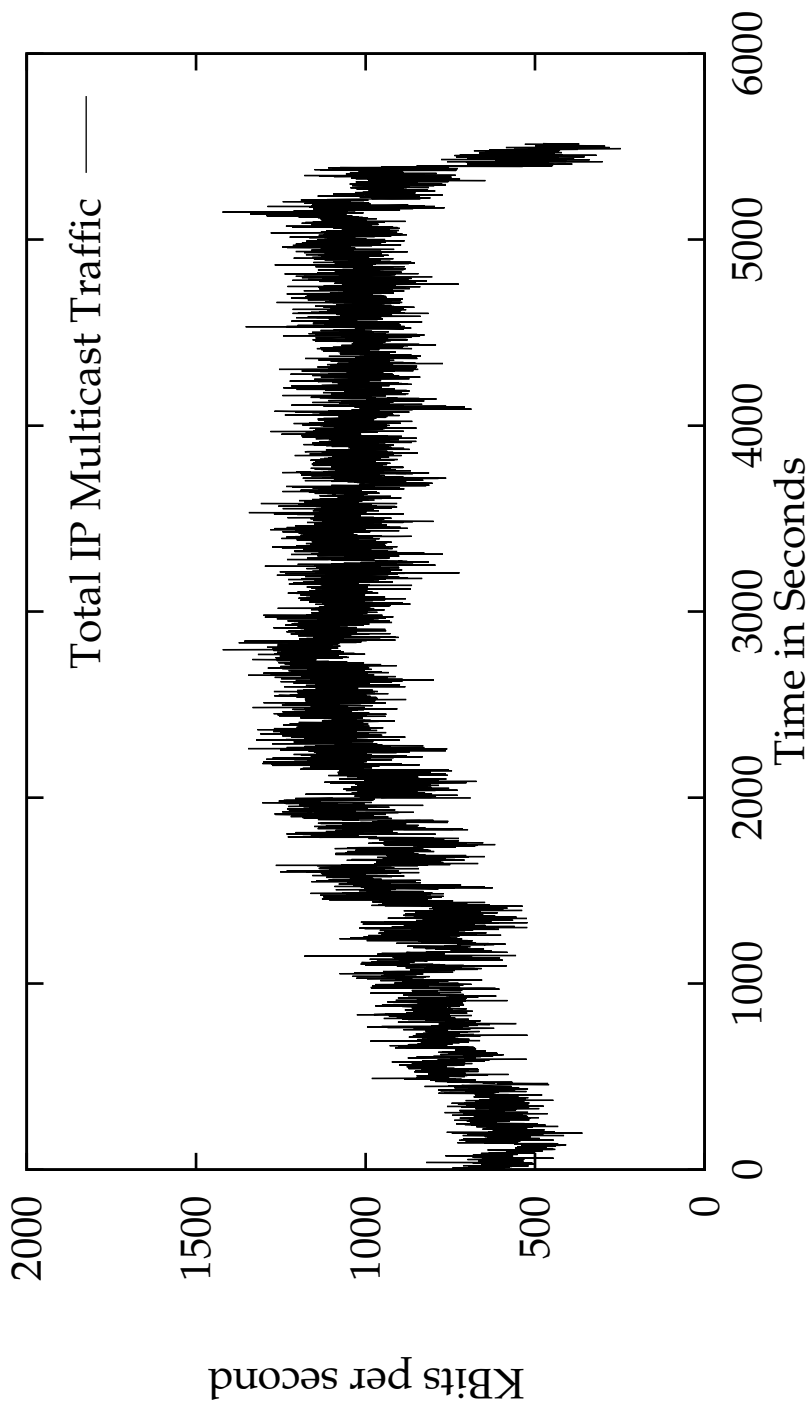
Environment and Methodology



Capture packet headers for off-line processing
sdsnoop: Session Directory Snoop

