# Transport Layer, TCP and Floods



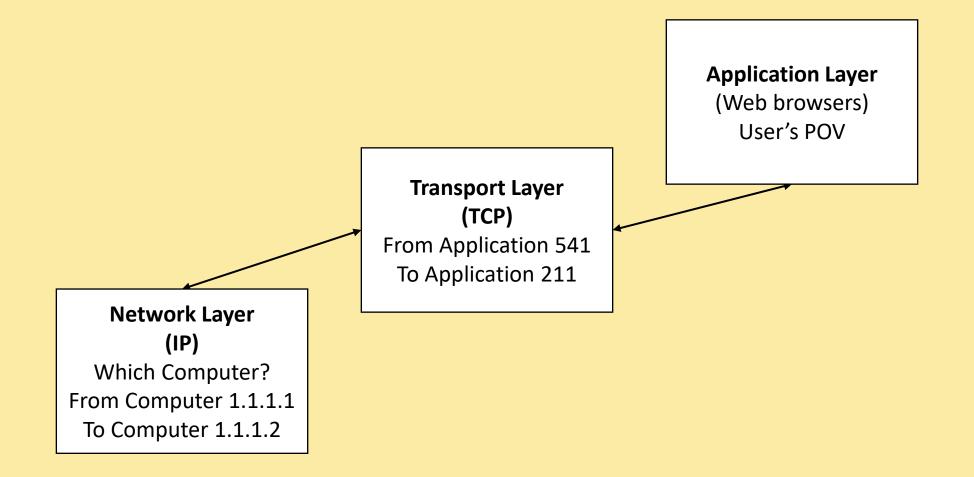
#### About Me

- Linux and Network Deep Diver
- Github: github.com/AliGhaffarian

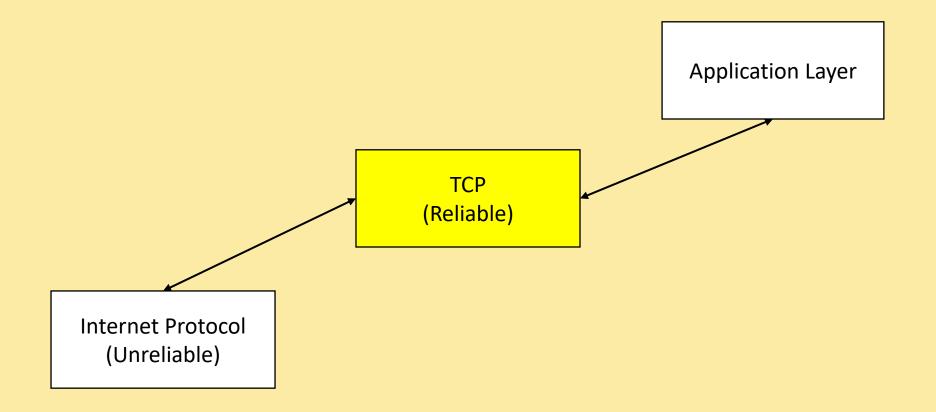
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## Transport Layer in TCP/IP Stack



