Computer Networks
COL 334/672

Transport Layer

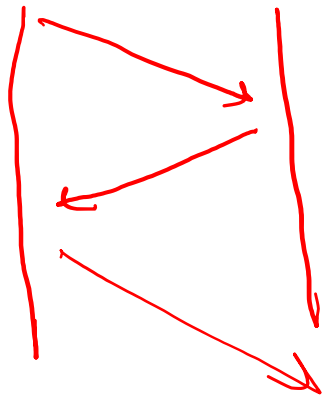
Tarun Mangla

Slides adapted from KR

Sem 1, 2024-25

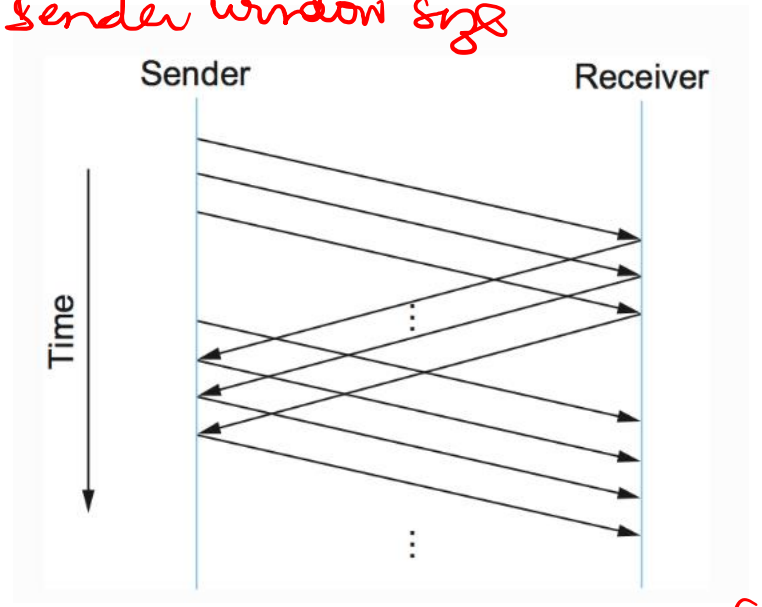
Recap

- Transport-layer services
  - Multiplexing/demultiplexing
  - Reliability
  - Flow Control
  - Congestion control
- Reliability
  - Automatic Repeat reQuest (ARQ) protocols
    - Stop-and-wait protocol
    - Sliding window protocol