Aggregate IP Multicast Traffic

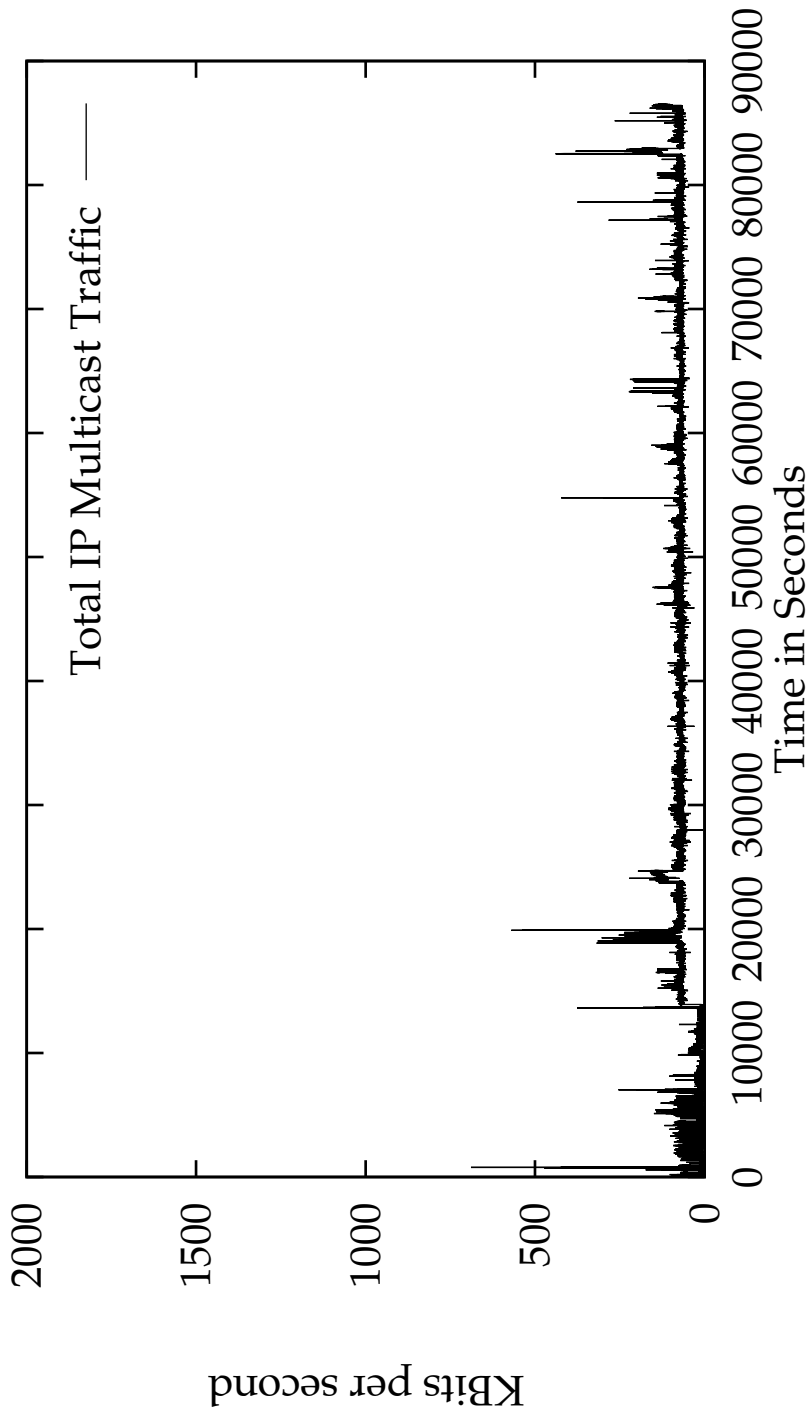
XUNET Video Conference
22 September 1993 11:34 AM to 1:06 PM PST