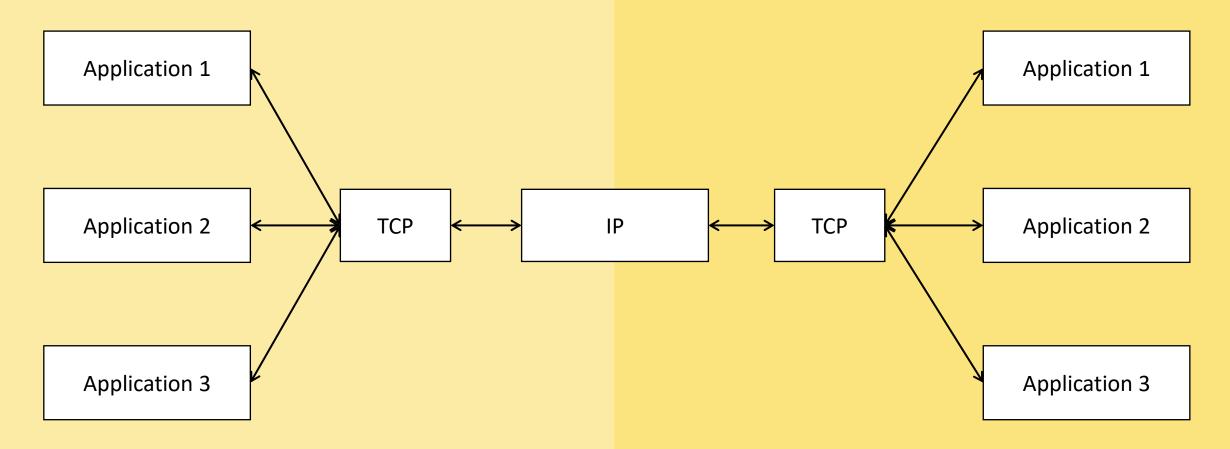
## TCP

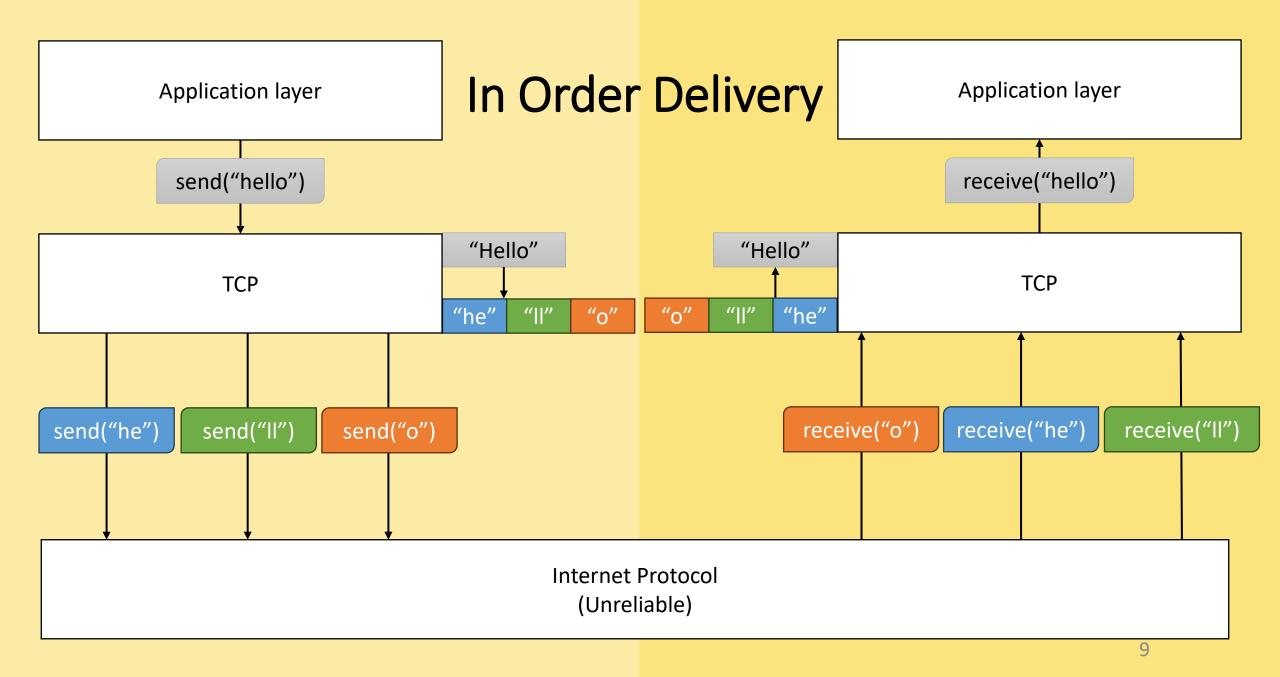


### TCP's Fields

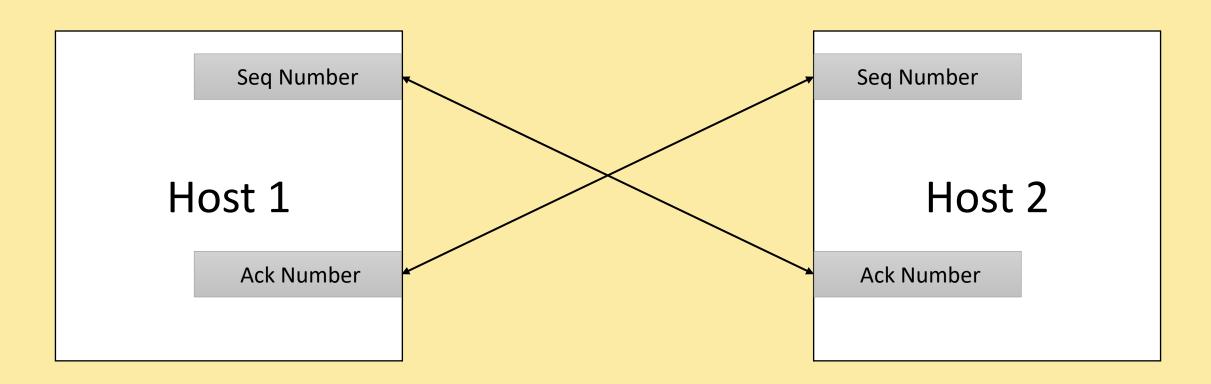
- Source Port (From Which Application)
- Destination Port (To Which Application)
- Sequence Number
- Acknowledgement Number
- Flags
- ...