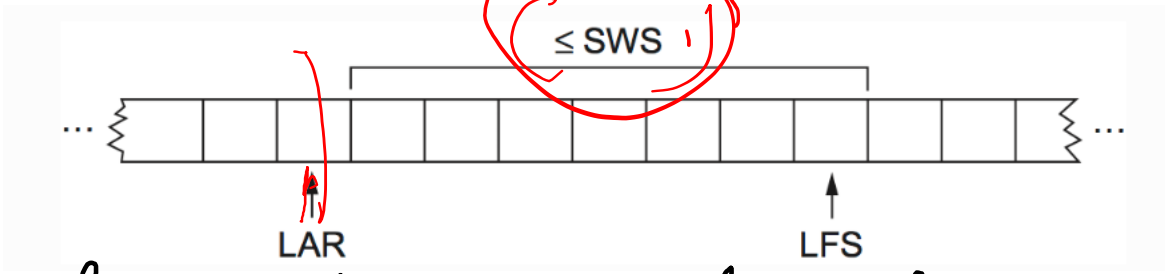


Sliding Window Protocol

Sender window size



LFS − LAR ≤ SWS



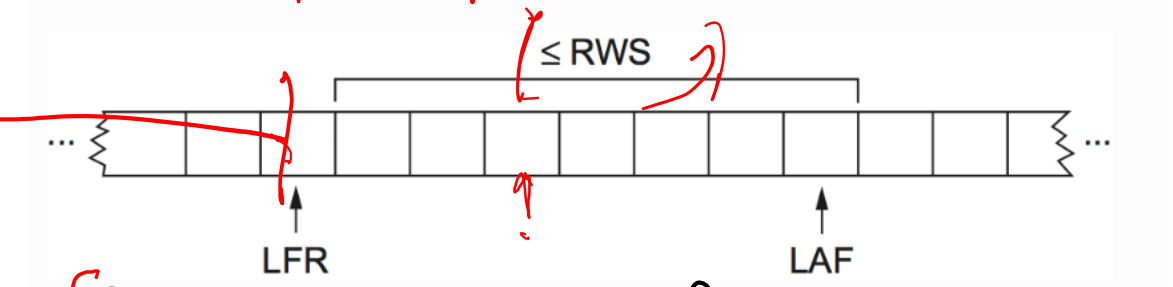
last ack received

last frame sent

RWS

RWS ≥ 1

(LAF − LFR) ≤ RWS

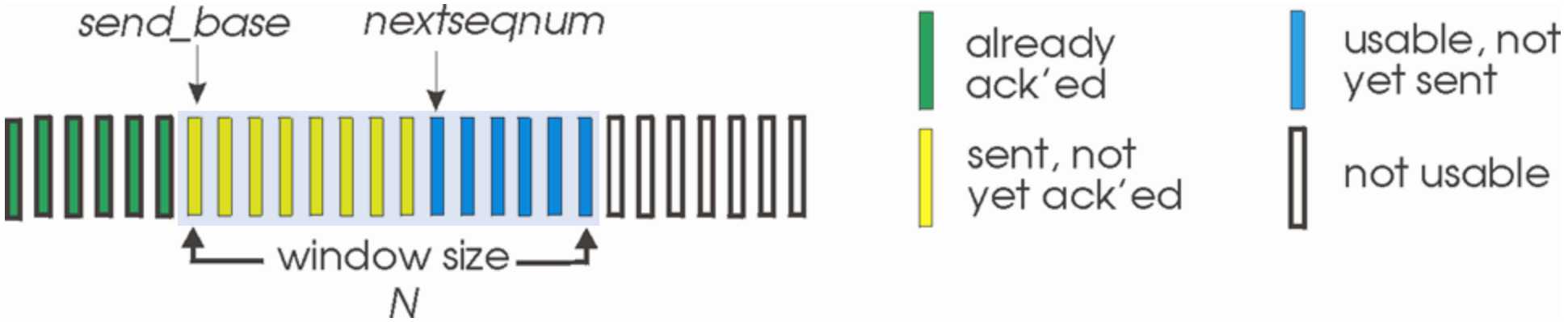


last frame received

largest acceptable frame

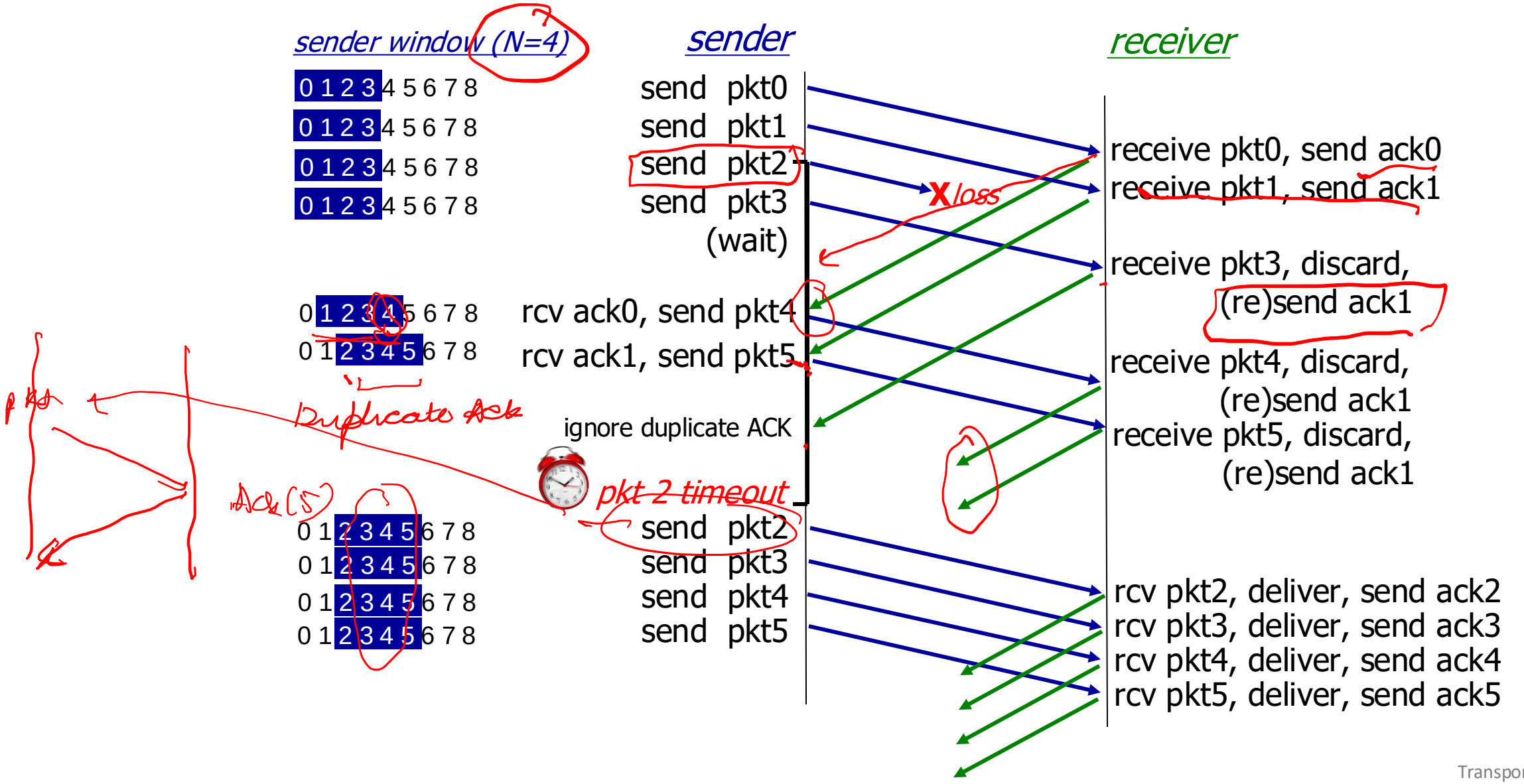
Go-Back-N: sender

- sender: "window" of up to N, consecutive transmitted but unACKed pkts
  - k-bit seq # in pkt header



- *cumulative ACK:* ACK(*n*): ACKs all packets up to, including seq # *n*
  - on receiving ACK(*n*): move window forward to begin at *n+1*
- timer for oldest in-flight packet
- *timeout(n):* retransmit packet n and all higher seq # packets in window