Aggregate IP Multicast Traffic

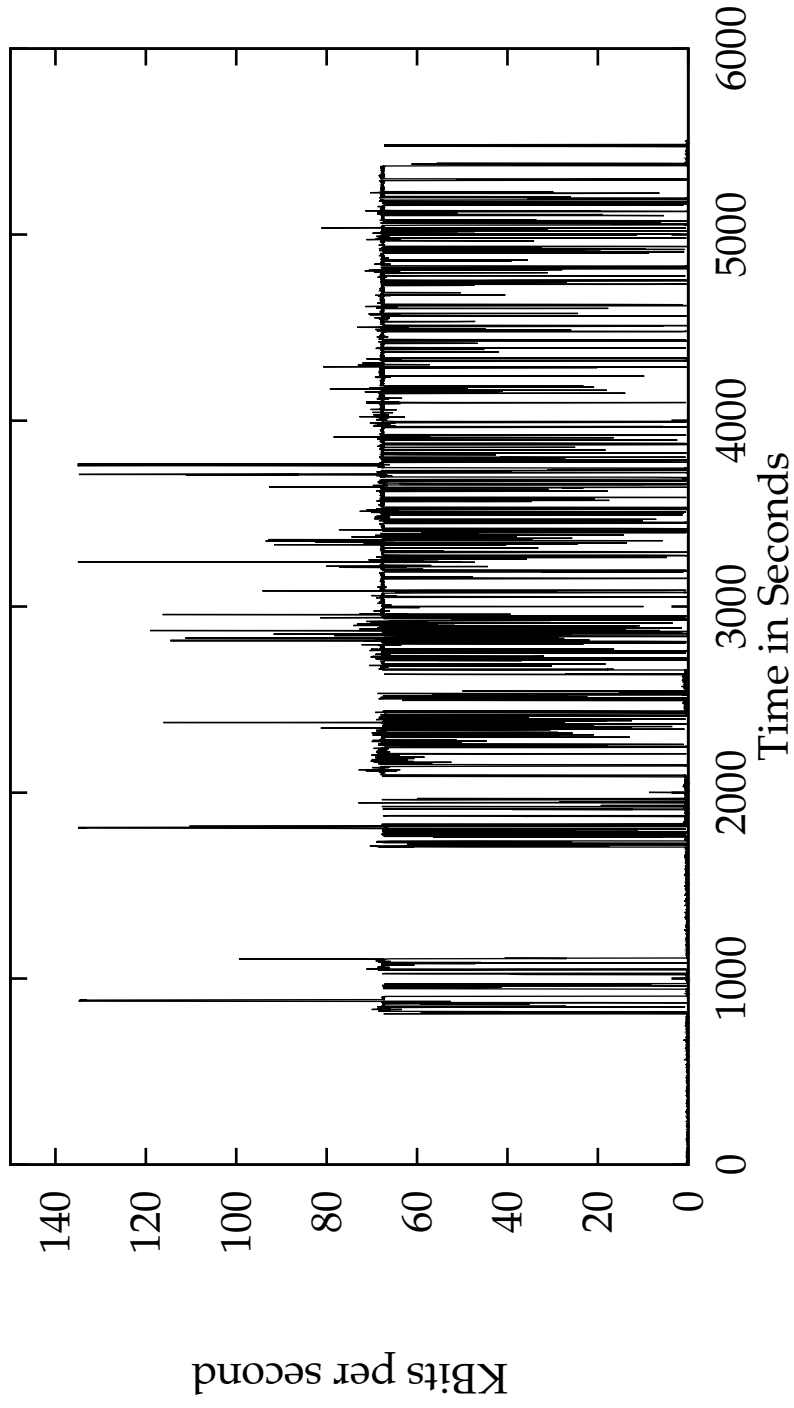
"Just an ordinary day"

