Computer Networks and Internet Technology

2021W703033 VO Rechnernetze und Internettechnik
Winter Semester 2021/22

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With materials and inspiration from Scott Shenker, Jennifer Rexford, Phil Levis, Adrian Perrig and Laurent Vanbever

Todays Schedule

- Recap last week
  - Core concepts - Routing
- Part 2: Core concepts
  - Reliable Delivery
    - Loss, delay, corruption, reordering
- Today’s Internet
  - Ethernet and Switching

Communication Networks and Internet Technology

Recap of last weeks lecture

Communication Networks and Internet Technology

Part 2: Concepts

routing

reliable
delivery

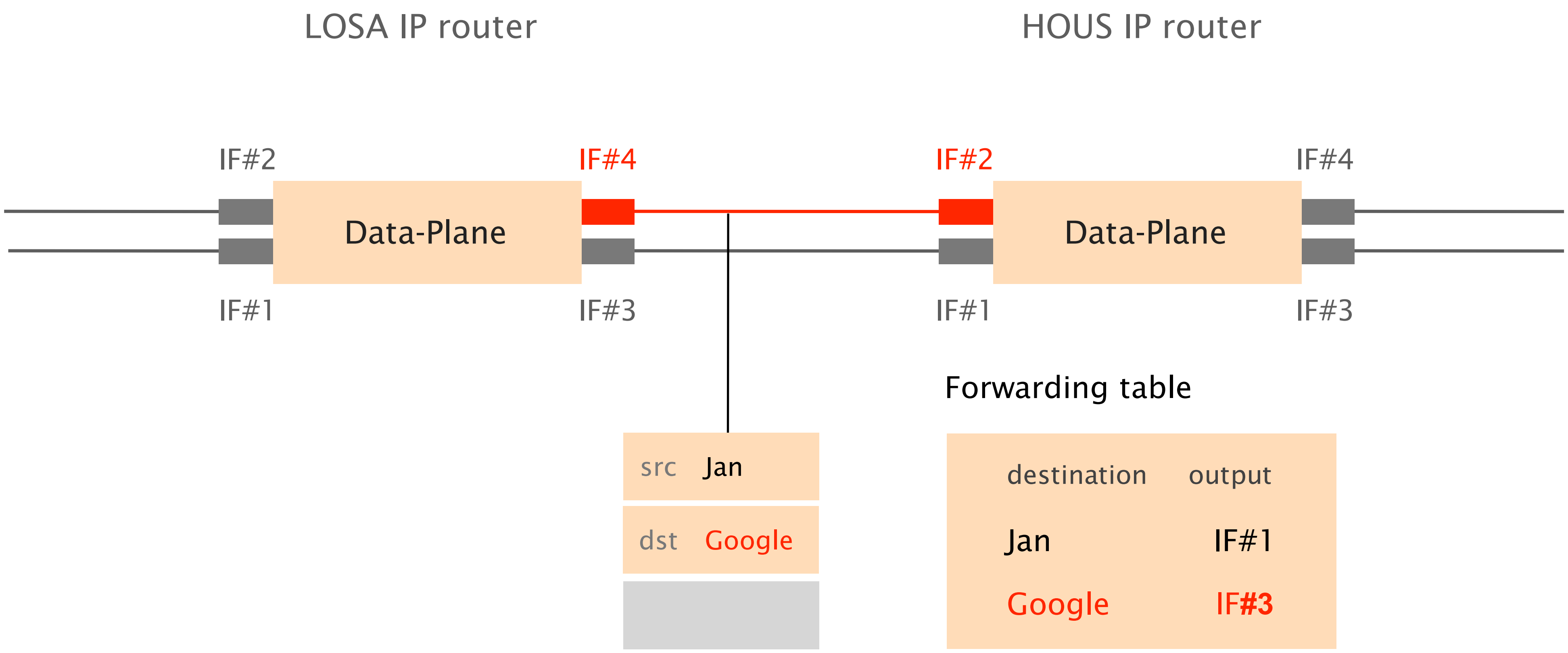
Communication Networks and Internet Technology

Part 2: Concepts

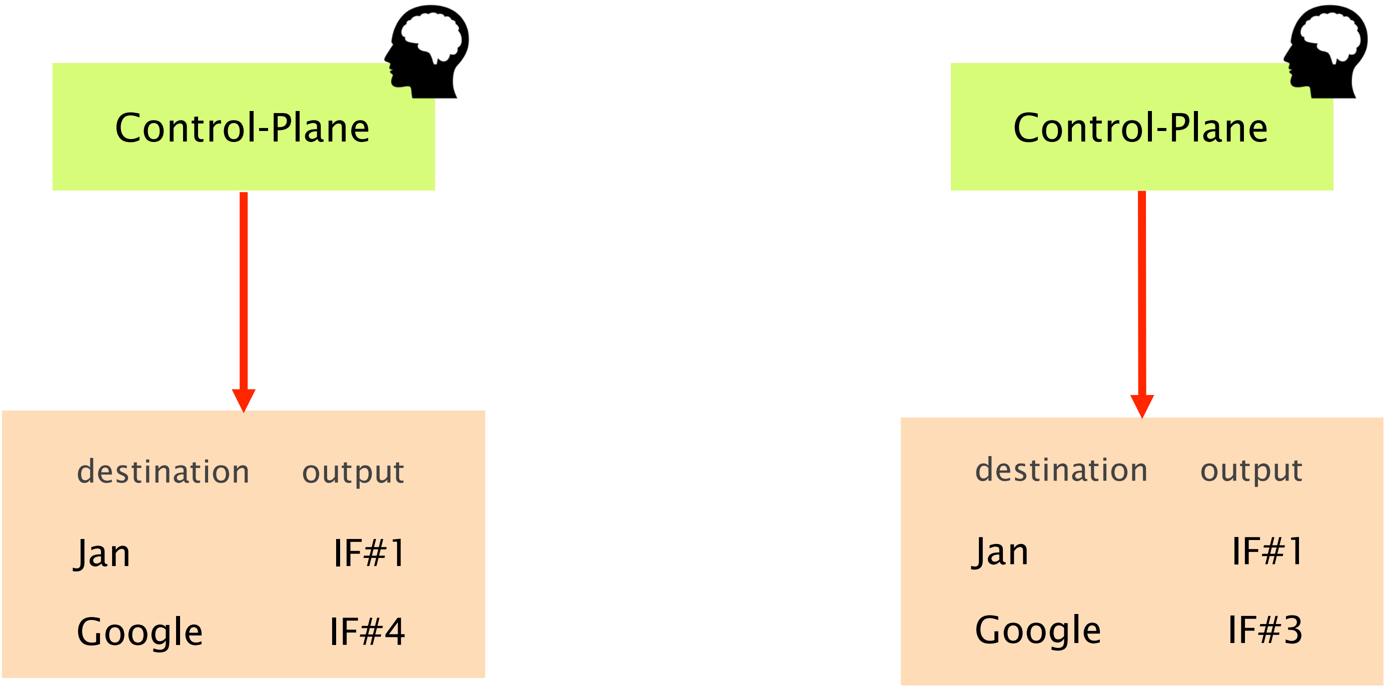
routing

reliable
delivery

How do you guide IP packets
from a source to destination?


LOSA IP router
HOUS IP router
IF#2
IF#4
IF#2
IF#4
Data-Plane
Data-Plane
IF#1
IF#3
IF#1
IF#3
Forwarding table
src Jan
dst Google
destination output
Jan IF#1
Google IF#3

Routing is the control-plane process that computes and populates the forwarding tables



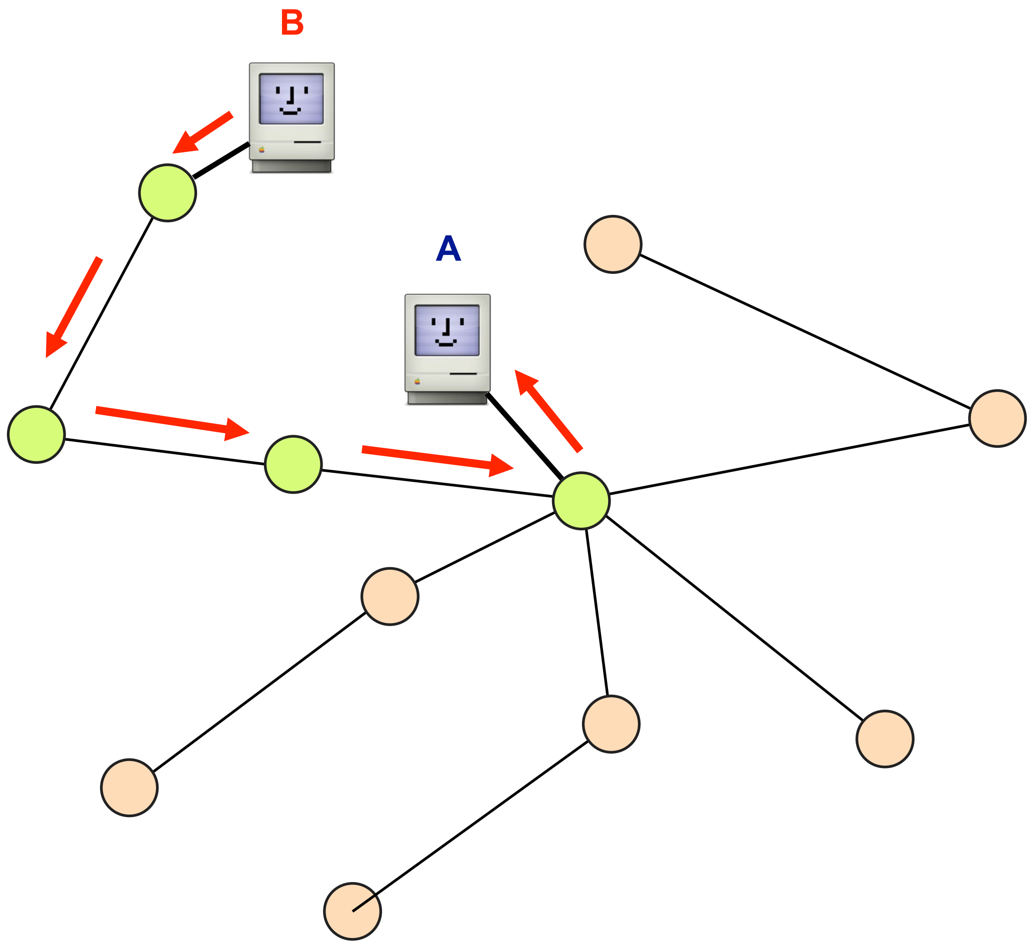
Forwarding *vs* Routing

summary

	forwarding	routing
goal	directing packet to an outgoing link	computing the paths packets will follow
scope	local	network-wide
implem.	hardware usually	software usually
timescale	nanoseconds	milliseconds (hopefully)

There is no need for flooding here

as the position of A is already known by everybody



Once a node u knows the entire topology,
it can compute shortest-paths using **Dijkstra's algorithm**