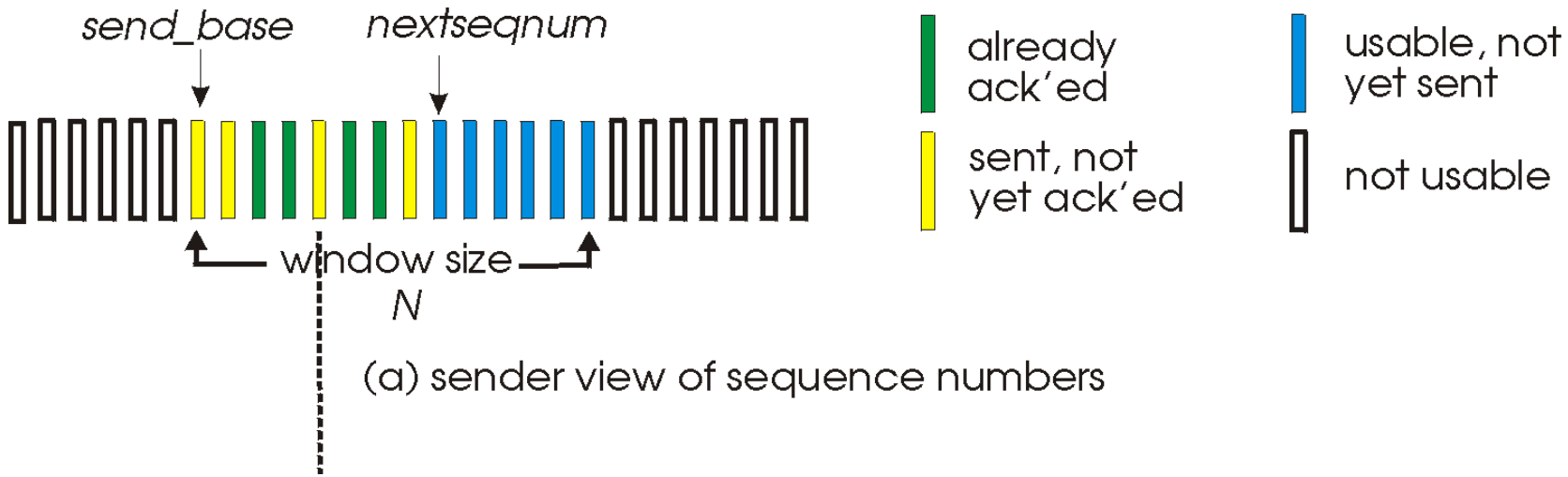
Go-Back-N in action



Selective repeat: the approach

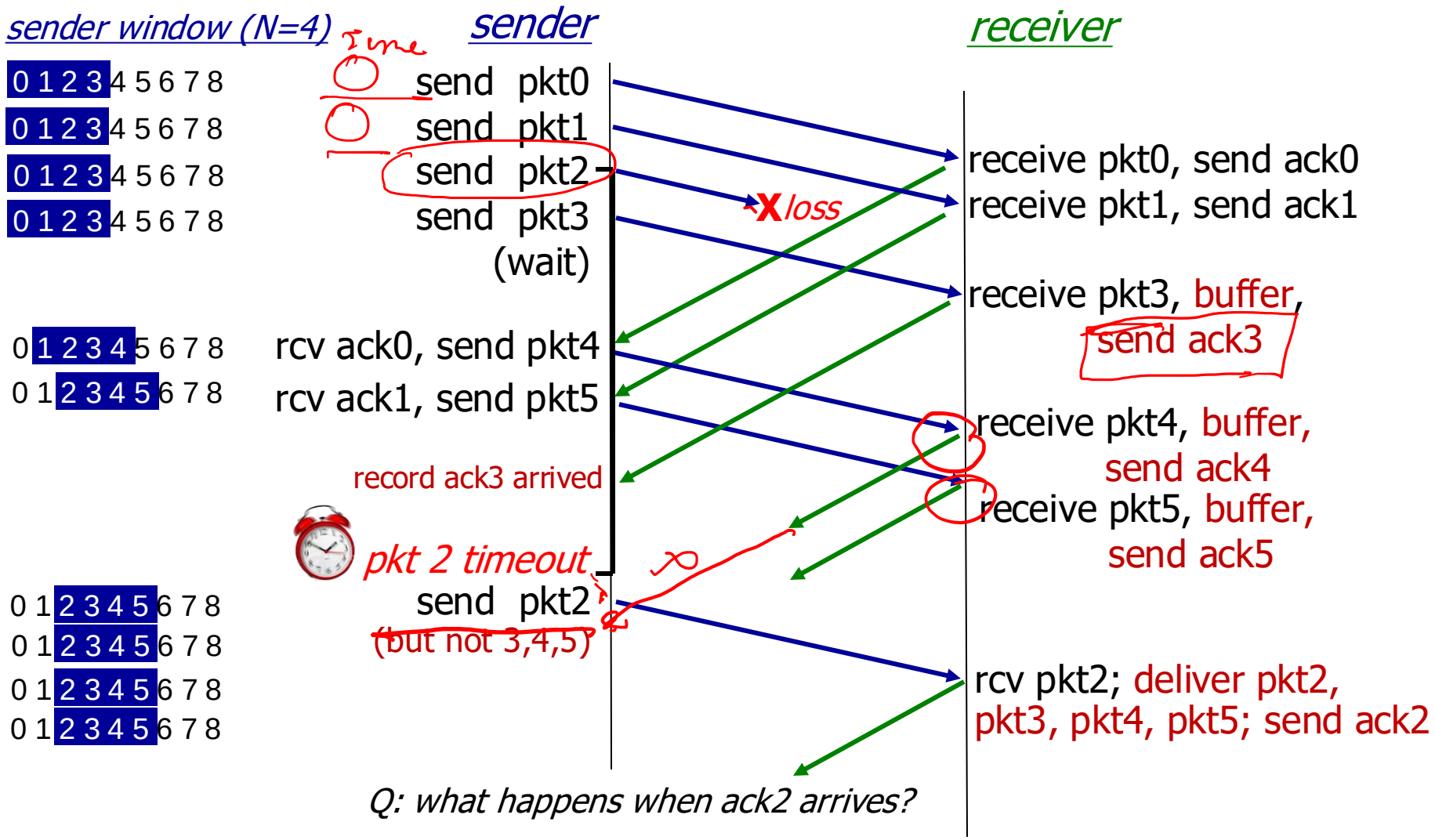
- *pipelining*: *multiple* packets in flight
- *receiver individually ACKs* all correctly received packets
  - buffers packets, as needed, for in-order delivery to upper layer
- sender:
  - maintains (conceptually) a timer for each unACKed pkt
    - timeout: retransmits single unACKed packet associated with timeout
  - maintains (conceptually) "window" over *N* consecutive seq #s
    - limits pipelined, "in flight" packets to be within this window