20 January 1994 09:45 AM to 21 January 1994 09:47 AM PST



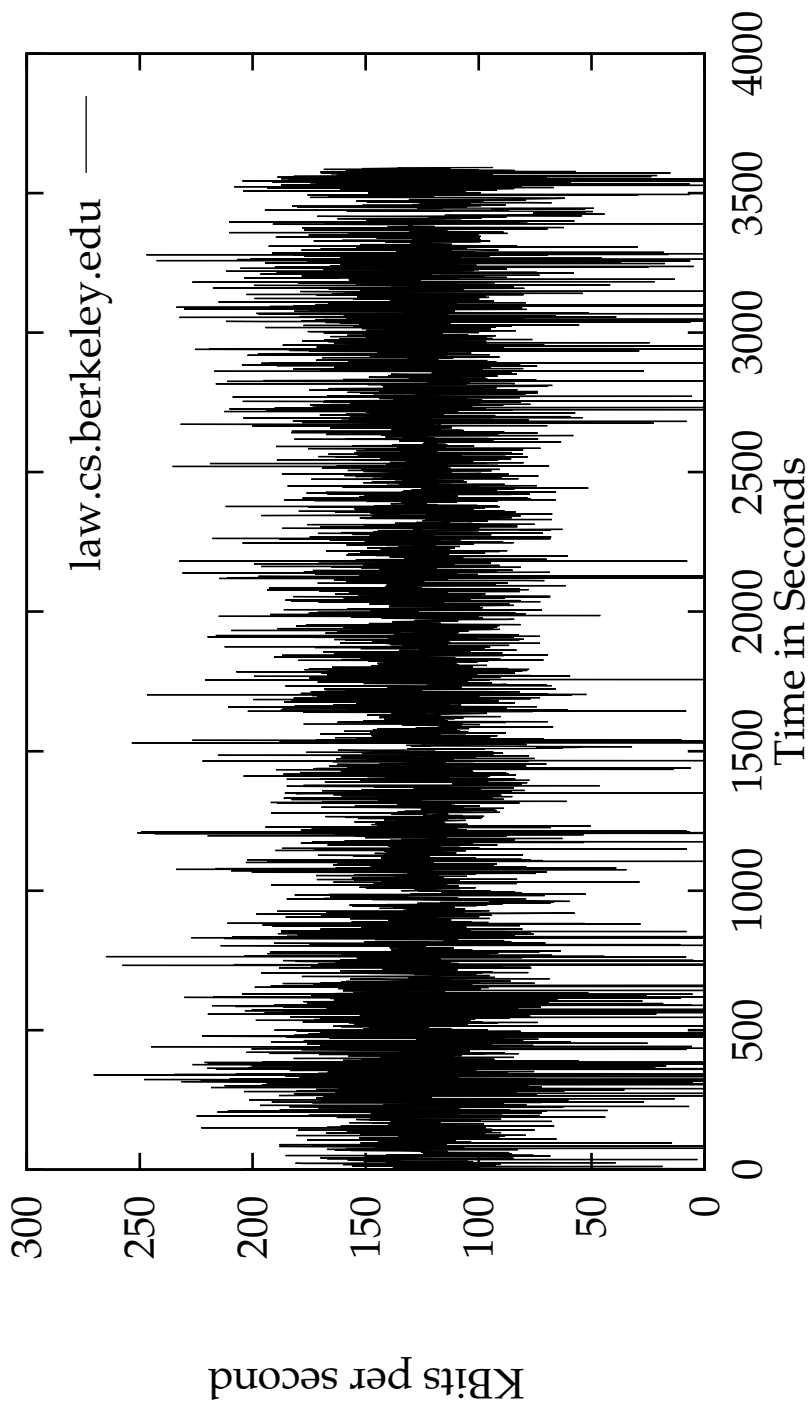
Audio Bitrate (vat)