Initialization

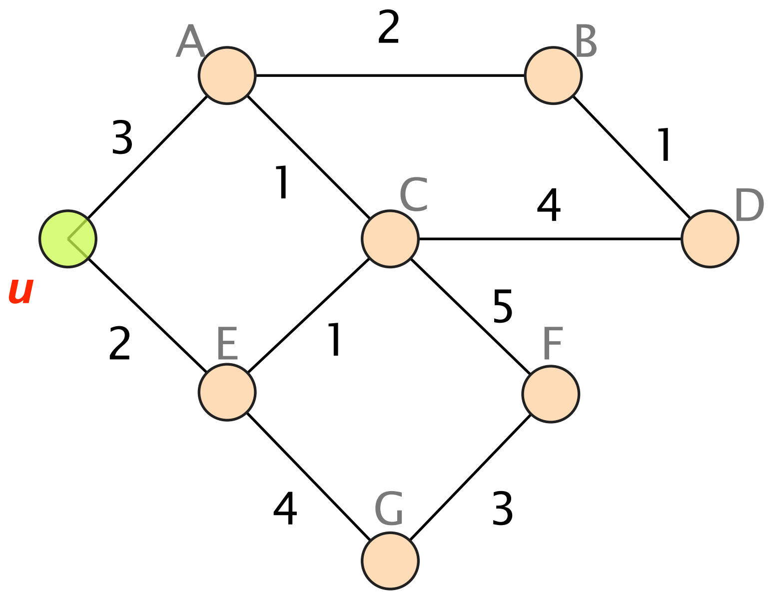
S = {u}
for all nodes v:
    if (v is adjacent to u):
        D(v) = c(u,v)
    else:
        D(v) = ∞

Loop

while *not* all nodes in S:
    add w with the smallest D(w) to S
    update D(v) for all adjacent v not in S:
        D(v) = min{D(v), D(w) + c(w,v)}

Eventually, the process converges

to the shortest-path distance to each destination



$$d_u(D) = \min \{ 3 + d_A(D), \; 2 + d_E(D) \}$$

$$= 6$$

Essentially,
there are **three ways to compute** valid routing state

	Intuition	Example
#1	Use tree-like topologies	Spanning-tree
#2	Rely on a global network view	Link-State SDN
#3	Rely on distributed computation	Distance-Vector BGP

This weeks lecture

Communication Networks and Internet Technology

Part 2: Concepts

routing

reliable delivery

How do you ensure reliable transport on top of best-effort delivery?

In the Internet, reliability is ensured by the end hosts, *not* by the network

The Internet puts reliability in L4, just above the Network layer

goals

Keep the network simple, dumb

make it relatively "easy" to build and operate a network

Keep applications as network "unaware" as possible

a developer should focus on its app, not on the network

design

Implement reliability in-between, in the networking stack

relieve the burden from both the app and the network

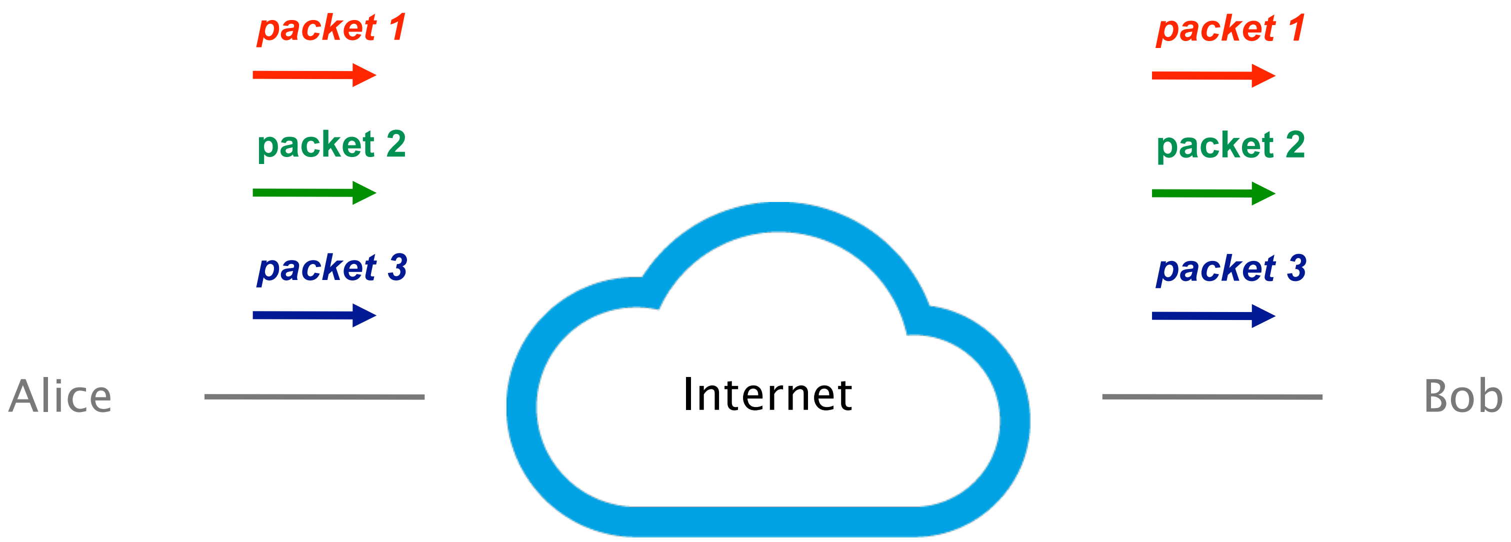
The Internet puts reliability in L4,
just above the Network layer

	layer	
	Application	
L4	Transport	reliable end-to-end delivery
L3	Network	*global best-effort delivery*
	Link	
	Physical	

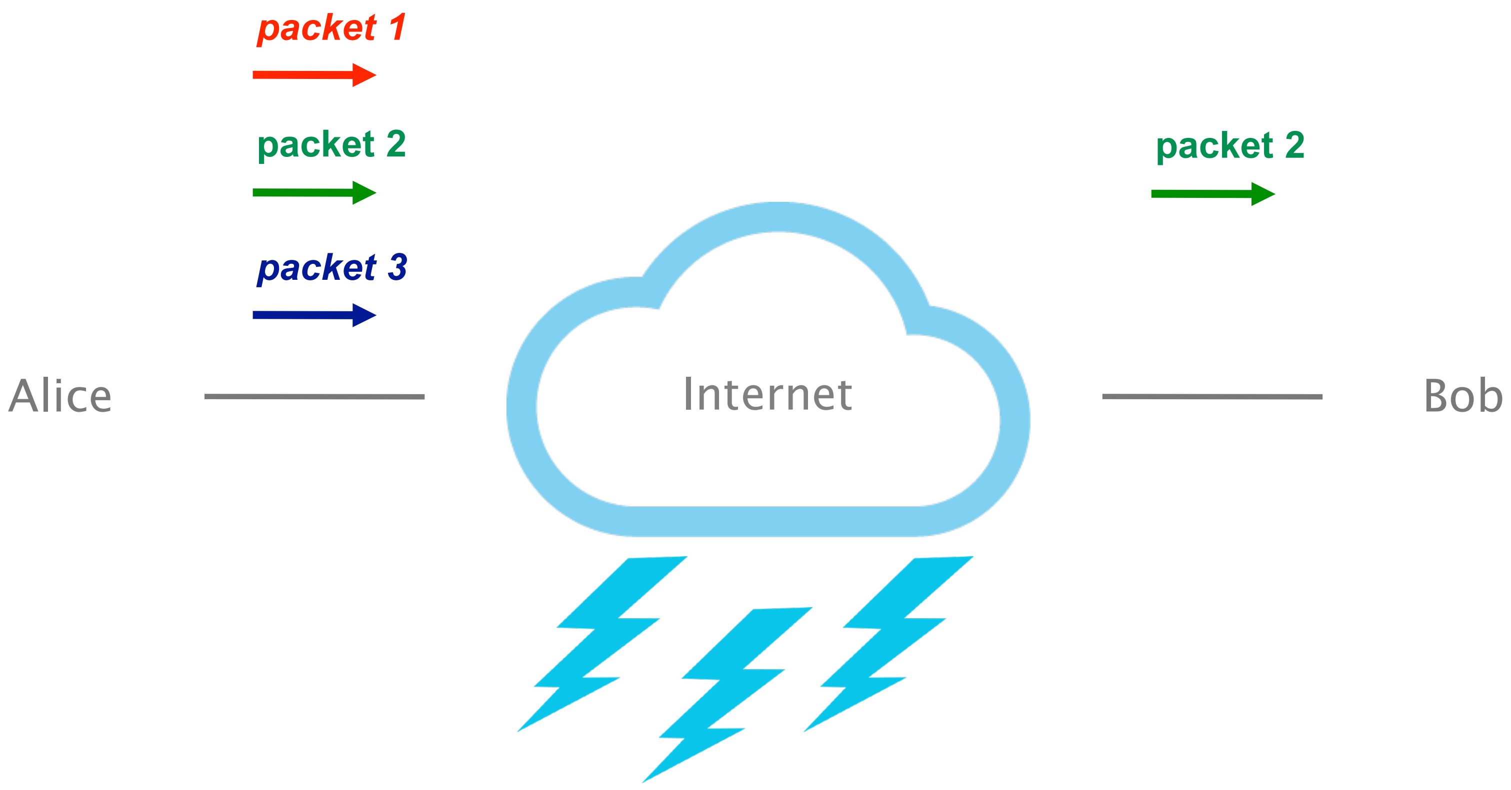
Recall that the Network provides a best-effort service, with quite poor guarantees

	layer	
	Application	
L4	Transport	reliable end-to-end delivery
L3	Network	*global best-effort delivery*
	Link	
	Physical	

