

$$1.5d + 0.9d = 1$$

$$(1.5/0.4) \times d = \dots$$

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## Transport layer

→ Transport layer - address port.  
different process different port - 9  
ભલભલ,

## UDP

→ એક packet send થયું, ઠીક.  
ફોન્ટેન તોડી ઠીક ઠીક વિચર  
કિત્તું થયું ના, ઠીક.

→ UDP checksum optional. જેમાં ન  
થયું તો bit 0 દિવ.



→ Command and parameter must pack and marshal.  
Opposite - unmarshaling.

### Remote Procedure call;

Problems → ~~different~~ different machine  
pointer, int, length, string and null char  
machine to machine vary

UDP use

case  
study

Parameter, UDP  
packet and

Fragment, and  
part, and, and

Idempotent operation  
same  
method different time  
different output

~~UDP~~ TCP use



RTP

RTP stream merge  
multimedia

TCP

TCP header  $\rightarrow$  20-60 bytes

Acknowledge number  $\rightarrow$  sequence number

Convention  $\rightarrow$  Upto which number I have seen  
 $\rightarrow$  which seq. number is next to be sent.

Unexpected scenario  $\rightarrow$  reset  
Willingly connection close  $\rightarrow$  finish

Window  $\rightarrow$  Ack at once  
if packet sent



checksum calculate કર્યો ત્યારે, મૂળ  
header + એક extra part (checksum  
કોડ) 16 bit સહો મિલે  
~~સાથે~~ XOR કર્યો. Receiver  
checksum 32 XOR કર્યો 0 મળ્યું  
તો, તો કોઈ error.

TCP સો segment size header - 1  
સહો માર્ક તો સારું એક  
connection establish - એક અમર  
મિલે સહો સહો થયું.

Nagle's solution. 1 byte send કર  
સહો નહીં, ACK મળે તો મળે  
તો 2 byte buffer  
સહો, → slow sender

slow receiver ← min (Minimum Segment,  $\frac{\text{Buffer}}{2}$ ) મળે  
સહો Advertise સહો.  
→ Clarke's solution



7/8/23

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TCP: To 1502 907 To 9512 (\*)

- Conges<sup>n</sup> control
- Flow control
- Error control

→ Corruption (may be supported by UDP) <sup>checksum</sup>

→ Loss → Retransmission

→ Duplication → Seq #

→ Reordering

Sol<sup>n</sup> to SYN Flood attack

- SYN cookie: Don't create state, rather enter the conn<sup>n</sup>-request related info in the server.

\* Advertis<sup>d</sup> window = Max Rcvr Buffer  
- ((NBE - 1) - LBR)

\* Effective window = Advertis<sup>d</sup> window - (LBS - LBA)

first allocate resource  
info about cookie  
in 1st, 2nd, 3rd  
handshake  
allocate resource  
2nd, 3rd