XUNET Audio
22 September 1993 11:34 AM to 1:06 PM PST



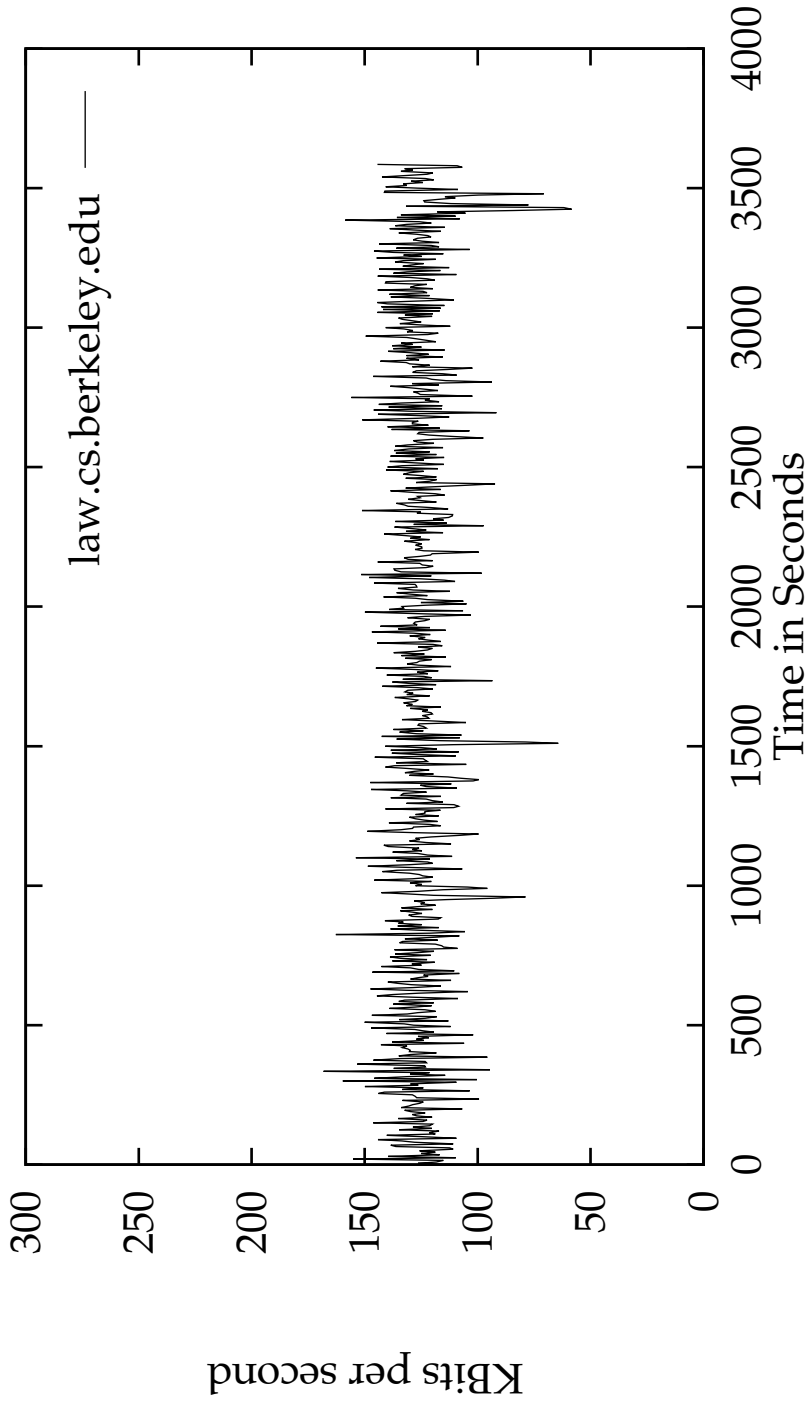
Video Bitrate (nv 128Kbps)

law.CS.Berkeley.EDU to XUNET Video (one-second samples)
22 September 1993 11:34 AM to 1:06 PM PST