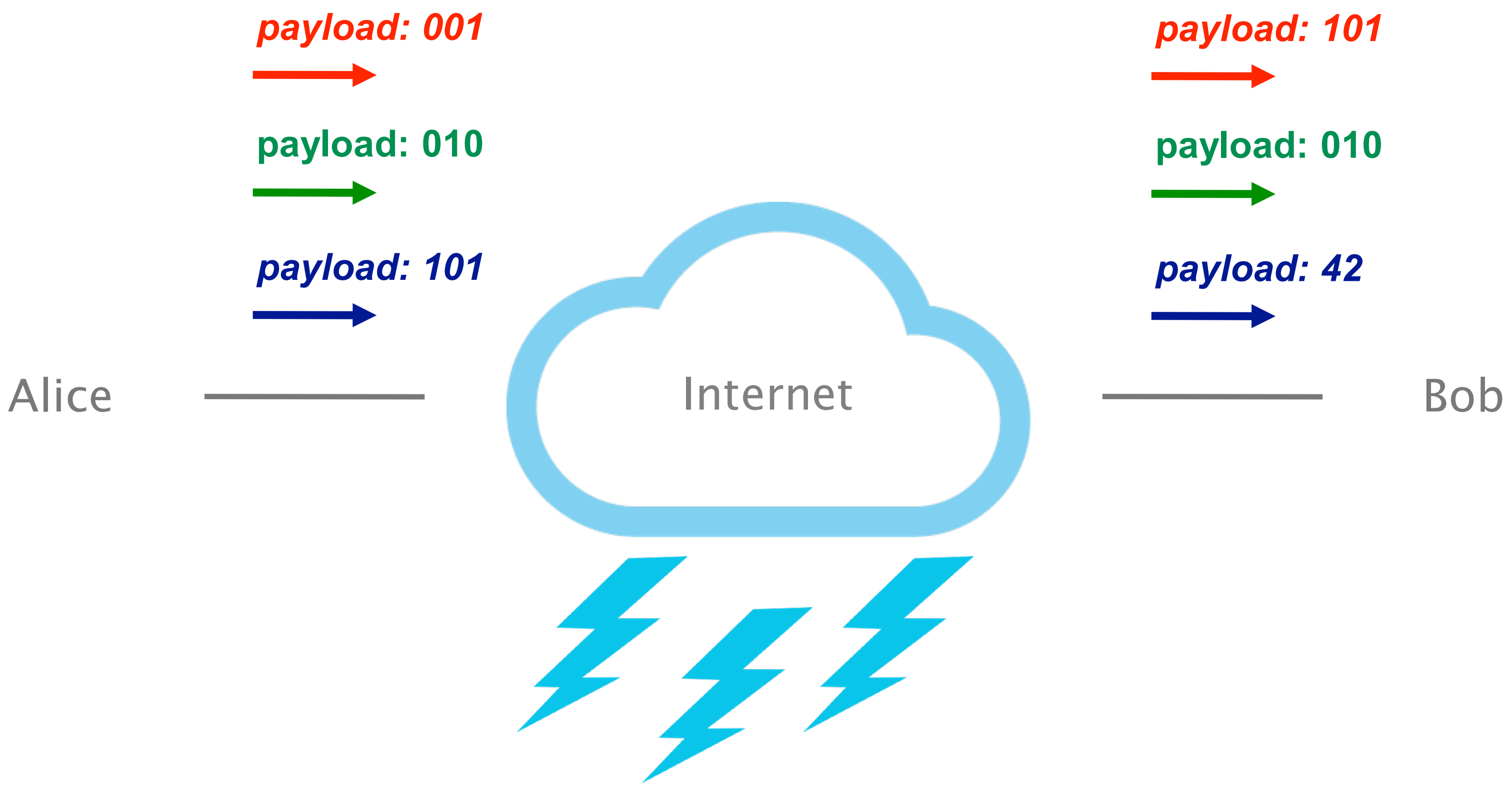
Let's consider a simple communication between two end-points, Alice and Bob



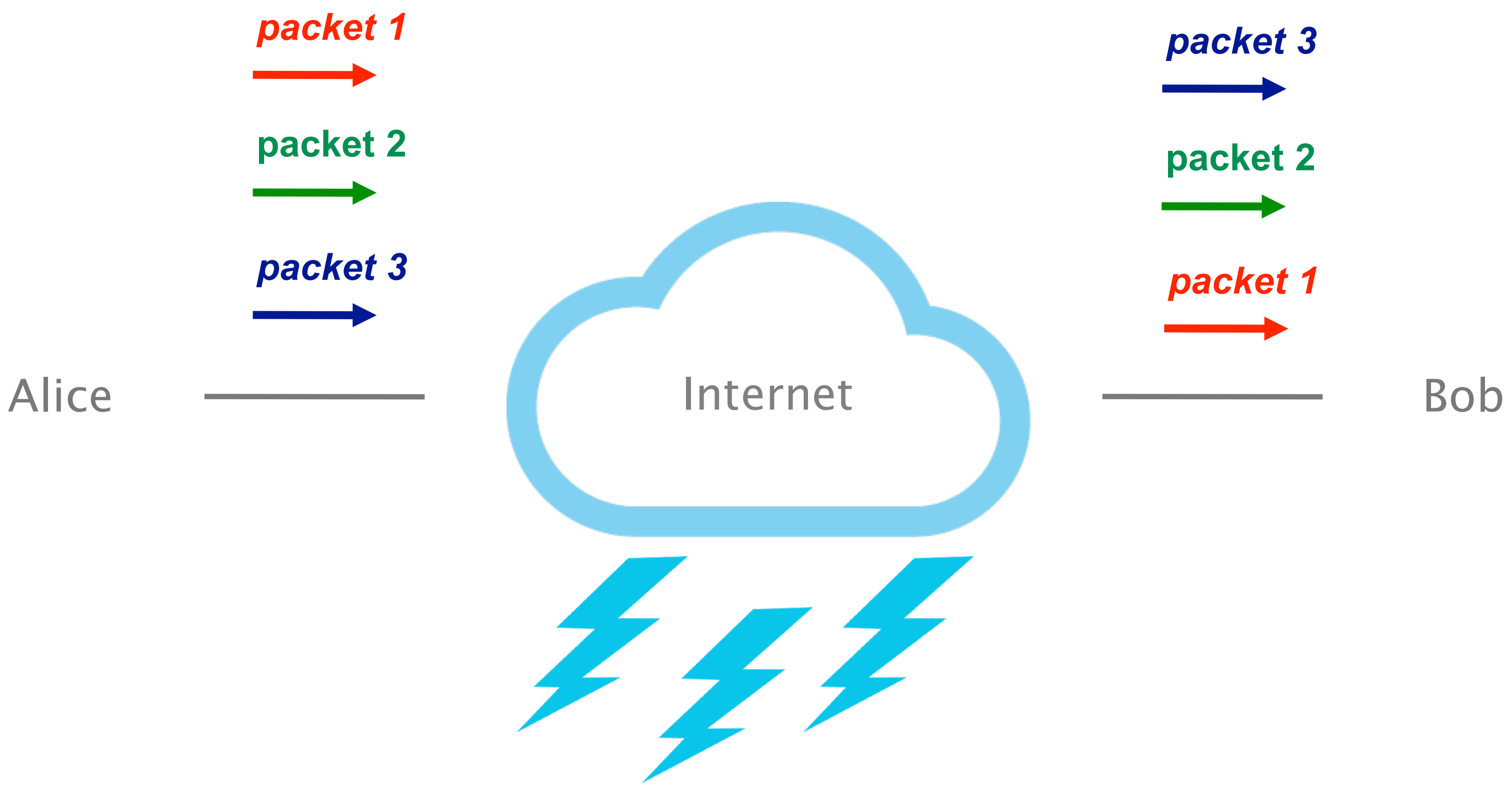
IP packets can get lost or delayed



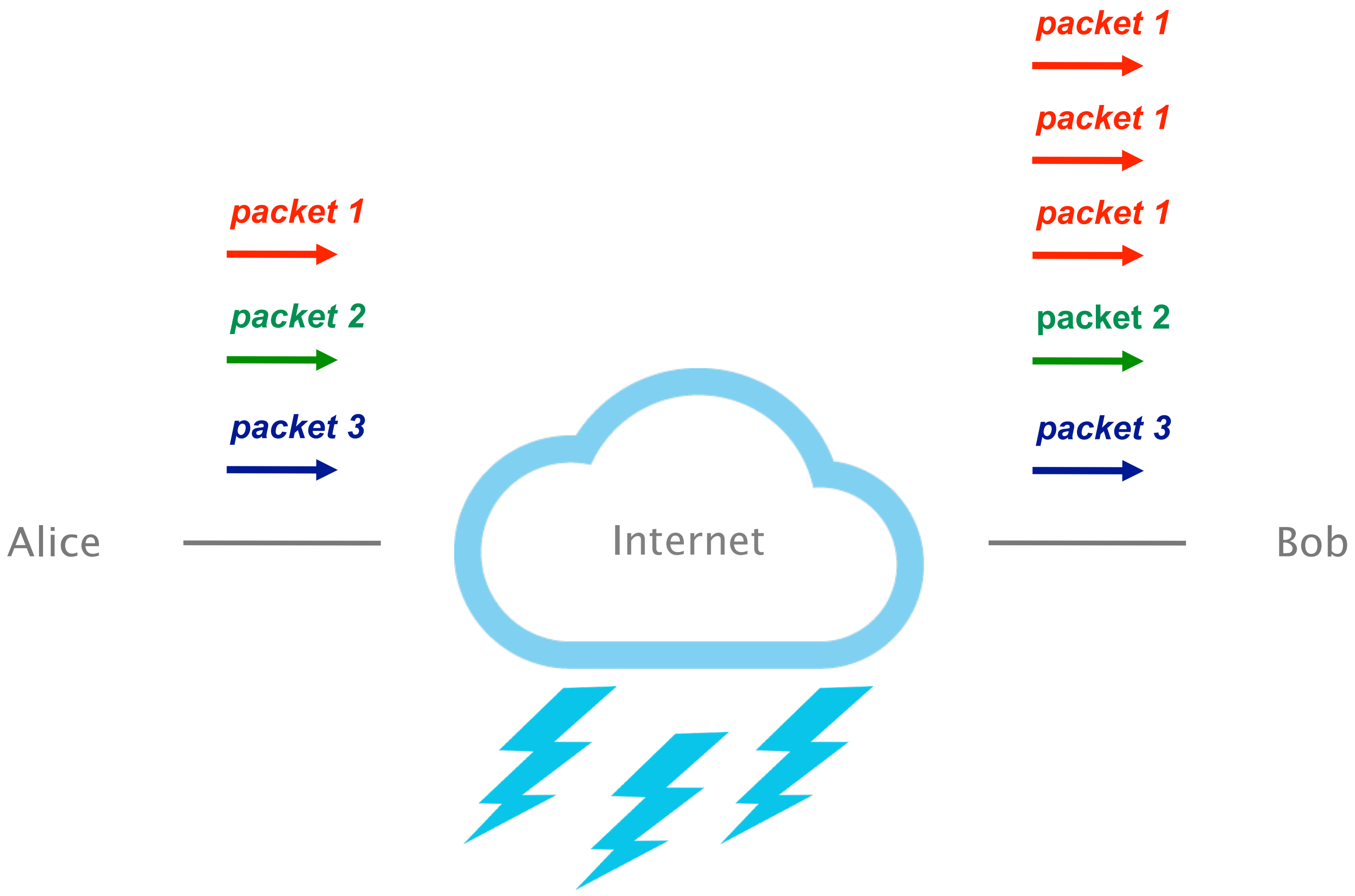
IP packets can get corrupted



IP packets can get reordered



IP packets can get duplicated



Reliable Transport

1 **Correctness condition**

if-and-only if again

2 **Design space**

timeliness *vs* efficiency *vs* …

3 **Examples**

Go-Back-N & Selective Repeat

The four goals of reliable transfer

goals	
correctness	ensure data is delivered, in order, and untouched
timeliness	minimize time until data is transferred
efficiency	optimal use of bandwidth
fairness	play well with concurrent communications

Reliable Transport

1 **Correctness condition**

if-and-only if again

Design space

timeliness *vs* efficiency *vs* …

Examples

Go-Back-N & Selective Repeat

Routing had a **clean sufficient and necessary** correctness condition

sufficient and necessary condition

Theorem

a global forwarding state is valid if and only if

- there are no dead ends

  no outgoing port defined in the table

- there are no loops

  packets going around the same set of nodes

We need the same kind of “if and only if” condition for a “correct” reliable transport design

A reliable transport design is correct if…

attempt #1

packets are delivered to the receiver

Wrong

Consider that the network is partitioned

We cannot say a transport design is *incorrect*

if it doesn't work in a partitioned network…

A reliable transport design is correct if…

attempt #2

packets are delivered to receiver if and only if it was possible to deliver them

Wrong

If the network is only available one instant in time, only an oracle would know when to send

We cannot say a transport design is *incorrect* if it doesn't know the unknowable

A reliable transport design is correct if…

attempt #3

It resends a packet if and only if
the previous packet was lost or corrupted

Wrong

Consider two cases

- packet made it to the receiver and all packets from receiver were dropped
- packet is dropped on the way and all packets from receiver were dropped

A reliable transport design is correct if…

attempt #3

It resends a packet if and only if
the previous packet was lost or corrupted

Wrong

In both case, the sender has no feedback at all

Does it resend or not?