Selective repeat: sender, receiver windows



(a) sender view of sequence numbers

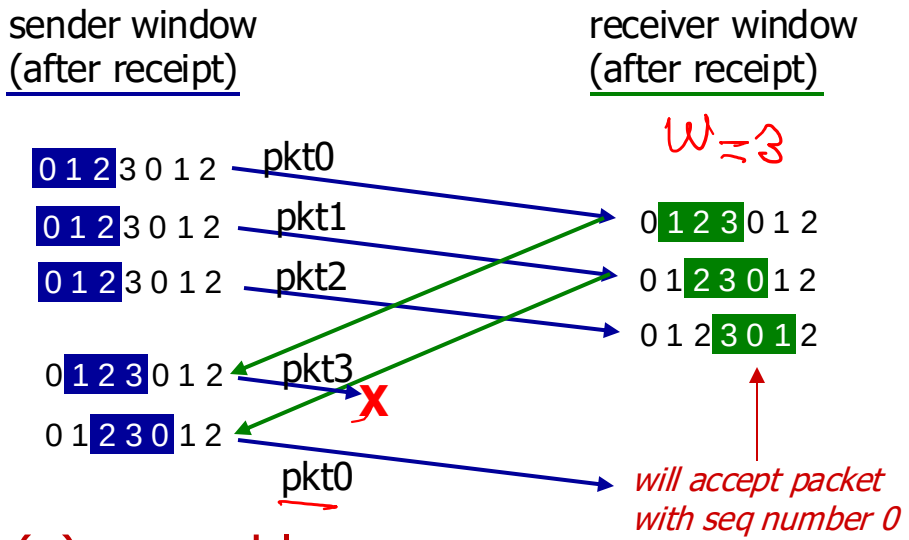
Selective Repeat in action



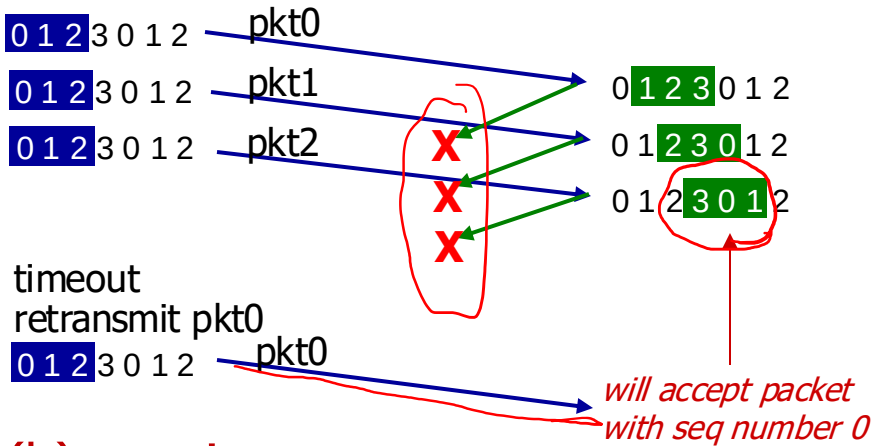
Selective repeat: a dilemma!

example:

- seq #s: 0, 1, 2, 3 (base 4 counting)
- window size=3



(a) no problem



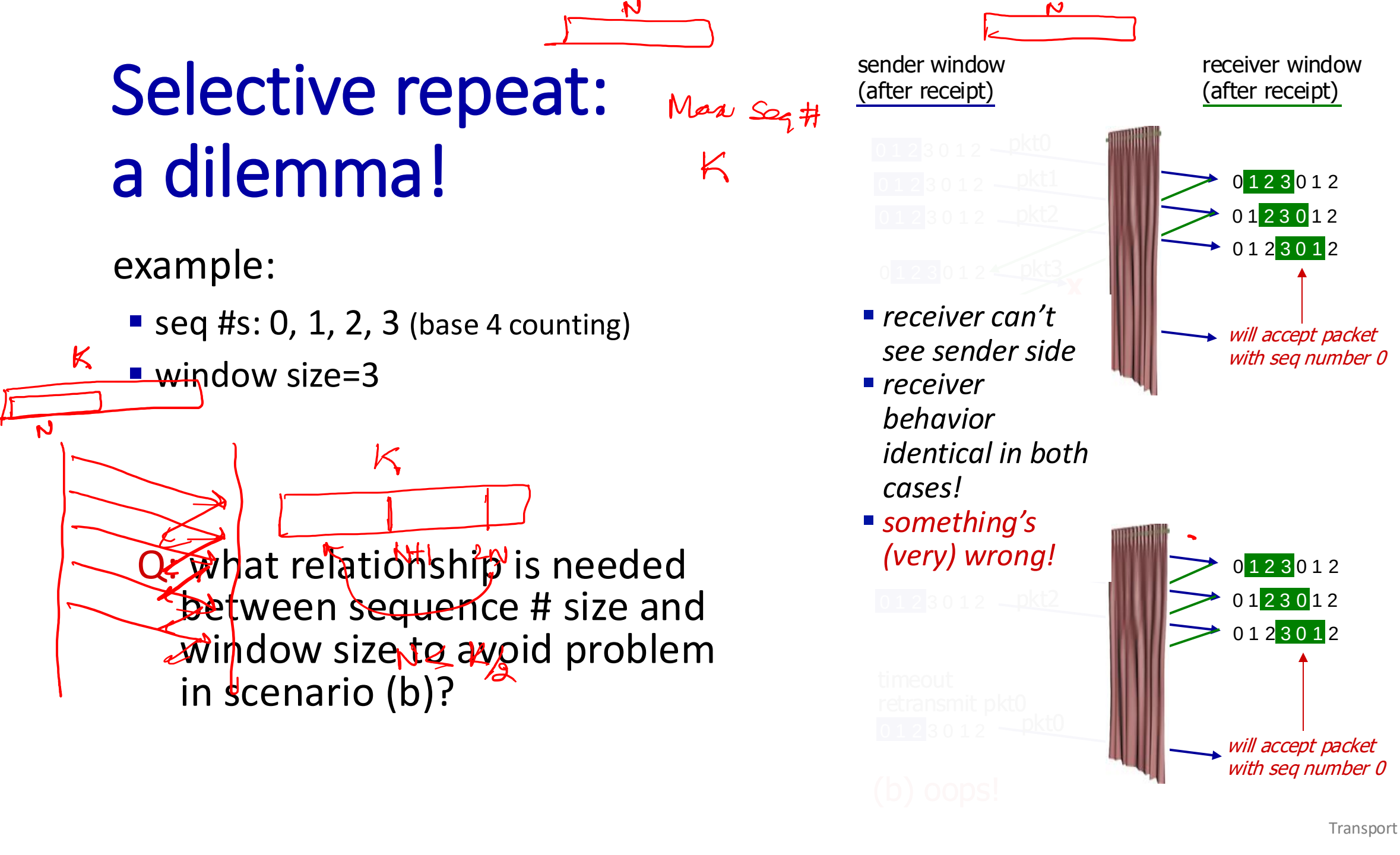
(b) oops!