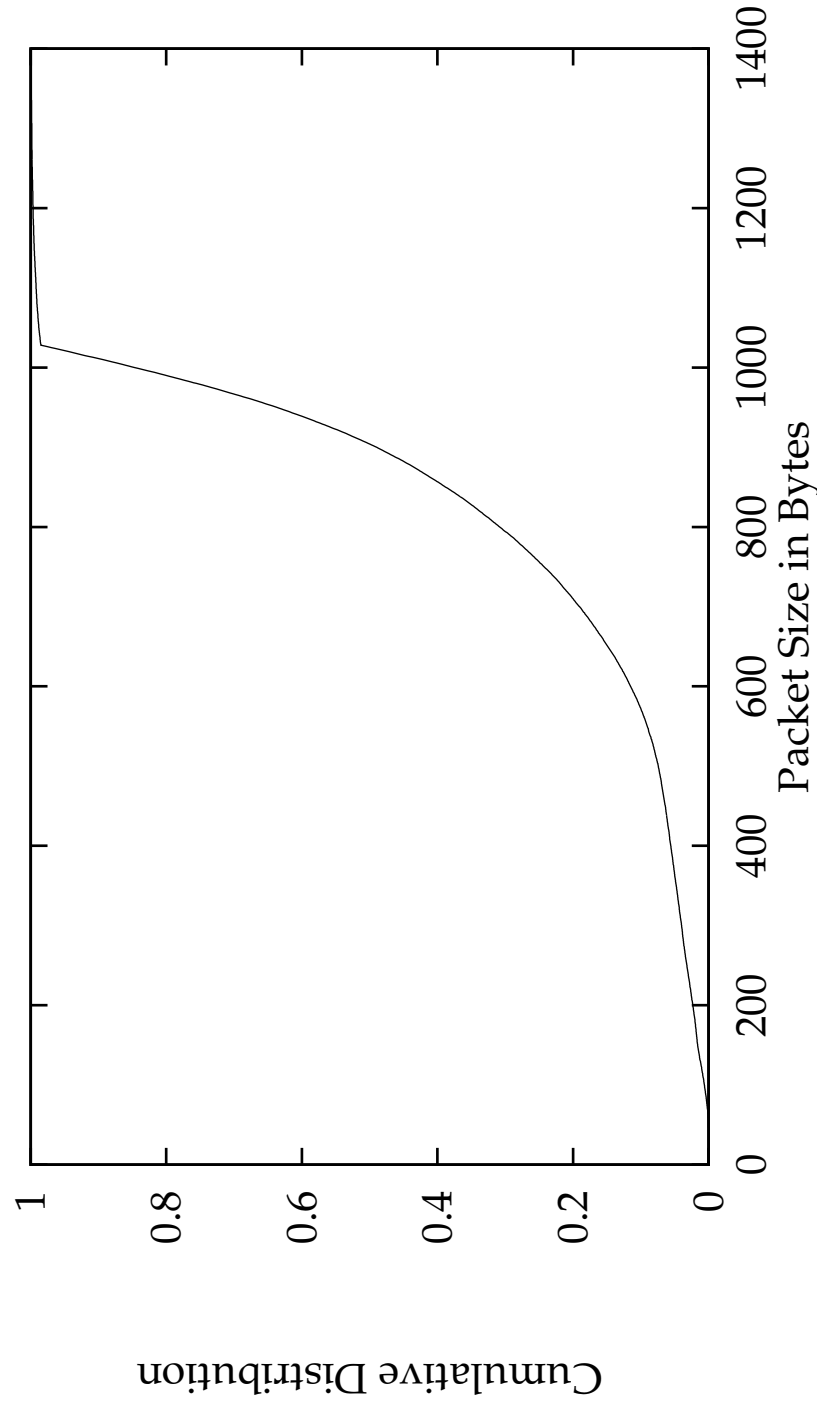
Video (nv) Bitrate

law.CS.Berkeley.EDU to XUNET Video (five second samples)
22 September 1993 11:34 AM to 1:06 PM PST