A reliable transport design is correct if…

attempt #3

It resends a packet if and only if
the previous packet was lost or corrupted

Wrong

but better as it refers to what the design does (which it can control),
not whether it always succeeds (which it can't)

A reliable transport design is correct if…

attempt #4

A packet is always resent if
the previous packet was lost or corrupted

A packet may be resent at other times

Correct!

A transport mechanism is correct
if and only if it resends all dropped or corrupted packets

Sufficient “if”	algorithm will always keep trying to deliver undelivered packets
Necessary “only if”	if it ever let a packet go undelivered without resending it, it isn’t reliable
Note	it is ok to give up after a while but must announce it to the application

Reliable Transport

Correctness condition

if-and-only if again

2 **Design space**

timeliness *vs* efficiency *vs* …

Examples

Go-Back-N & Selective Repeat

Now, that we have a correctness condition

how do we achieve it and with what tradeoffs?

Design a *correct*, *timely*, *efficient* and *fair* transport mechanism

knowing that

packets can get lost
corrupted
reordered
delayed
duplicated

Alice

```
for word in list:
    send_packet(word);
    set_timer();

    upon timer going off:
        if no ACK received:
            send_packet(word);
            reset_timer();
    upon ACK:
        pass;
```

Bob

```
receive_packet(p);
if check(p.payload) == p.checksum:
    send_ack();

    if word not delivered:
        deliver_word(word);
else:
    pass;
```

There is a clear tradeoff between timeliness and efficiency in the selection of the timeout value

```
for word in list:
    send_packet(word);
    set_timer();

    upon timer going off:
        if no ACK received:
            send_packet(word);
            reset_timer();
    upon ACK:
        pass;
```

```
receive_packet(p);
if check(p.payload) == p.checksum:
    send_ack();

    if word not delivered:
        deliver_word(word);
else:
    pass;
```

Timeliness argues for small timers, efficiency for large ones

timeliness

small timers

risk

unnecessary retransmissions

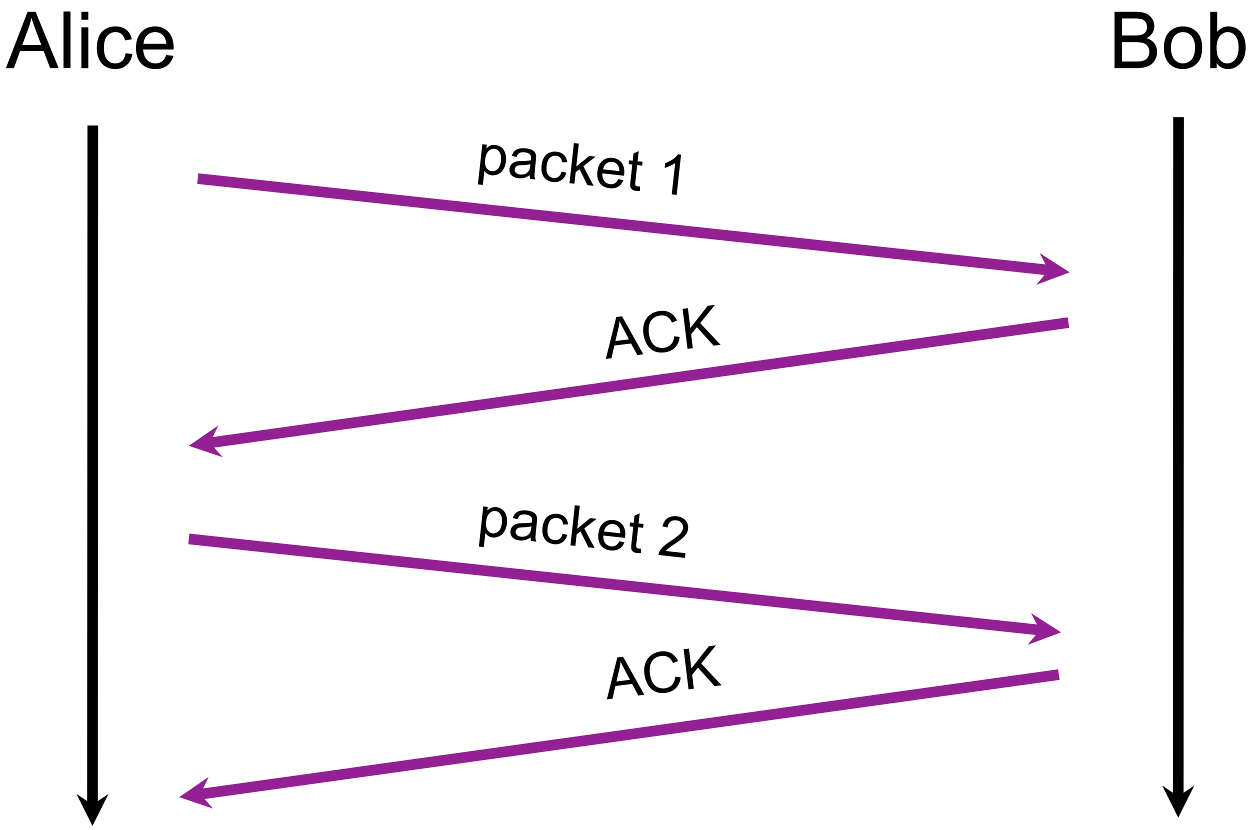
efficiency

large timers

risk

slow transmission

Even with short timers, the timeliness of our protocol is extremely poor: one packet per Round-Trip Time (RTT)



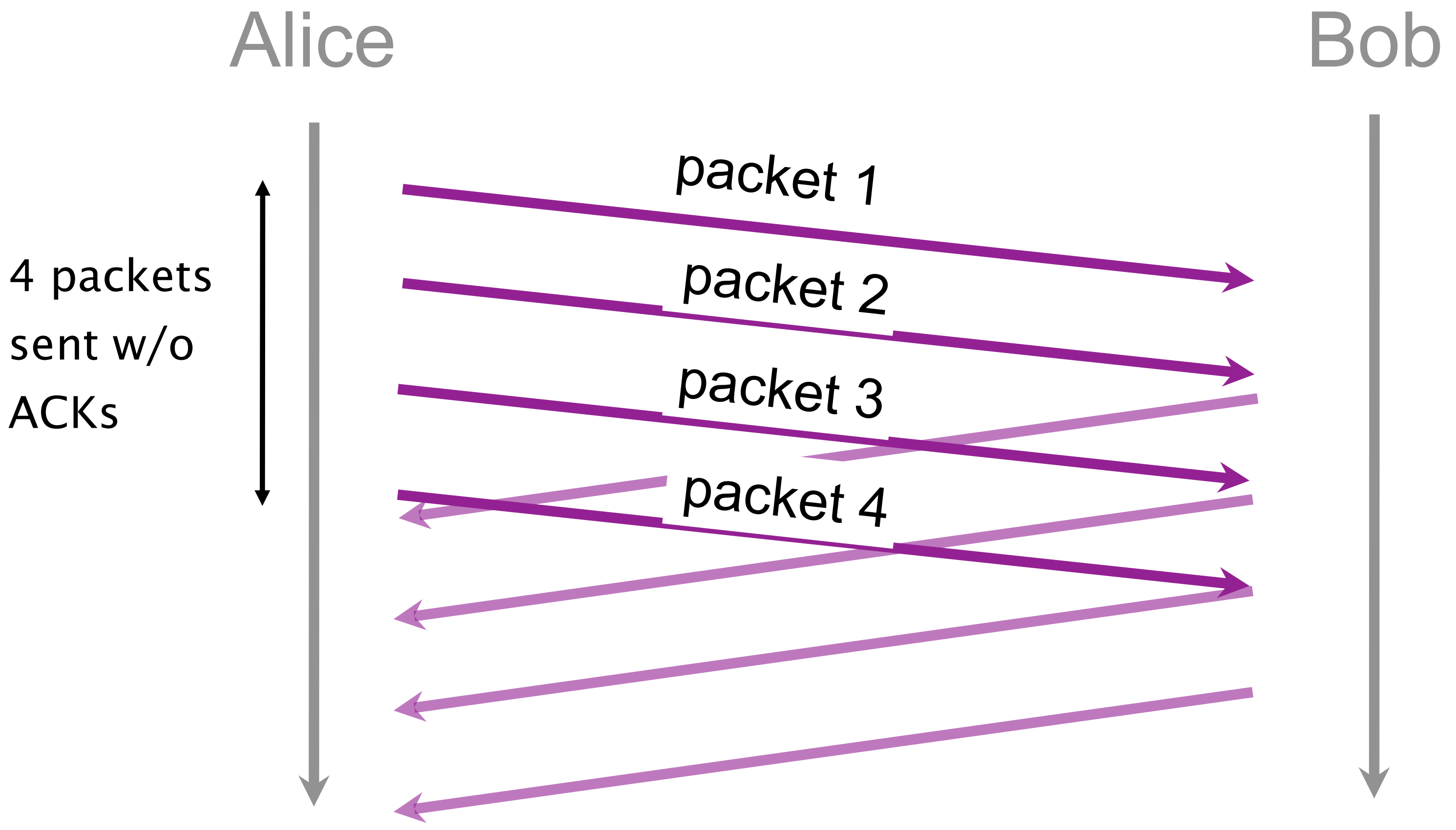
An obvious solution to improve timeliness is to send **multiple packets at the same time**