Selective repeat: a dilemma!

example:

- seq #s: 0, 1, 2, 3 (base 4 counting)
- window size=3

Q: what relationship is needed between sequence # size and window size to avoid problem in scenario (b)?

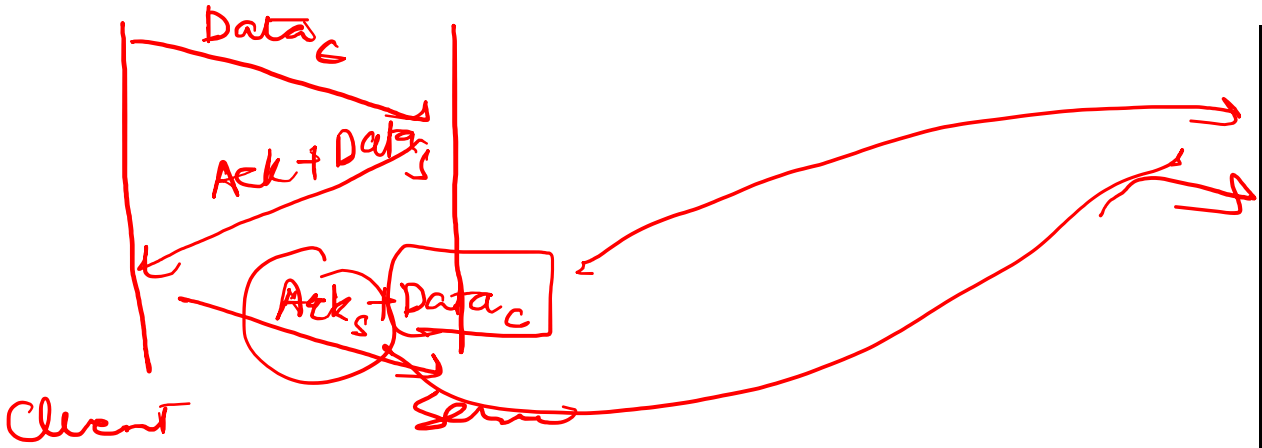


Transport Control Protocol

- Connection-oriented
- Reliability and in-order delivery
- Flow control
- Congestion control