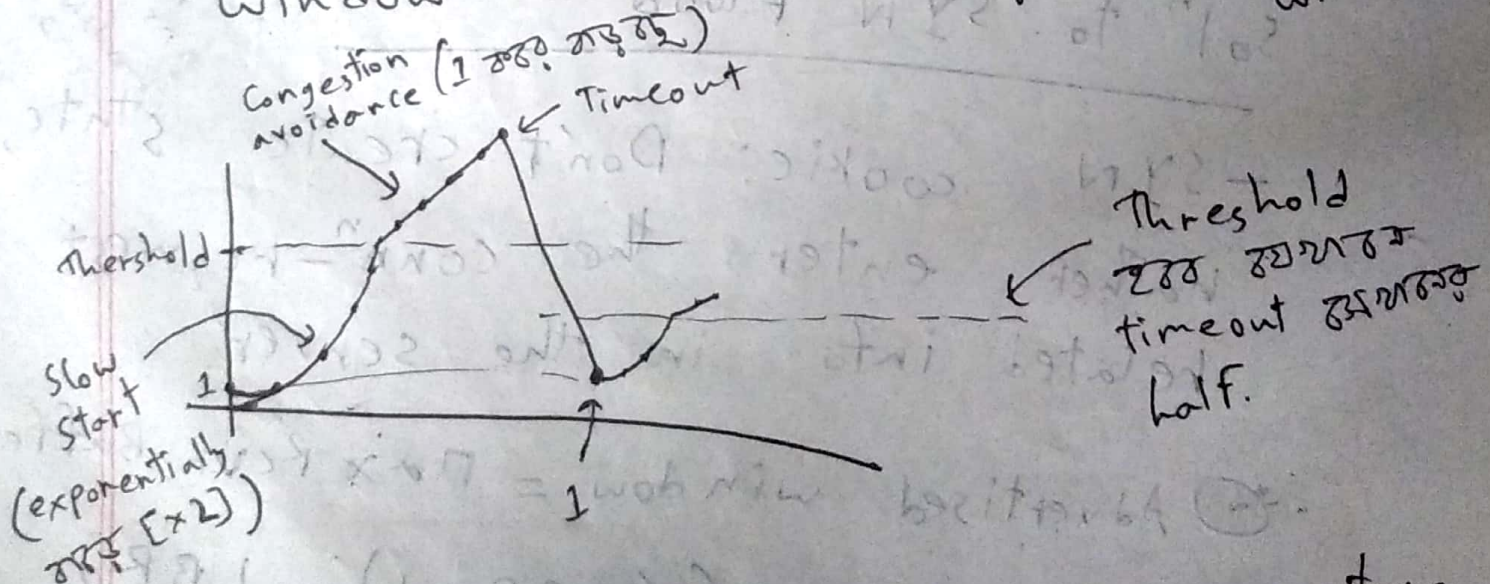


① Size of TCP socket buffer

$$(\text{expected}) = BW * \text{delay}$$

[to ensure the pipe can be full]

→ flow control એ છે receiver એ window. → Advertise window  
→ Congest<sup>n</sup> control એ છે sender window maintain રાખે, → Congestion window



→ Timeout એ અમરું રાખે અને premature expiration રાખે, જોઈ અને loss પૂર્ણ થાય જોઈ delay wait રાખે અને.



From Patterson:

RFC → Request for  
Comment [Network  
standards and  
Documentation]

- UDP has checksum and optionally, header field corruption can occur, and this type of reliability UDP has.

• Sender connection establish and  
random seq # and start  
receiving.

(cause, same application break and  
start system and and and  
instance and seq # and and overlap  
and and, and confusion and and  
and, and randomly start and.)

- 3-way handshake 100% guarantee and  
and, but and and and and,  
• Duplicate frame and seq #. Duplicate  
Ack and ACK #.



ack no. number is 2m upto what packet  
receive ~~2m~~ or 2m+1.

- Sliding window  $\rightarrow \min(\text{Conges}^n \text{ window, advertise window})$

- Out of order receive buffer - → स्टोर किया, e.g.

(1, 2, 3, 5)  $\rightarrow$  4 ના અભાવે મોકલે 5.  
buffer-9 રજૂ કરે દિશે,  
3 મોકલે, ACK રજૂ કરે,

$$\text{New } r_{TT} = \alpha(\text{old } r_{TT}) + (1-\alpha)(\text{new sample})$$

→ Time out ~~ହେଲ~~ RTO ଟୁଲ ବ୍ୟବହାର  
double ~~ହେଲ~~ ~~ହେଉ~~ ହେଉ, PTT ଟୁଲ

→ Retransmission  
sample  
ACK first  
এটা বুঝায়



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Negative Ack

- duplicate network  
ACK 20053  
so 20054

## Congestion Control

- Expected feature
- Efficient
- Fair
- Avoiding Conges<sup>n</sup> collapse

### Conges<sup>n</sup> detec<sup>n</sup>

- RTT detec<sup>n</sup>
- RTo detec<sup>n</sup> (bad for wireless)
- Router hint  
(- packet drop)

Cause wireless  
medium inherently  
lossy. Conges<sup>n</sup>  
drop

MSS → maximum segment  
size (Analogous  
to packet size)

### Increase in cwnd

	After each ACK	After each RTT ( $\frac{\# \text{ of ACKs}}{\text{RTT}} = \frac{\text{cwnd}}{\text{MSS}}$ )
slow start	$1 \text{ MSS} = \frac{\Delta \text{cwnd}}{(\frac{\text{cwnd}}{\text{MSS}})}$	$1 \text{ cwnd}$
Conges <sup>n</sup> avoidance	$\text{MSS} * \frac{\text{MSS}}{\text{cwnd}}$ $= \frac{1 \text{ MSS}}{(\frac{\text{cwnd}}{\text{MSS}})}$	$1 \text{ MSS}$