approach

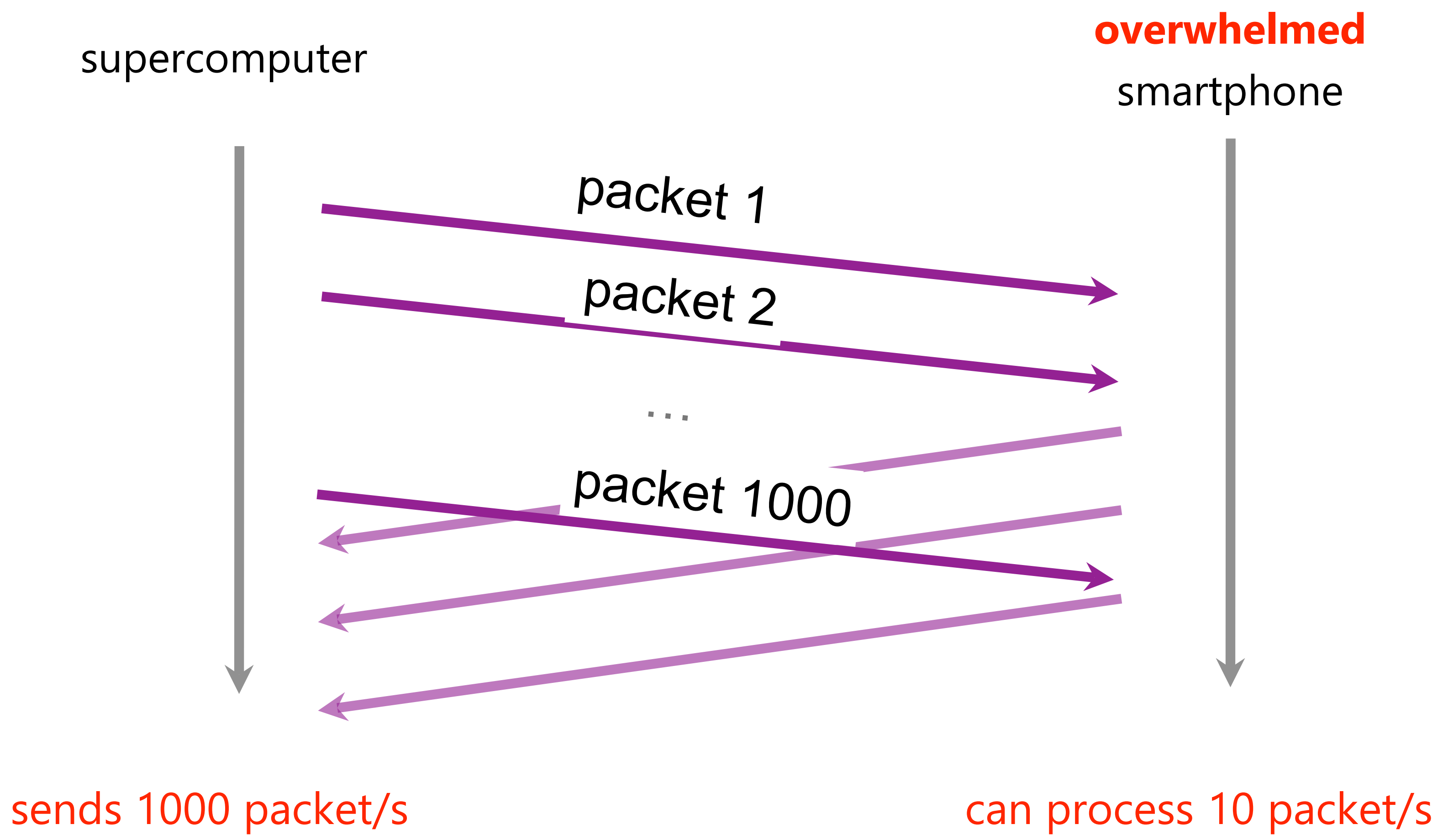
add sequence number inside each packet

add buffers to the sender and receiver

sender	store packets sent & not acknowledged
receiver	store out-of-sequence packets received


Alice
Bob
4 packets
sent w/o
ACKs
packet 1
packet 2
packet 3
packet 4

Sending multiple packets improves timeliness,
but it can also **overwhelm the receiver**



To solve this issue,

we need a mechanism for flow control

Using **a sliding window** is one way to do that

Sender keeps a list of the sequence # it can send

known as the *sending window*

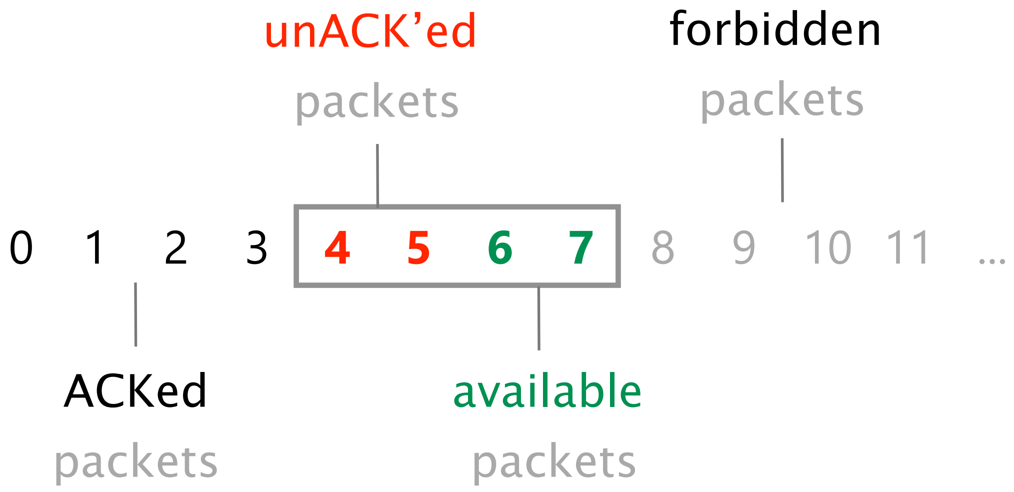
Receiver also keeps a list of the acceptable sequence #

known as the *receiving window*

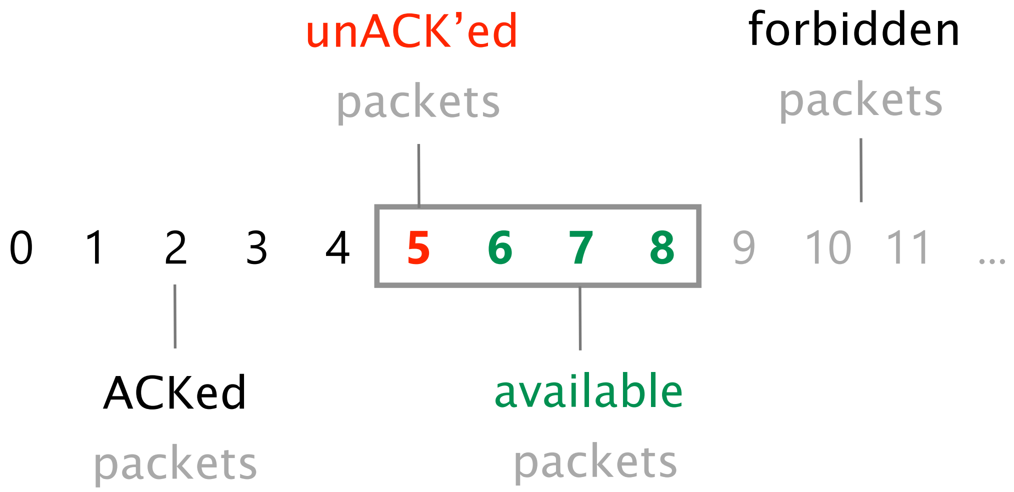
Sender and receiver negotiate the window size

sending window <= receiving window

Example with a window composed of 4 packets



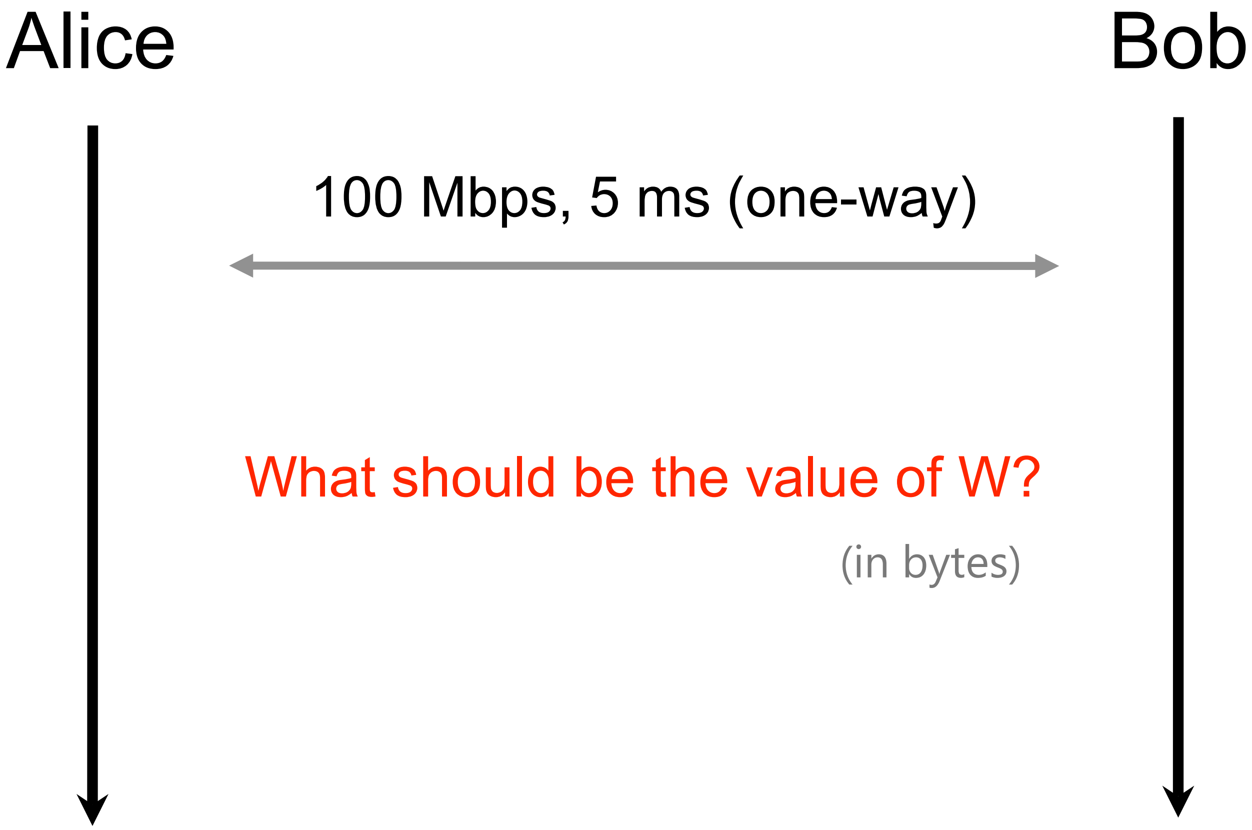
Window after sender receives ACK 4



Timeliness of the window protocol depends on

the size of the sending window

Assuming infinite buffers,
how **big** should the window be to **maximize timeliness**?



Timeliness matters,

but what about efficiency?