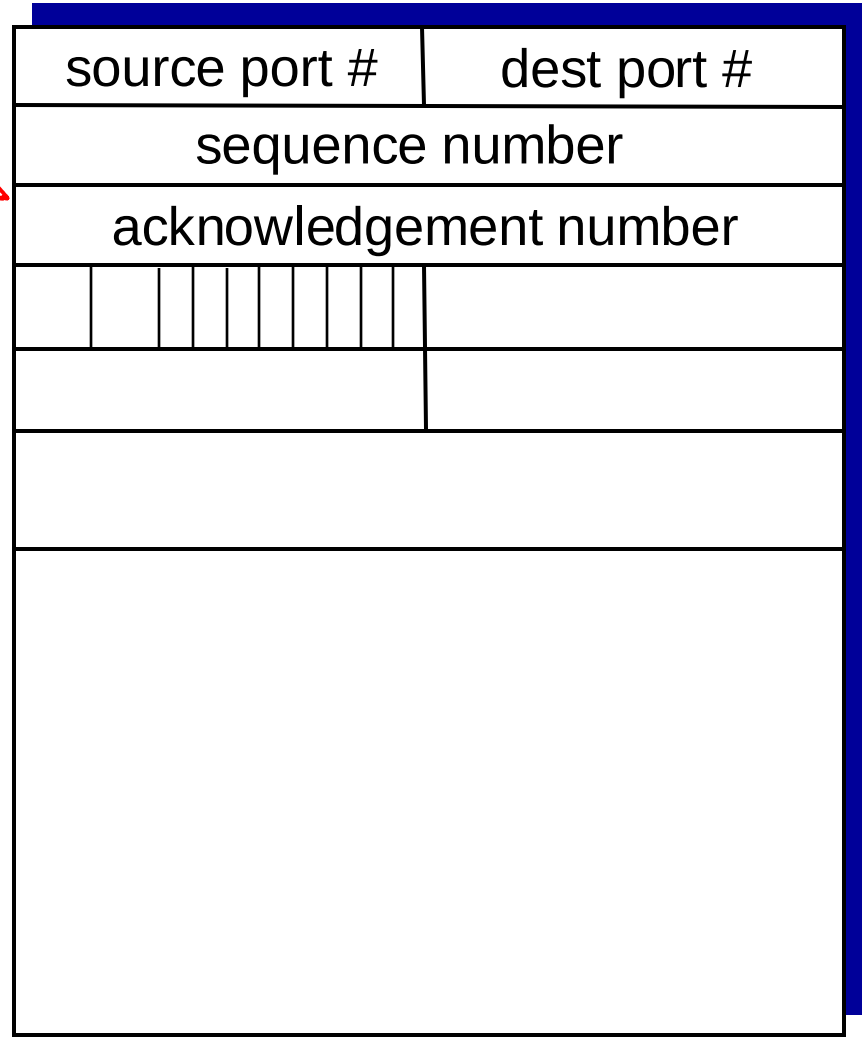
Connection-oriented transport: TCP

Bi-directional

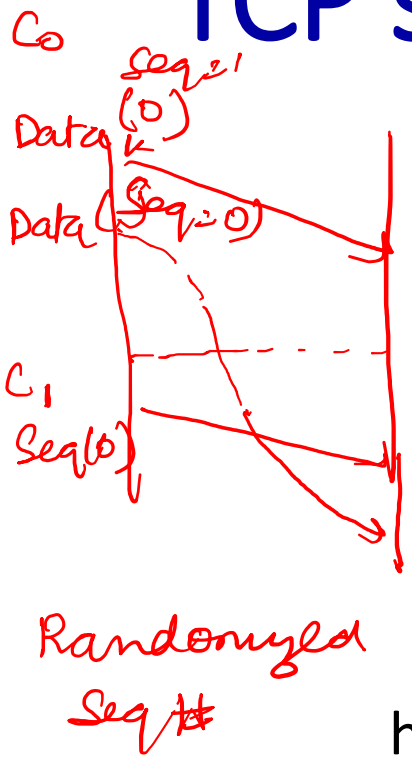


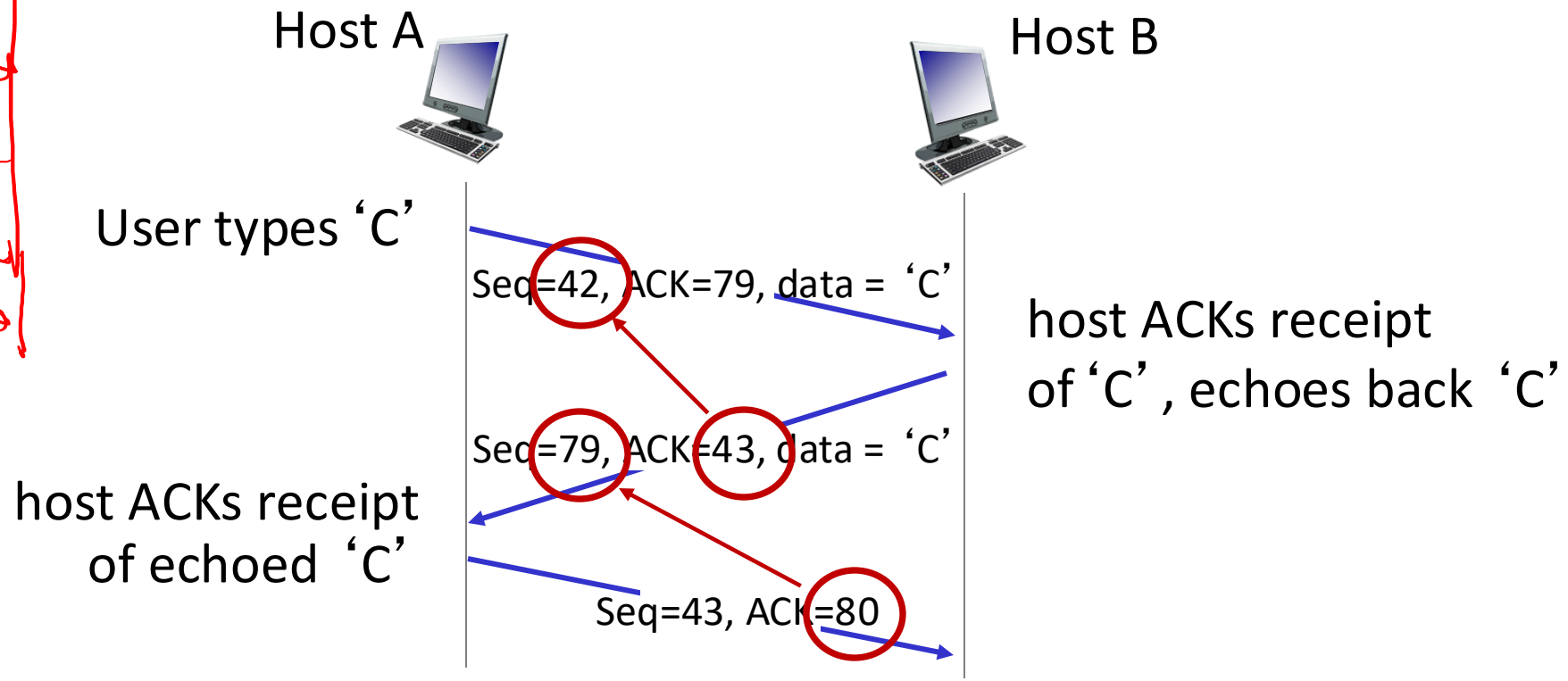
Id of Processes (SRC IP, DST IP)