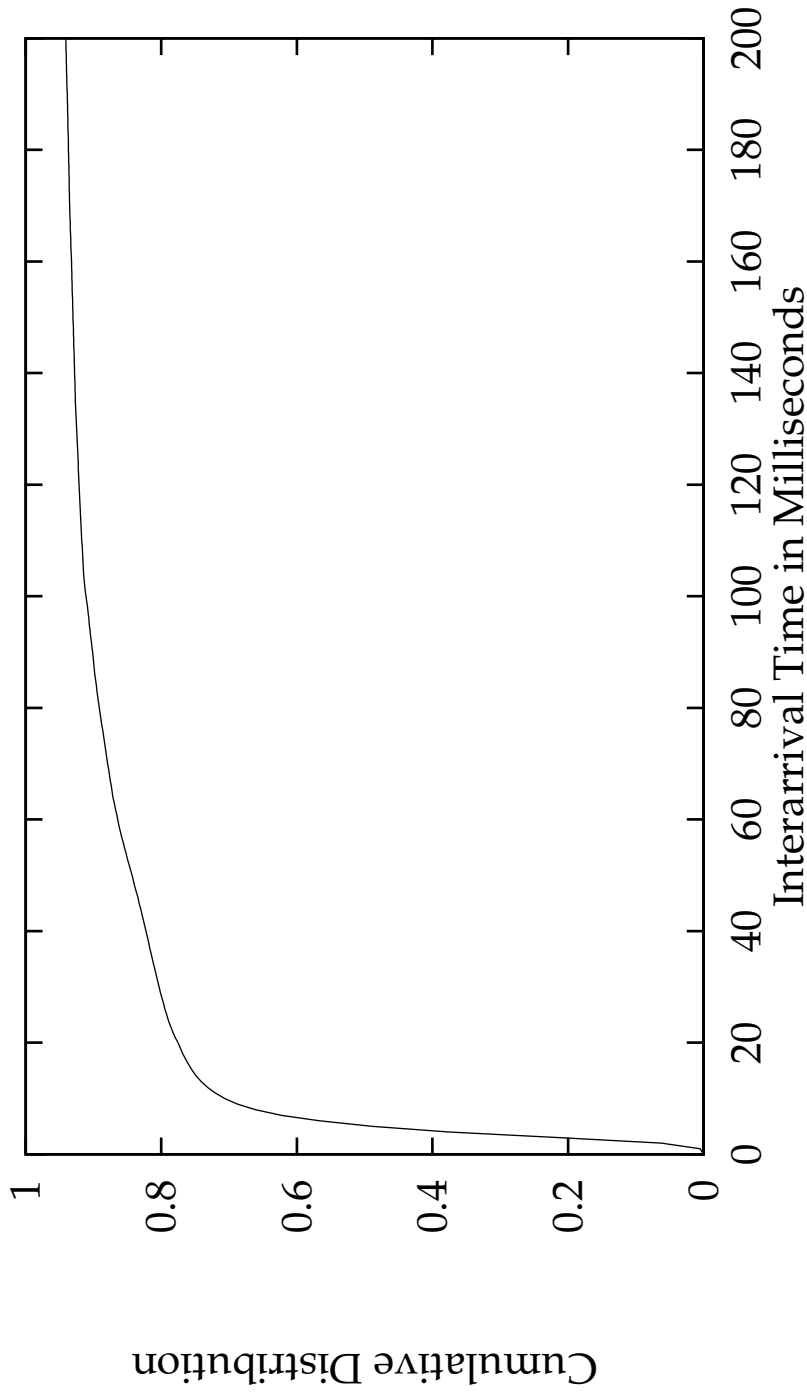
Video (nv) Packet Sizes

law.CS.Berkeley.EDU to XUNET Video
22 September 1993 11:34 AM to 1:06 PM PST



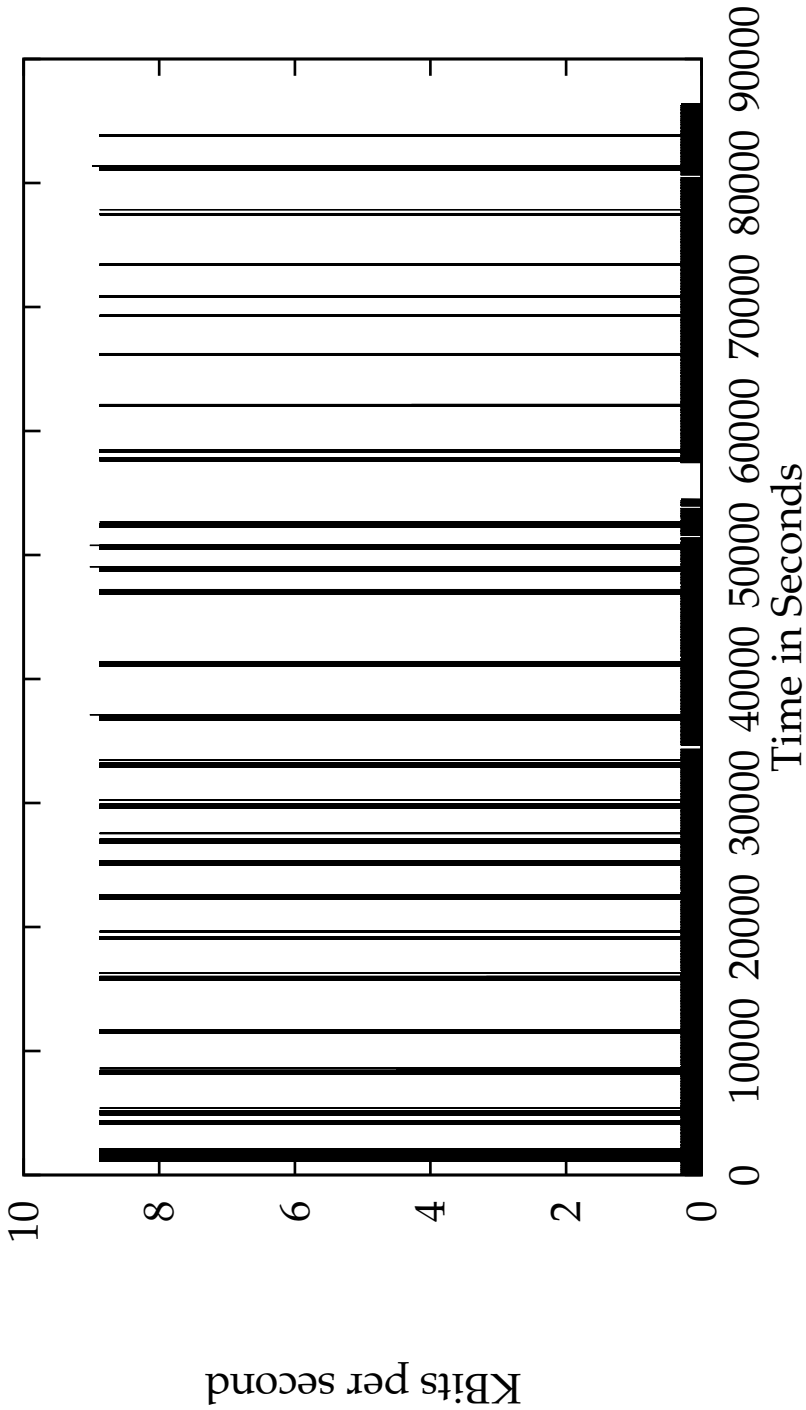
Video (nv) Packet Interarrival Time

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22 September 1993 11:34 AM to 1:06 PM PST



Still Image Distribution (imm)

GOES-7 (Visual Satellite Images)



The solution to “casual Internet usage?”

Some Traffic Analysis

20 January 1994 Trace Gross Characteristics

299 traffic sources

65 destinations

1,005 conversations

722,901,051 total bytes

2,239,382 total packets

No special events this day...why so many destination addresses?

Traffic Breakdown

723 MB total (all sessions)

585 MB (81.0% percent of total) from a locally-advertised “radio session”, adjusted totals exclude this session

24 advertised sessions

100 MB (72.6% of adjusted total)

Still Images (imm): 46 MB

Audio (vat): 42 MB

Video (nv): 11 MB

7 unadvertised but known sessions

8 MB (5.5% of adjusted total)

33 unknown sessions

30 MB (21.8% of adjusted total)

Funny User Behavior

What's happening here?

- Traffic patterns suggest that audio conferencing
- Lack of session directory advertisements suggests testing, experimentation
- Improper scope control (most participants in Europe, why should we see their traffic in California?)

Suggestions

- We need real multicast tree pruning!
- Users need education!

Hosts unreachable from NSFNET backbone

Conclusions and Implications

Aggregate traffic

- IP Multicast traffic still highly variable
- Dependent on special events and outside factors
- Difficult to construct a “typical” workload
- Flexibility is important

Audio conferencing traffic

- “Floor control” needed

Video conferencing traffic (nv coded)

- Peak-to-average ratio of about 2:1
- Large packets sent fairly frequently

User behavior

- Better protection in network needed (true multicast tree pruning)
- User education