# Multiplexing / Demultiplexing





# Sequence And Acknowledgement Number

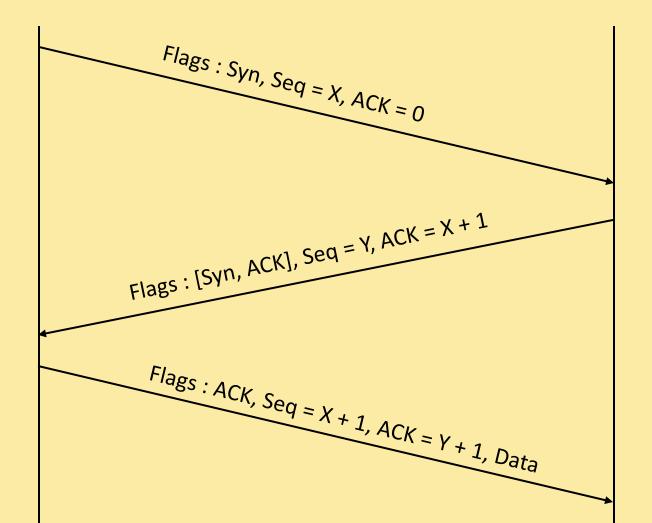


## TCP Flags

```
000. .... = Reserved
...0 .... = Accurate ECN
.... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced
.... = ECN-Echo
.... = Urgent
\dots = Ack
.... 0... = Push
.... .0.. = Reset
.... .... ..0. = Syn
\dots 0 = Fin
```