The efficiency of our protocol essentially depends on two factors

receiver feedback	behavior upon losses
How much information does the sender get?	How does the sender detect and react to losses?

The efficiency of our protocol
essentially depends on two factors

receiver
feedback

behavior
upon losses

How much information
does the sender get?

ACKing individual packets provides detailed feedback, but triggers unnecessary retransmission upon losses

advantages	disadvantages
know fate of each packet	loss of an ACK packet requires a retransmission
simple window algorithm W single-packet algorithms	causes unnecessary retransmission
not sensitive to reordering	

Cumulative ACKs enables to recover from lost ACKs, but provides coarse-grained information to the sender

approach	ACK the highest sequence number for which all the previous packets have been received
advantages	recover from lost ACKs
disadvantages	confused by reordering incomplete information about which packets have arrived causes unnecessary retransmission

Full Information Feedback prevents unnecessary retransmission, but can induce a sizable overhead

approach	List all packets that have been received highest cumulative ACK, plus any additional packets
advantages	complete information resilient form of individual ACKs
disadvantages	overhead (hence lowering efficiency) *e.g.*, when large gaps between received packets

We see that Internet design is

all about balancing tradeoffs (again)

The efficiency of our protocol essentially depends on two factors

receiver feedback

behavior upon losses

How does the sender detect and react to losses?

As of now, we detect loss by using timers.

That's only one way though

Losses can also be detected by **relying on ACKs**

With **individual ACKs**,

missing packets (gaps) are **implicit**

Assume packet 5 is lost

but no other

ACK stream

1

2

3

4

6

7

...

sender can infer that 5 is missing

and resend 5 after *k* subsequent packets

With **full information,**
missing packets (gaps) are **explicit**

Assume packet 5 is lost

but no other

ACK stream

up to 1

up to 2

up to 3

up to 4

up to 4, plus 6 — sender learns that 5 is missing

up to 4, plus 6—7 — retransmits after *k* packets

…

With **cumulative ACKs**, missing packets are harder to know

Assume packet 5 is lost

but no other

ACK stream

1

2

3

4

4 sent when 6 arrives

4 sent when 7 arrives

...

Duplicated ACKs are a sign of isolated losses.
Dealing with them is trickier though.

situation

Lack of ACK progress means that 5 hasn't made it

Stream of ACKs means that (some) packets are delivered

Sender could trigger resend
upon receiving *k* duplicates ACKs

but *what* do you resend?

only 5 or 5 and everything after?

What about fairness?

Design a *correct*, *timely*, *efficient* and *fair* transport mechanism

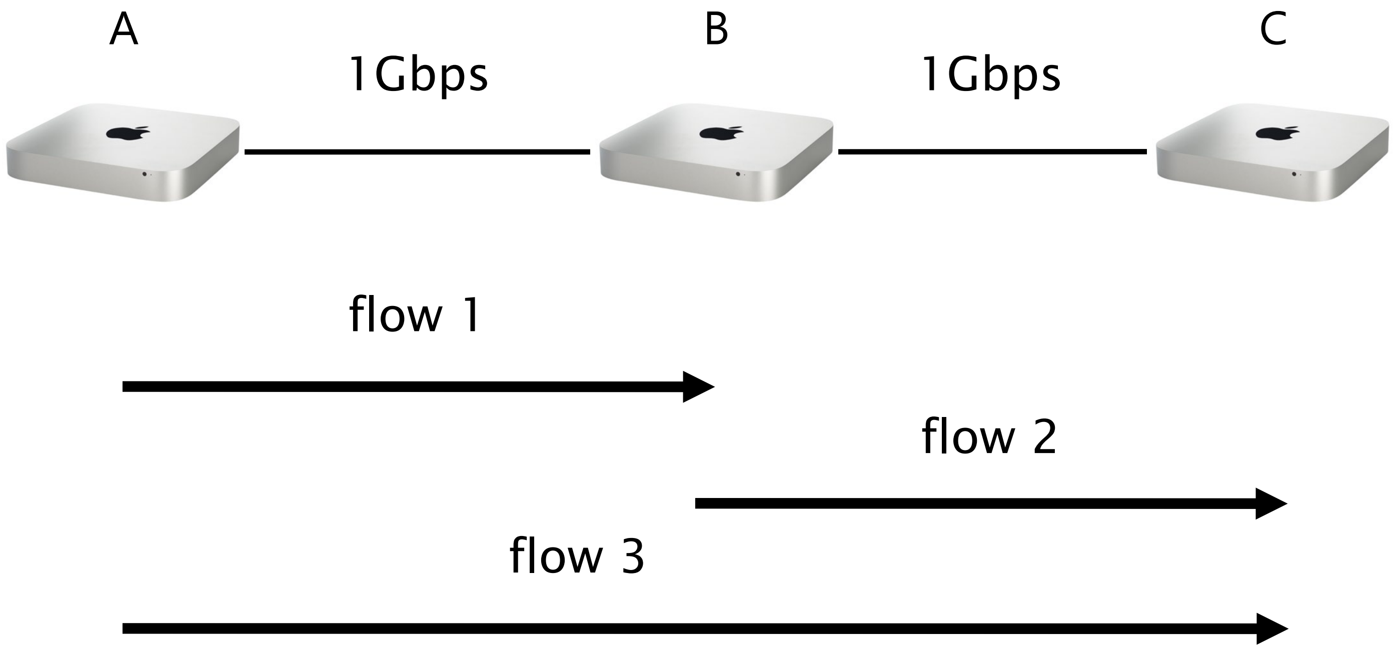
knowing that

packets can get	lost
	corrupted
	reordered
	delayed
	duplicated

When *n* entities are using our transport mechanism,
we want a fair allocation of the available bandwidth

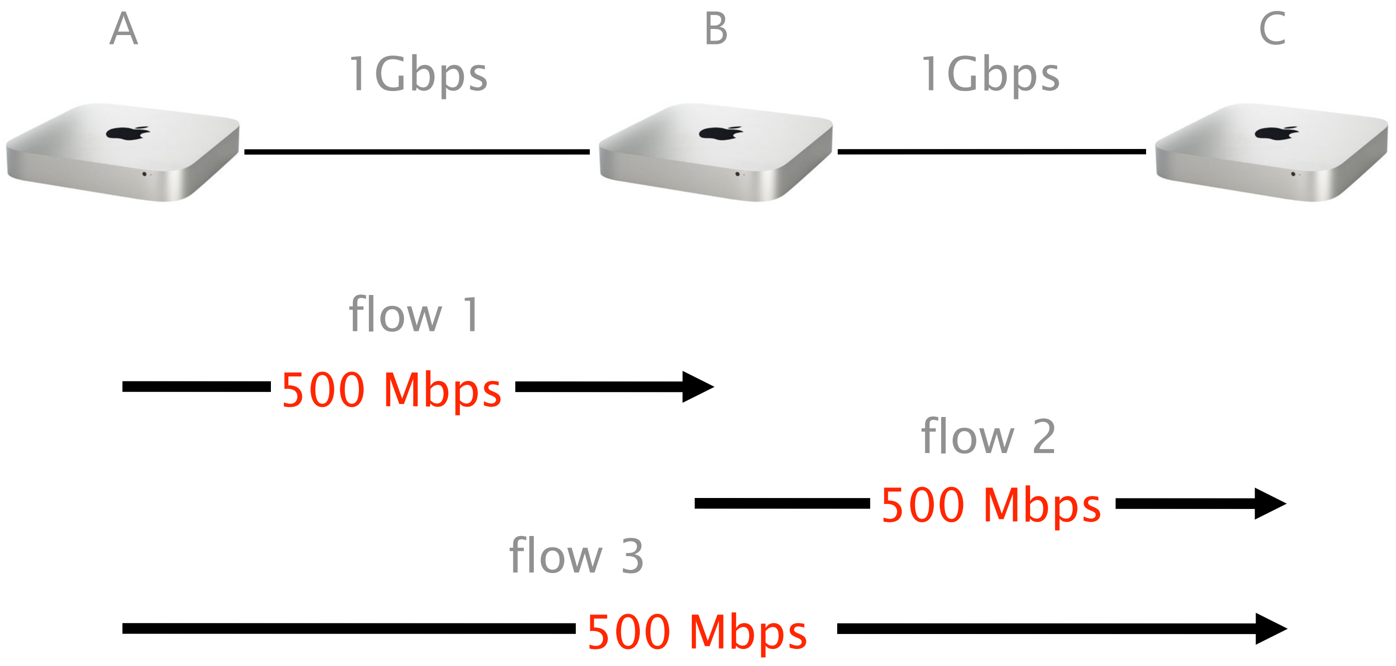
Consider this simple network

in which **three hosts are sharing two links**



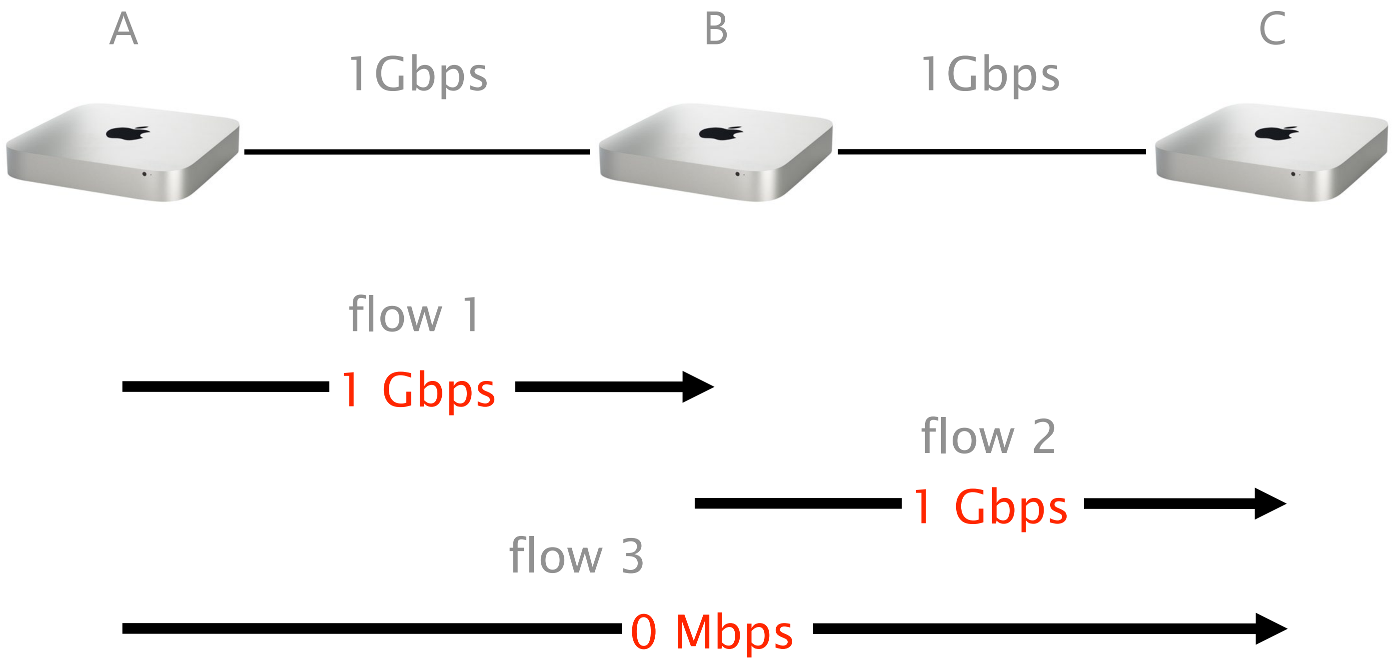
What is a fair allocation for the 3 flows?

