End-to-End Challenges

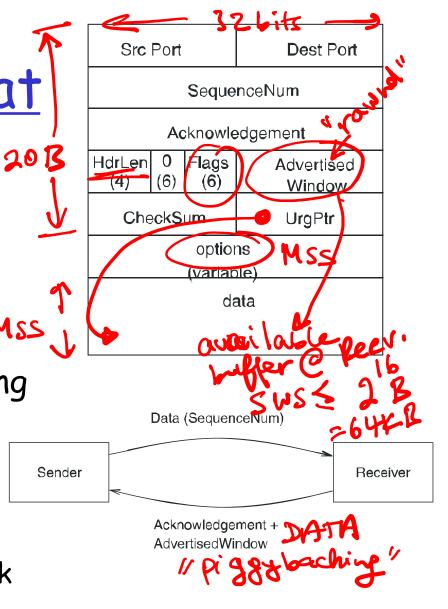
### End-to-End Challenges

Based basically on a reliable sliding window protocol, but it's challenging!

- Potentially different RTT
  - o need adaptive timeout mechanism
- Potentially long delay in network
  - need to be prepared for arrival of very old packets
- Potentially different buffering at destination
  - need to accommodate different amounts of buffering
- Potentially different network capacity
  - need to be prepared for network congestion

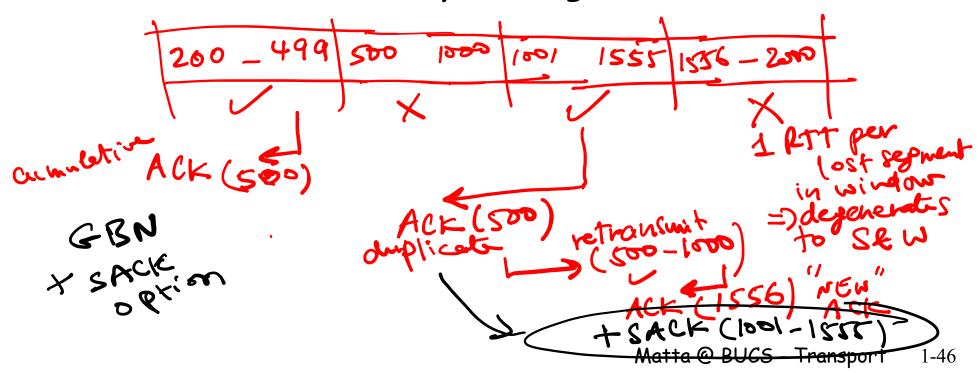
# TCP Segment Format

- Demultiplexing; each connection identified with 4-tuple:
  - SrcPort, SrcIPAddr, DstPort, DstIPAddr>
  - o IP addresses obtained from IP layer! MSS,
- Basically, a sliding window operating at byte (not segment) level
  - Acknowledgment, SequenceNum, AdvertisedWindow
  - Piggybacking ACK on data segments destined for sender improves network utilization
- Flags
  - SYN, FIN, RESET, PUSH, URG, ACK



### TCP Reliability & Flow Control

- □ Like SR with Explicit Rtx/cumulative ACKs:
  - ostoring out-of-order bytes
  - o using one timer for all unacked bytes
  - o using duplicate ACK to fast retransmit
  - On retransmission, only one segment retransmitted