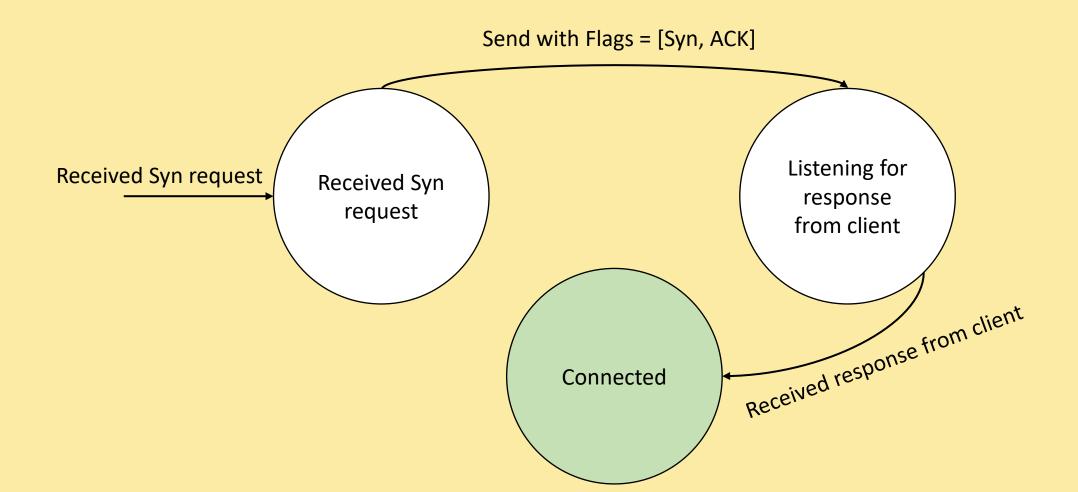
## The Tree Way Handshake

Host 1

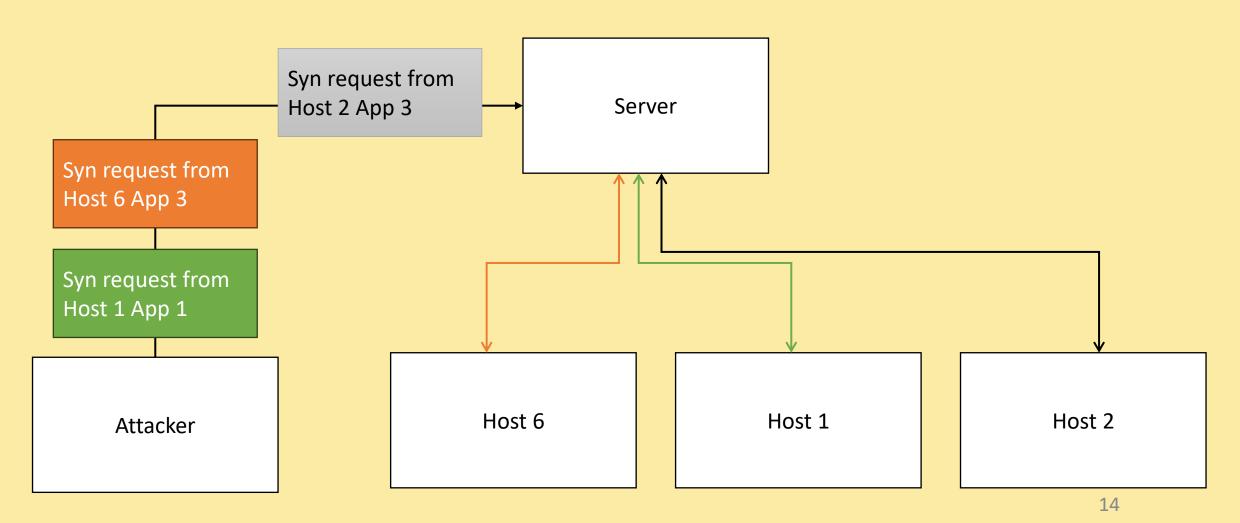


Host 2

### State Machine of a TCP Server

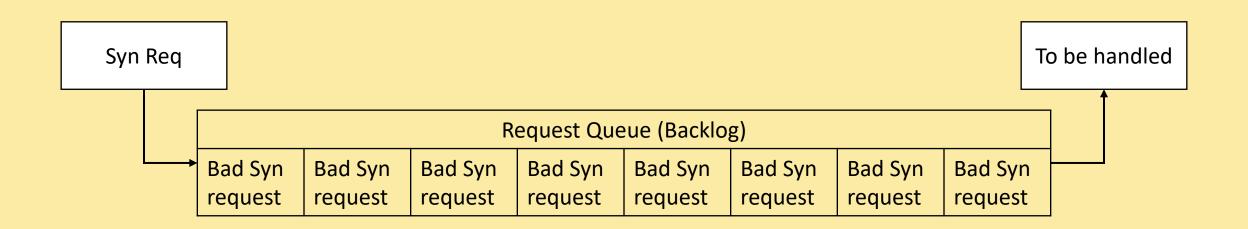


## **SYN Floods**



## SYN Flooding is Cheap

Always Waiting on Non-Existing Clients



## Solution

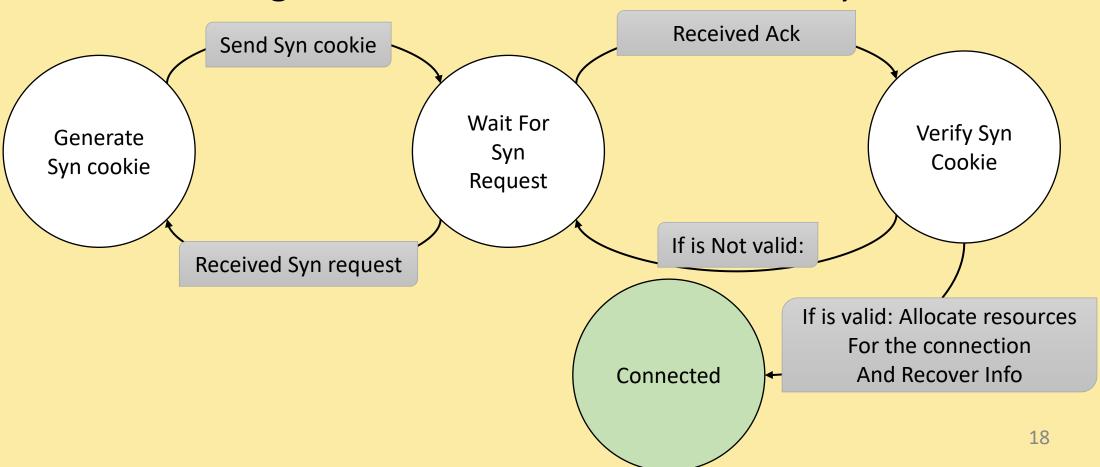
Break the Protocol?

# Syn Cookies

- Handle the Handshake Statelessly
- No More Request Queue (Backlog)
- Reconstructing the Connection

#### How is it Done?

Forget the Connection But Not Really



#### Information to Recover

- Server's IP Address
- Client's IP Address
- Server's Sequence Number
- Client's Sequence Number
- Server's Port
- Client's Port
- TCP Options (Optional but Important)

## Why Encoding Stuff?

- Preventing Against Connection Spoofing
- Being Flooded with Acks

# Benefits and Drawbacks of Syn Cookies

- Higher Cost of Syn floods
- Lower Memory Usage
- No Direct Support For TCP Options
- Higher CPU Usage
- Complexity

#### Learn More

- linux/net/ipv4/syncookies.c
- lwn.net/Articles/277146

### Questions

Presentation Files: github.com/AliGhaffarian/university\_thingies