32 bits



TCP sequence numbers, ACKs





simple telnet scenario

TCP sequence numbers, ACKs

Sequence numbers:

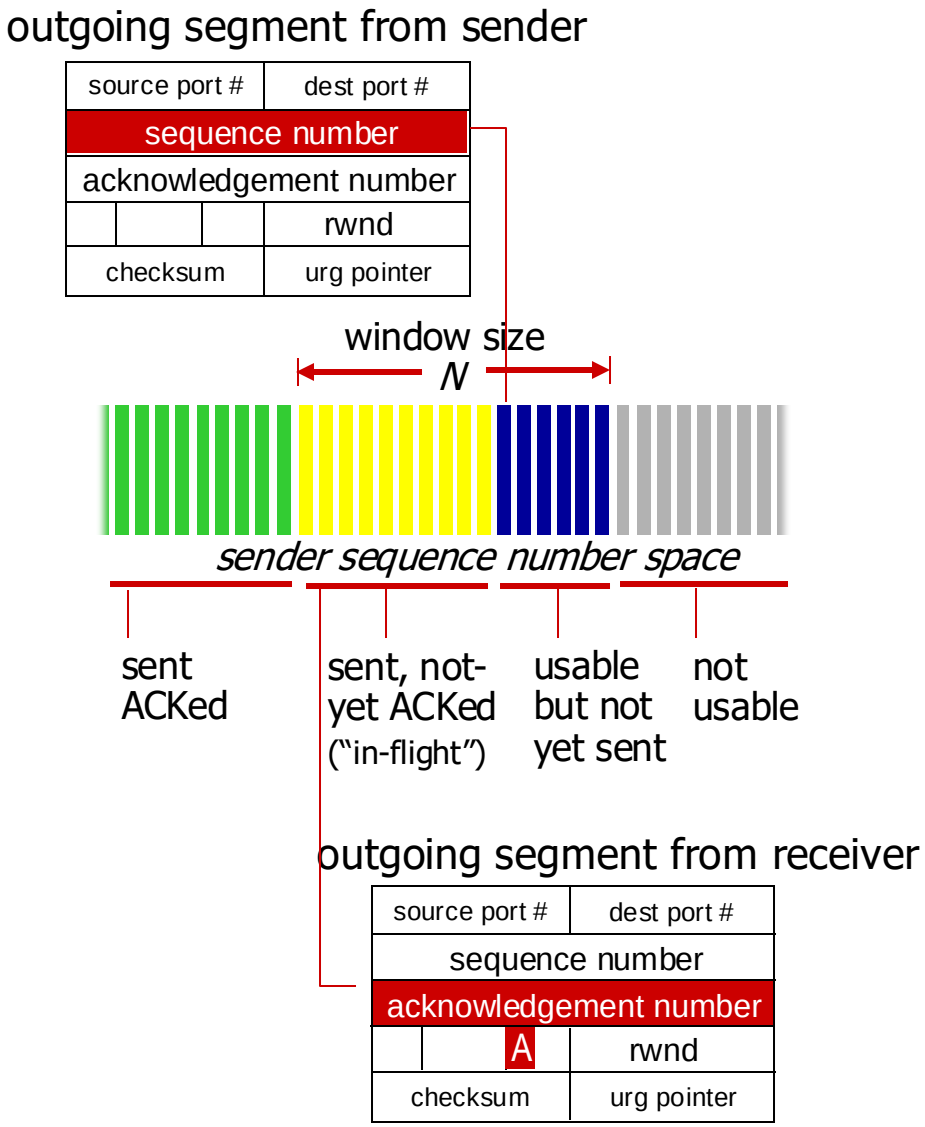
- byte stream "number" of first byte in segment's data

Acknowledgements:

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

Q: how receiver handles out-of-order segments

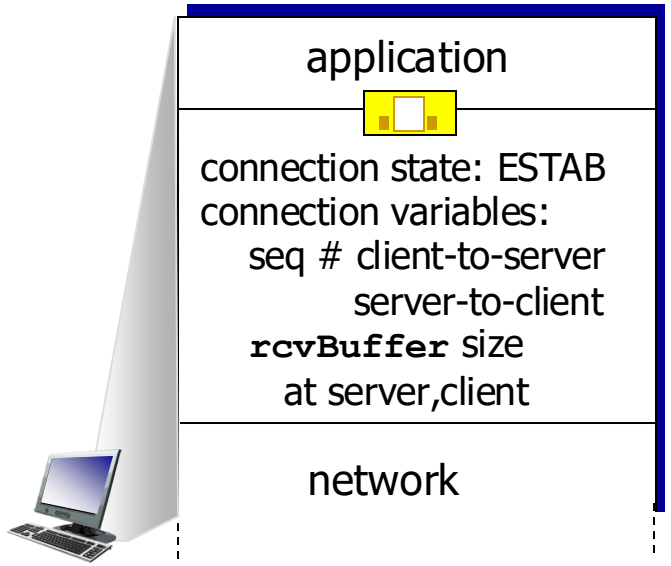
- *A:* TCP spec doesn't say, - up to implementor