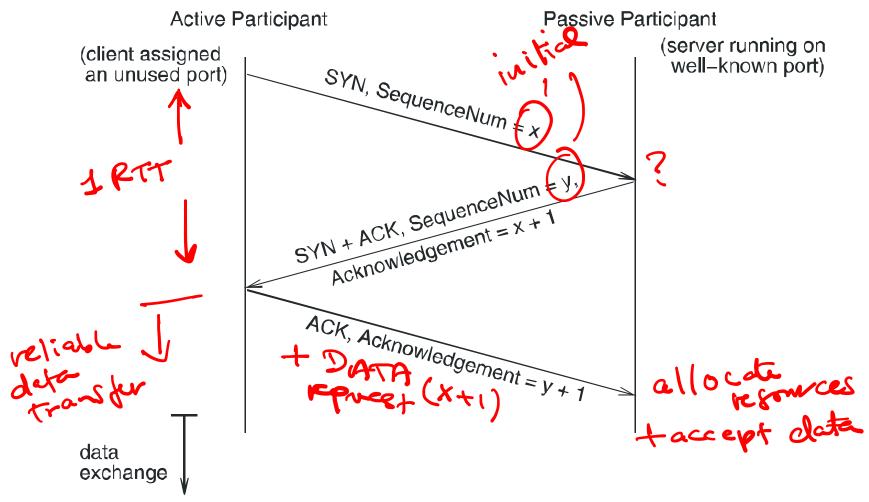


### TCP Reliability & Flow Control

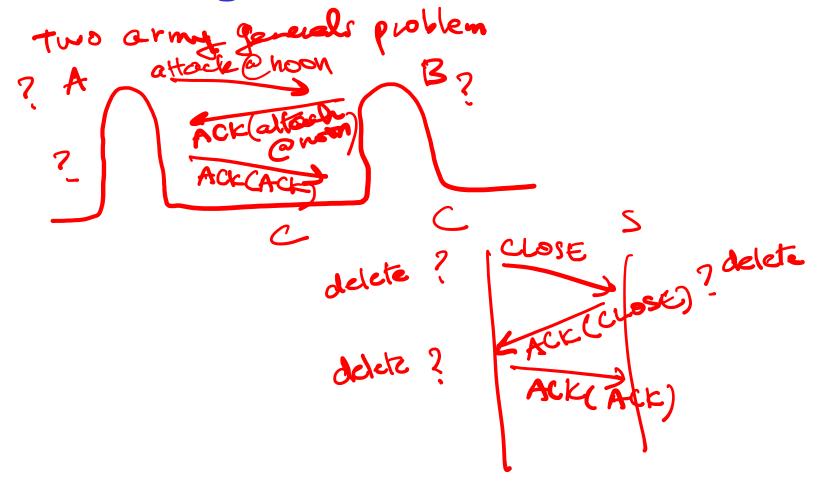
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  - ostoring out-of-order bytes
  - o using one timer for all unacked bytes
  - o using duplicate ACK to fast retransmit
  - On retransmission, only one segment retransmitted
- A new version, with SACK option, is more like GBN with selective repeats!
- At sender:
  - o LastByteSent LastByteAcked ≤ AdvertizedWindow
  - o If zero, sender keeps sending 1-byte data segments smark sender dumb receiver

### TCP Connection Establishment

#### Three-Way Handshake

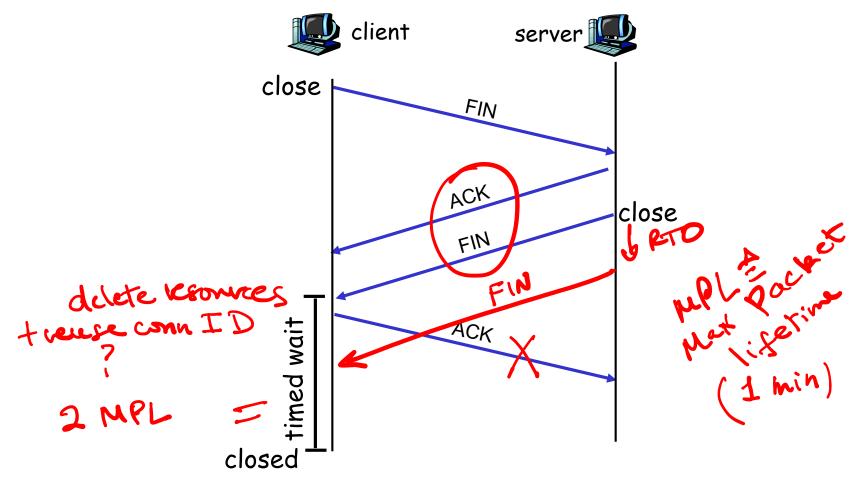


## TCP Closing

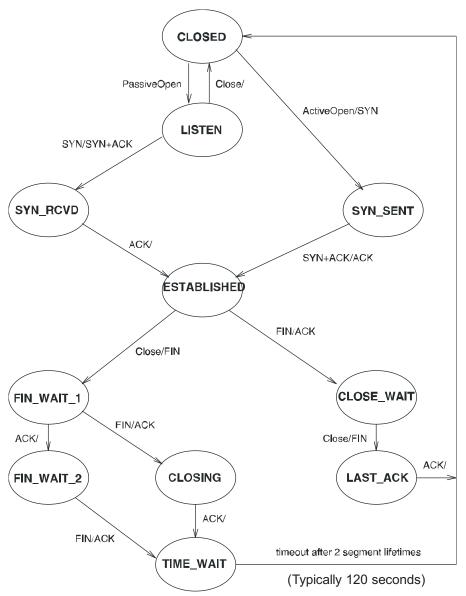


### TCP Closing

### Modified Three-Way Handshake



### TCP State Transition Diagram



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