

CN-Basic L26

TCP Overview

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TCP: Overview

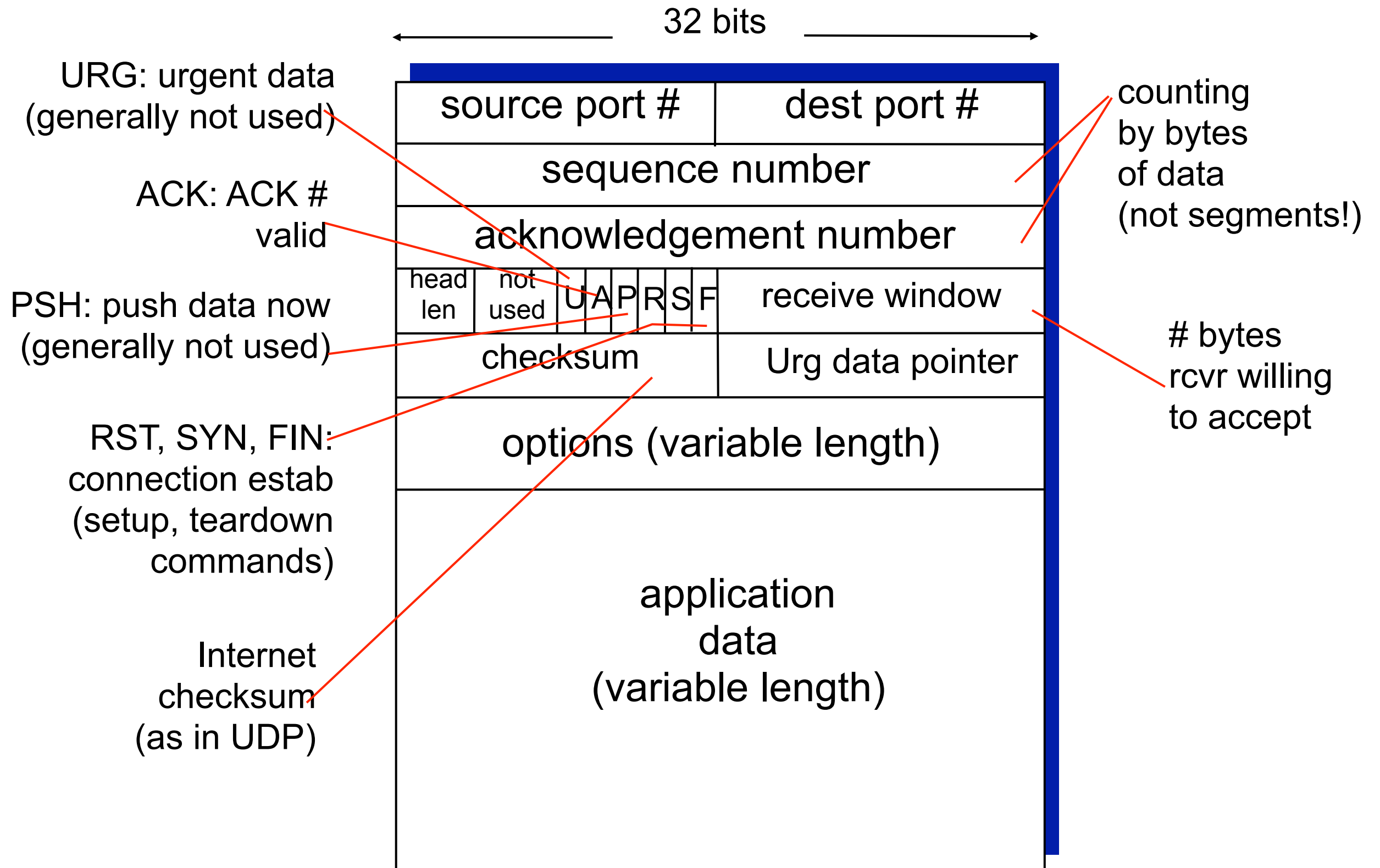
RFCs: 793, 1122, 1323, 2018, 2581

- **point-to-point:**
 - one sender, one receiver
- **reliable, in-order *byte stream*:**
 - no “message boundaries”
- **pipelined:**
 - Sliding window size of TCP congestion and flow control
- **full duplex data:**
 - bi-directional data flow in same connection
 - MSS: maximum segment size, determined from link/frame size
- **connection-oriented:**
 - handshaking (exchange of control msgs) inits sender, receiver state before data exchange
- **flow controlled:**
 - sender will not overwhelm receiver