An equal allocation is certainly “fair”,
but what about the efficiency of the network?



Total traffic is 1.5 Gbps

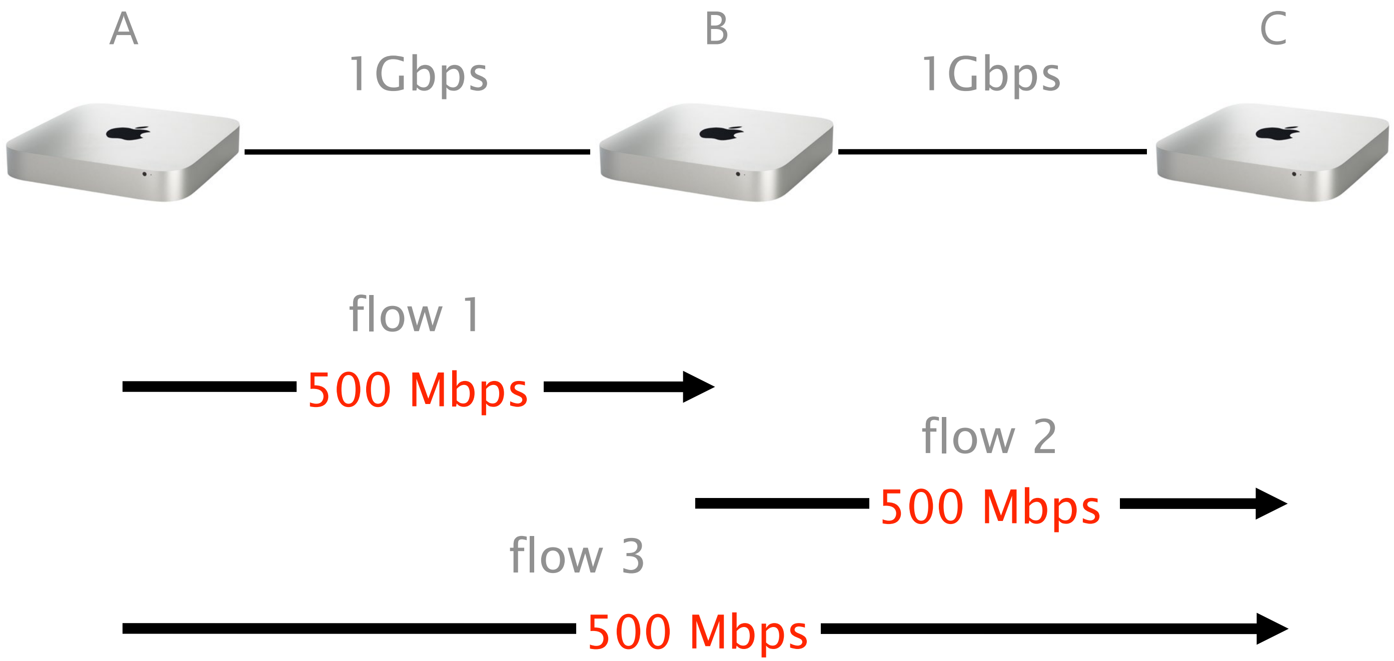
Fairness and efficiency don't always play along,
here an unfair allocation ends up *more efficient*



Total traffic is 2 Gbps!

What is fair anyway?

Equal-per-flow isn't really fair as (A,C) crosses two links: it uses *more* resources



Total traffic is 1.5 Gbps

With equal-per-flow, A ends up with 1 Gbps because it sends 2 flows, while B ends up with 500 Mbps

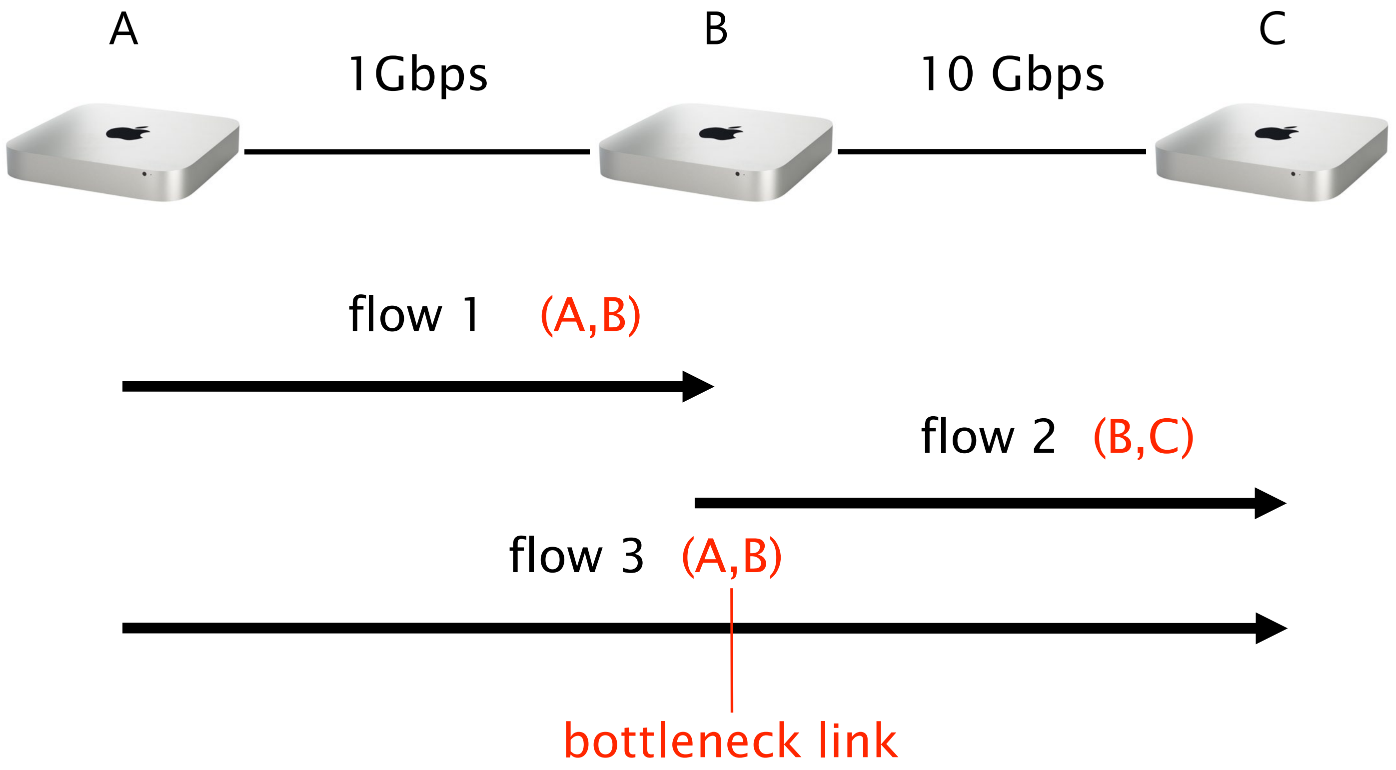
Is it fair?

Seeking an exact notion of fairness is not productive.

What matters is to avoid starvation.

equal-per-flow is good enough for this

Simply dividing the available bandwidth doesn't work in practice since flows can see different bottleneck



Intuitively, we want to give users with "small" demands what they want, and evenly distribute the rest

MAX-MIN fair allocation is such that

the lowest demand is maximized

after the lowest demand has been satisfied,
the second lowest demand is maximized

after the second lowest demand has been satisfied,
the third lowest demand is maximized

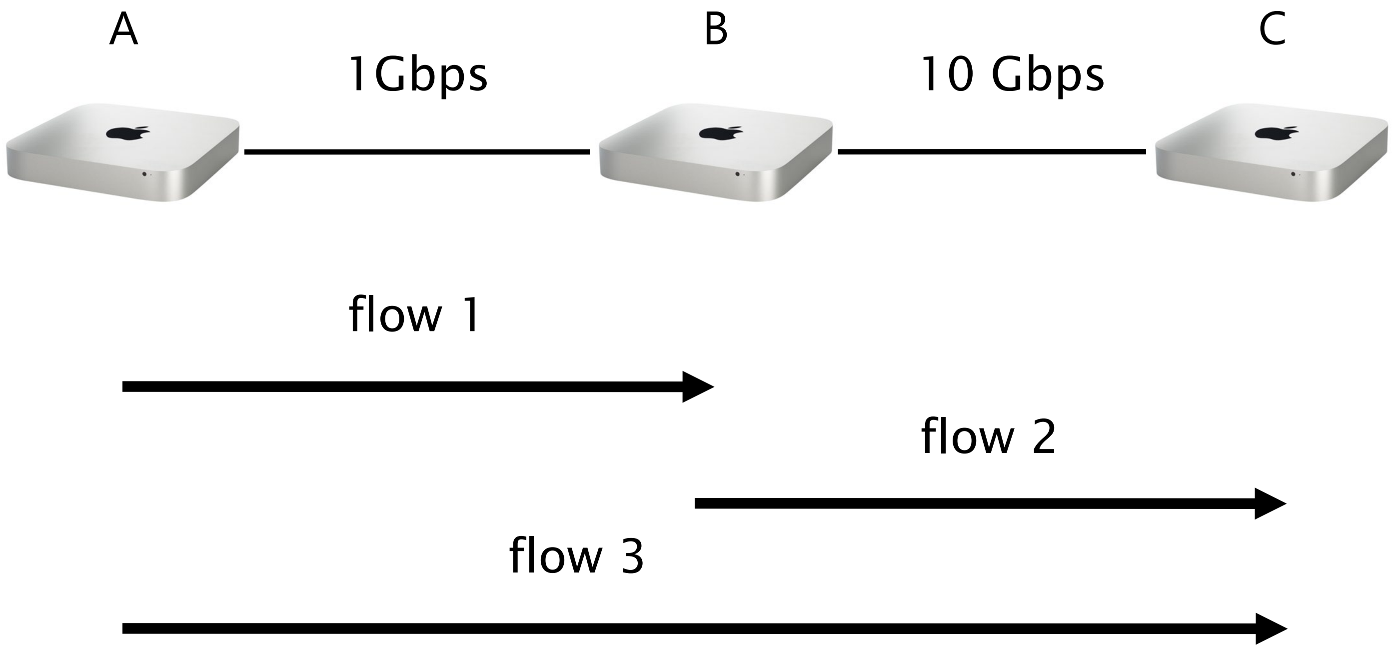
and so on...