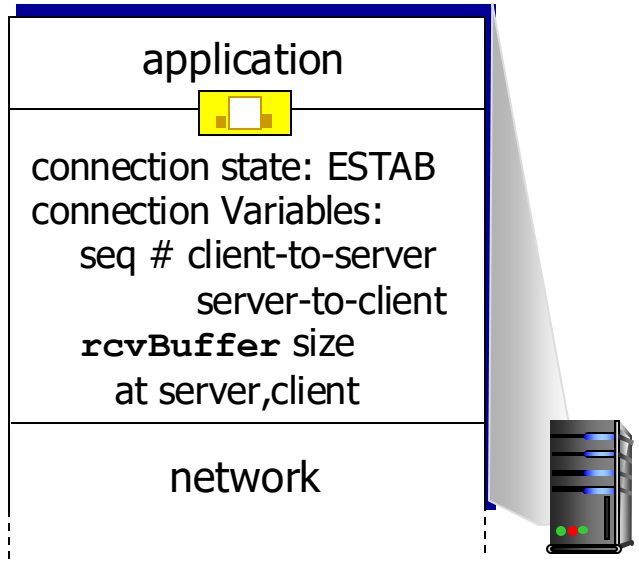


TCP connection management

before exchanging data, sender/receiver “handshake”:

- agree to establish connection (each knowing the other willing to establish connection)
- agree on connection parameters (e.g., starting seq #s)



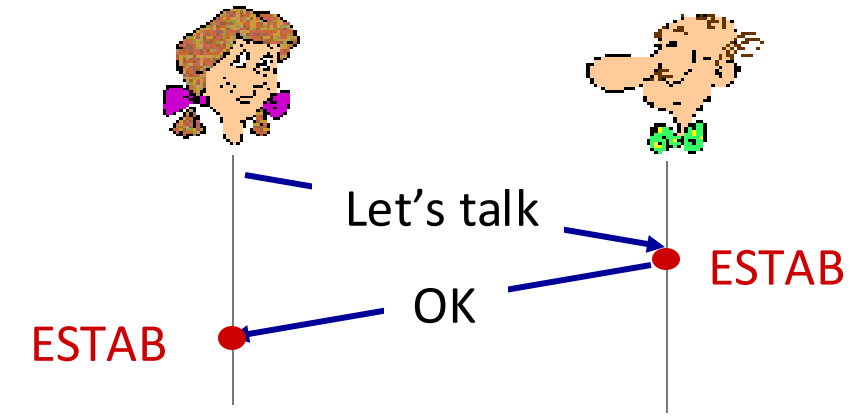


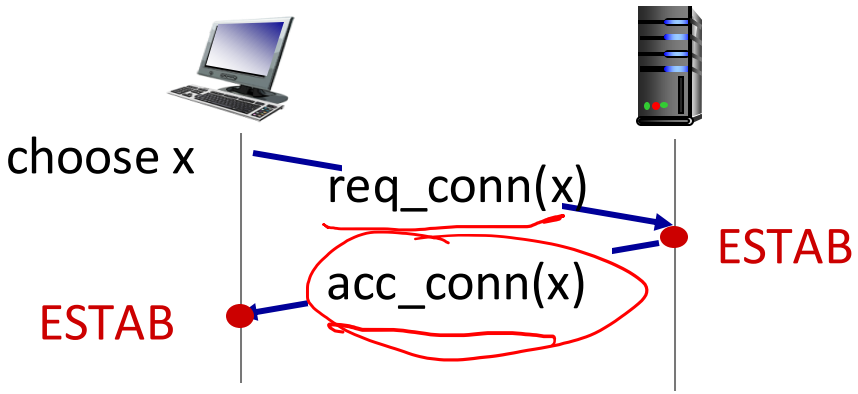

```
Socket clientSocket =
  newSocket("hostname","port number");
```

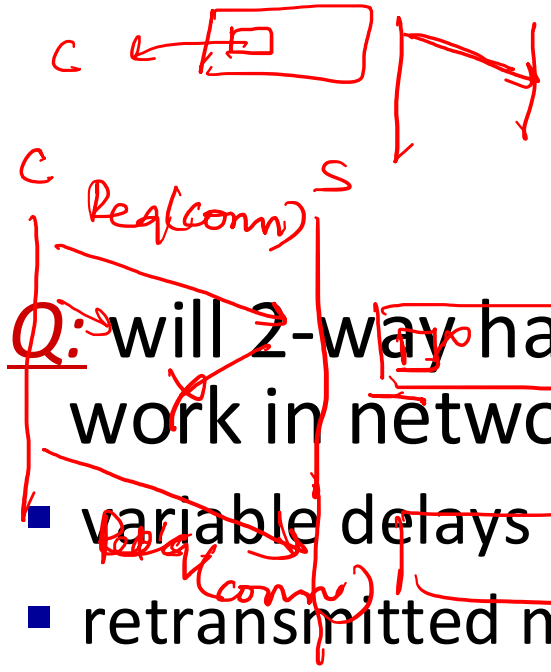
```
Socket connectionSocket =
  welcomeSocket.accept();
```

Agreeing to establish a connection

2-way handshake:







Q: will 2-way handshake always work in network?

- variable delays
- retransmitted messages (e.g. req_conn(x)) due to message loss
- message reordering
- can't "see" other side

2-way handshake scenarios

TCP 3-way handshake

Client state

```
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
```

LISTEN

```
clientSocket.connect((serverName,serverPort))
```

choose init seq num, x
send TCP SYN msg

SYNSENT

SYNbit=1, Seq=x

Server state

```
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind(('',serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
```

LISTEN

choose init seq num, y
send TCP SYNACK
msg, acking SYN

SYN RCVD

SYNbit=1, Seq=y
ACKbit=1; ACKnum=x+1

received SYNACK(x)
indicates server is live;
send ACK for SYNACK;
this segment may contain
client-to-server data

ESTAB

ACKbit=1, ACKnum=y+1

received ACK(y)
indicates client is live

ESTAB

Closing a TCP connection

- client, server each close their side of connection
  - send TCP segment with FIN bit = 1
- respond to received FIN with ACK
  - on receiving FIN, ACK can be combined with own FIN
- simultaneous FIN exchanges can be handled