TCP Headers

- What should it contain?
 - Source and destination ports
 - Sequence numbers and acknowledgements
 - Data exchange in both directions
 - (implicit) Indication of stream oriented
 - Info about managing sliding window
 - Info about handling out of order delivery by internet
 - Checksum for errors
 - Identification for setup, data transfer and teardown
 - Window size (buffer size for what it can receive)
 - Length of data
 - Options?

TCP segment structure



Experiential Learning: TCP Flags

- SYN flags
 - 3-way handshake
 - establish a TCP connection (using nc)
 - Analyze SYN—SYN/ACK—ACK exchange
- Reset flag
 - Connect to a non-existing server port
 - Analyze RST messages
- Finish Flag
 - Do a graceful closure.
 - Analyze 2 way FIN messages
- Ack flag
 - Any data exchange

TCP seq. numbers, ACKs

sequence numbers:

- byte stream “number” of first byte in segment’s data
- does not reflect segment num

acknowledgements:

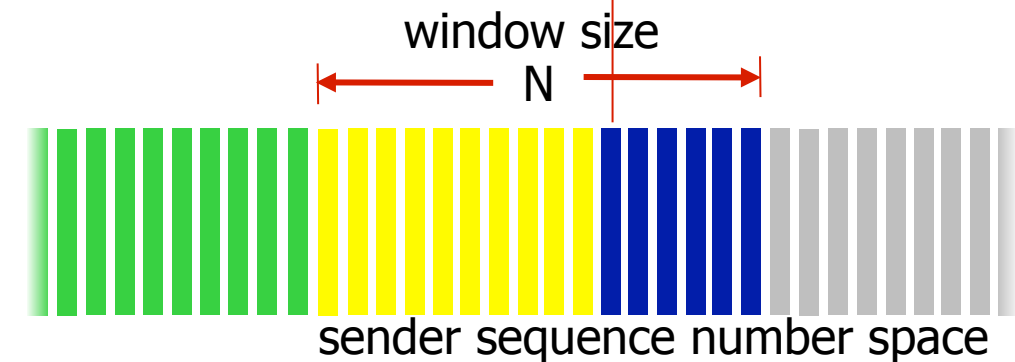
- seq # of next byte expected from other side
- cumulative ACK