MAX-MIN fair allocation can easily be computed

step 1	Start with all flows at rate 0
step 2	Increase the flows until there is a new bottleneck in the network
step 3	Hold the fixed rate of the flows that are bottlenecked
step 4	Go to step 2 for the remaining flows

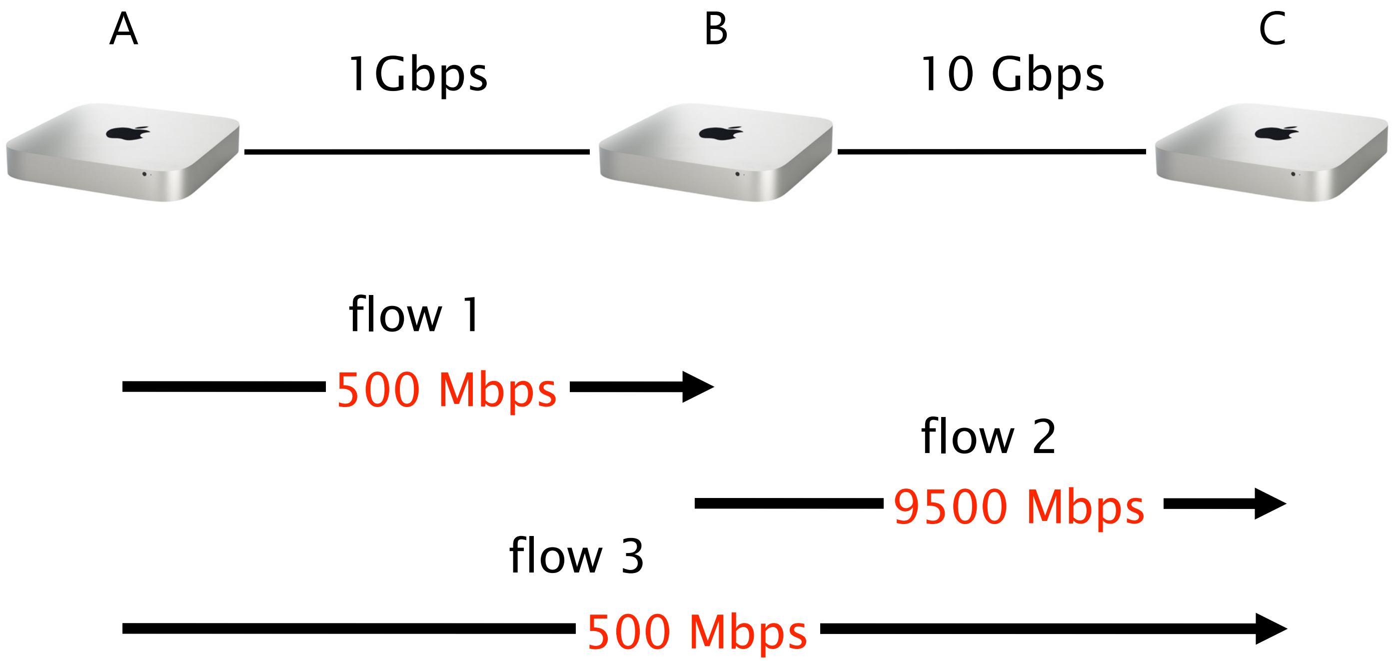
Done!

Let’s try on this network



What’s the MAX-MIN fair allocation?

Let’s try on this network



MAX-MIN fair allocation can be approximated by slowly increasing *W* until a loss is detected

Intuition

Progressively increase the sending window size

max=receiving window

Whenever a loss is detected, decrease the window size

signal of congestion

Repeat

Design a *correct*, *timely*, *efficient* and *fair* transport mechanism

knowing that

packets can get lost
corrupted
reordered
delayed
duplicated

Dealing with corruption is easy:

Rely on a checksum, treat corrupted packets as lost

The effect of reordering depends on the type of ACKing mechanism used

individual ACKs	no problem
full feedback	no problem
cumm. ACKs	create duplicate ACKs why is it a problem?

Long delays can create useless timeouts,
for all designs

Packets duplicates can lead to duplicate ACKs whose effects will depend on the ACKing mechanism used

individual ACKs	no problem
full feedback	no problem
cumm. ACKs	problematic

Design a *correct*, *timely*, *efficient* and *fair* transport mechanism

knowing that

packets can get lost
corrupted
reordered
delayed
duplicated

Here is one correct, timely, efficient and fair transport mechanism

ACKing	full information ACK
retransmission	after timeout
	after *k* subsequent ACKs
window management	additive increase upon successful delivery
	multiple decrease when timeouts

We'll come back to this when we see TCP

Reliable Transport

Correctness condition

if-and-only if again

Design space

timeliness *vs* efficiency *vs* …

3 Examples

Go-Back-N & Selective Repeat

Go-Back-N (GBN) is a simple sliding window protocol using cumulative ACKs

principle	receiver should be as simple as possible
receiver	delivers packets in-order to the upper layer for each received packet, ACK the last in-order packet delivered (cumulative)
sender	use a single timer to detect loss, reset at each new ACK upon timeout, resend all W packets starting with the lost one

Selective Repeat (SR) avoid unnecessary retransmissions by using per-packet ACKs

principle	avoids unnecessary retransmissions
receiver	acknowledge each packet, in-order or not buffer out-of-order packets
sender	use per-packet timer to detect loss upon loss, only resend the lost packet

Let’s see how it works in practice

visually

http://www.ccs-labs.org/teaching/rn/animations/gbn_sr/

Reliable Transport

Correctness condition

if-and-only if again

Design space

timeliness *vs* efficiency *vs* …

Examples

Go-Back-N & Selective Repeat

Communication Networks and Internet Technology

Short Recap on this weeks lecture

Reliable Transport

1 **Correctness condition**

if-and-only if again

2 **Design space**

timeliness *vs* efficiency *vs* …

3 **Examples**

Go-Back-N & Selective Repeat

With **individual ACKs**,
missing packets (gaps) are **implicit**

Assume packet 5 is lost
but no other

ACK stream

1
2
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sender can infer that 5 is missing
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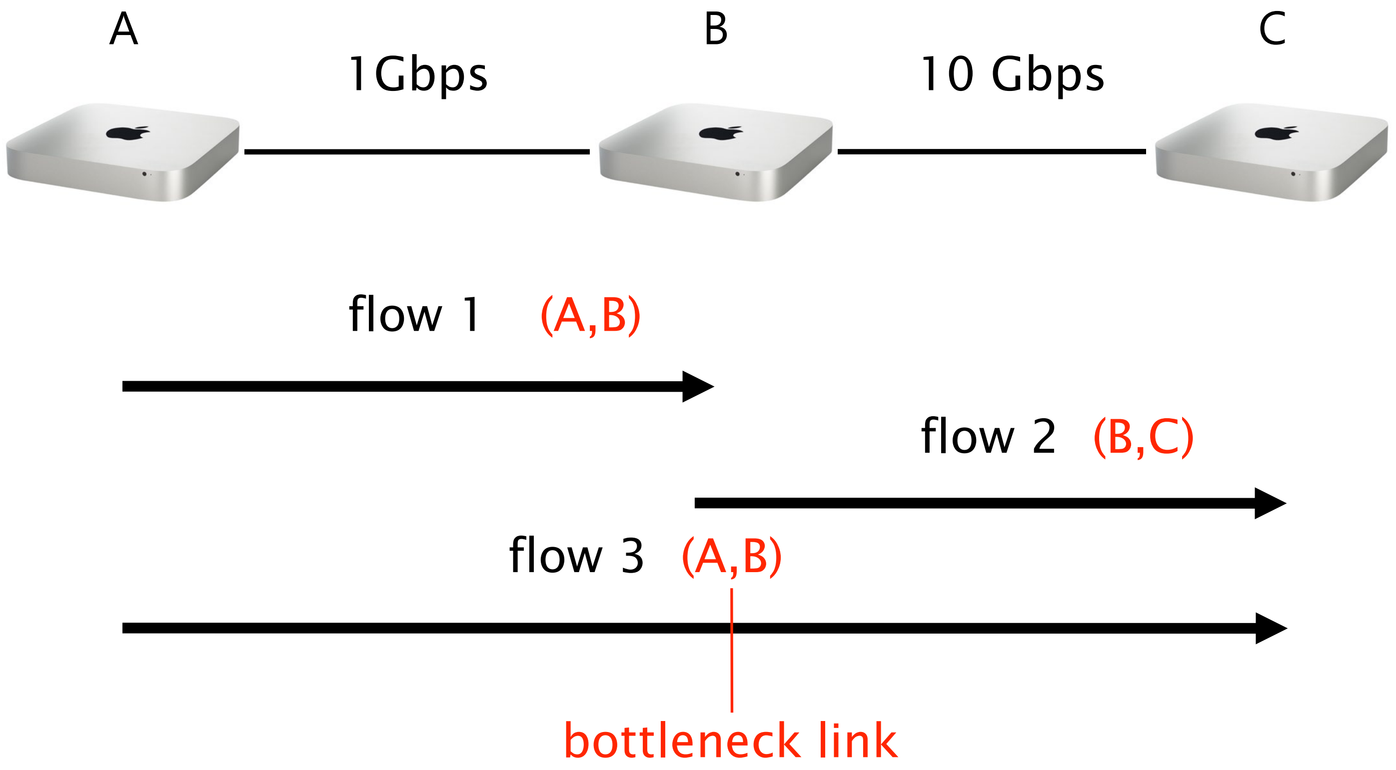
Simply dividing the available bandwidth doesn't work in practice since flows can see different bottleneck



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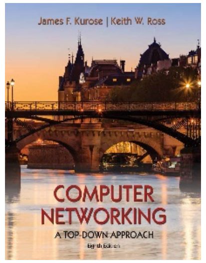
Reading: Book Kurose & Ross

Class textbook:
Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach (8th *ed.)*
J.F. Kurose, K.W. Ross
Pearson, 2020
http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross



- Week 03 - 04
  - 5.2 (Routing Algorithms), 5.4 (Routing Among the ISPs: BGP), 3.4 (Principles of Reliable Data Transfer)

Check Your Knowledge

PROBLEM SOLVING HOME   TRY A RANDOM PROBLEM

INTERACTIVE END-OF-CHAPTER EXERCISES

Supplement to Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach 8th Edition

"Tell me and I forget. Show me and I remember. Involve me and I understand." Chinese proverb

CHAPTER 6: LINK LAYER

- Link Layer (and network layer) addressing, forwarding (similar to Chapter 6, P15)
- Error Detection and Correction: Two Dimensional Parity (similar to Chapter 6, P1)
- Error Detection and Correction: Cyclic Redundancy Check (similar to Chapter 6, P5, P6)
- Random Access Protocols: Aloha
- Random Access Protocols: Collisions
- Learning Switches - Basic
- Learning Switches - Advanced

http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/

Bug == bier