Q: how receiver handles out-of-order segments

- A: TCP spec doesn’t say, - up to implementor

outgoing segment from sender

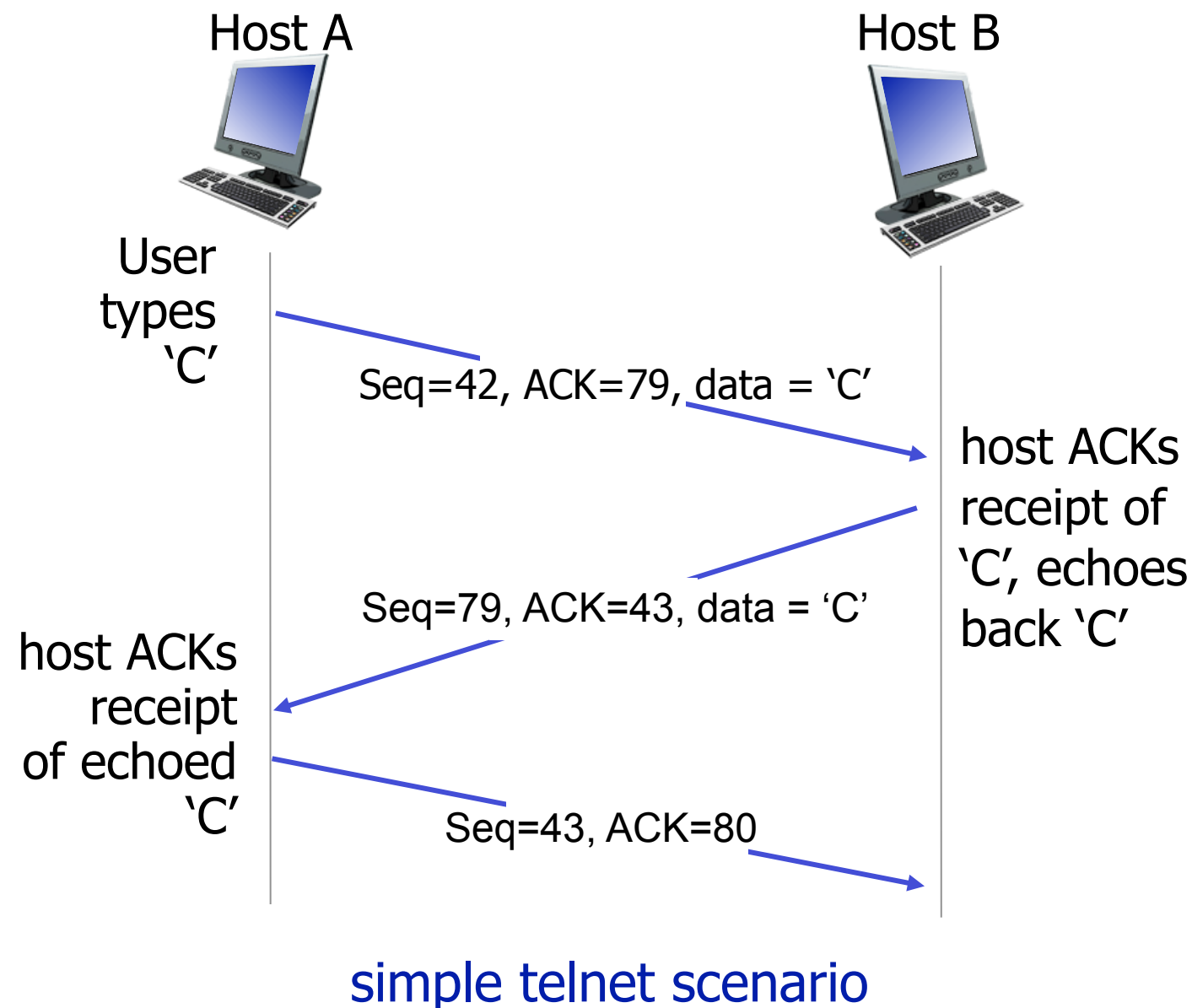
source port #	dest port #
sequence number	
acknowledgement number	
	rwnd
checksum	urg pointer



incoming segment to sender

source port #	dest port #
sequence number	
acknowledgement number	
	rwnd
checksum	urg pointer

TCP seq. numbers, ACKs



**Do an HTTP capture with Google or your website
Study the flow of sequence numbers.**

TCP seq. numbers, ACKs

- TCP Bi-Directional Data Xfer

- Server program:

```
(i=6;while [ $i -gt 0 ]; do sleep 1; echo  
"From Server, the value is $i"; i=$(( $i - 1 ));  
done) | nc -l 8080
```

- Client programs:

```
(i=0;while [ $i -le 5 ]; do echo "Request  
$i"; sleep 1; i=$(( $i + 1 )); done) | nc  
localhost 8080
```

- File Capture:

- **TCP-Bidirectional-Data-Xfer.pcap**

Exercise

- Access a simple web page in the browser e.g.
 - <http://www.rprustagi.com/>
 - Analyze TCP traffic in full including
 - Source and destination ports
 - TCP Flags
 - Sequence numbers and acknowledgement numbers
 - TCP options
 - Receive window size

Summary

- TCP Header format
- TCP Communication
 - Sequence number and ack