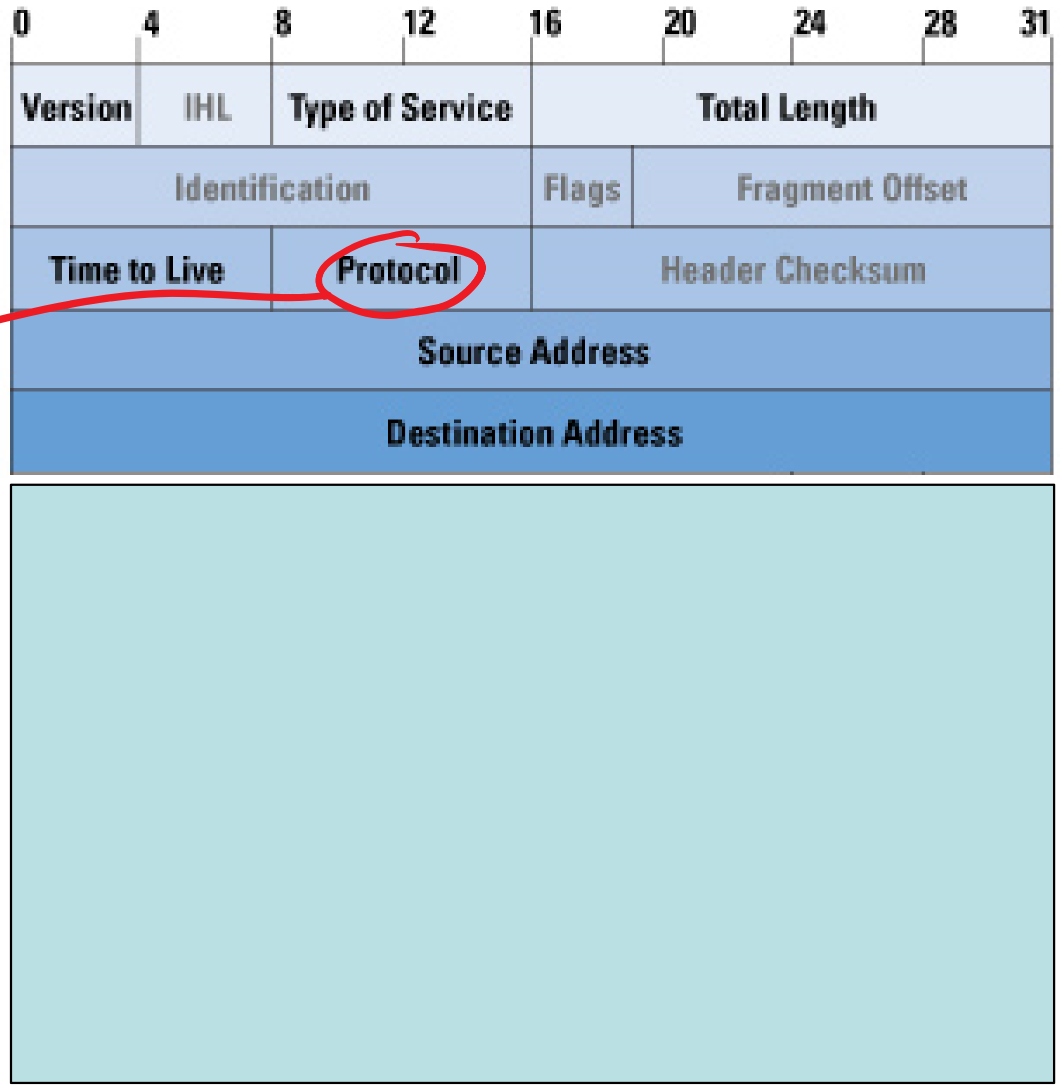
Exam Booklet

TCP/IP Networking

Fall 2017

IPv4 Packet Format

Higher layer protocol
1= ICMP, 6 = TCP, 17 = UDP)

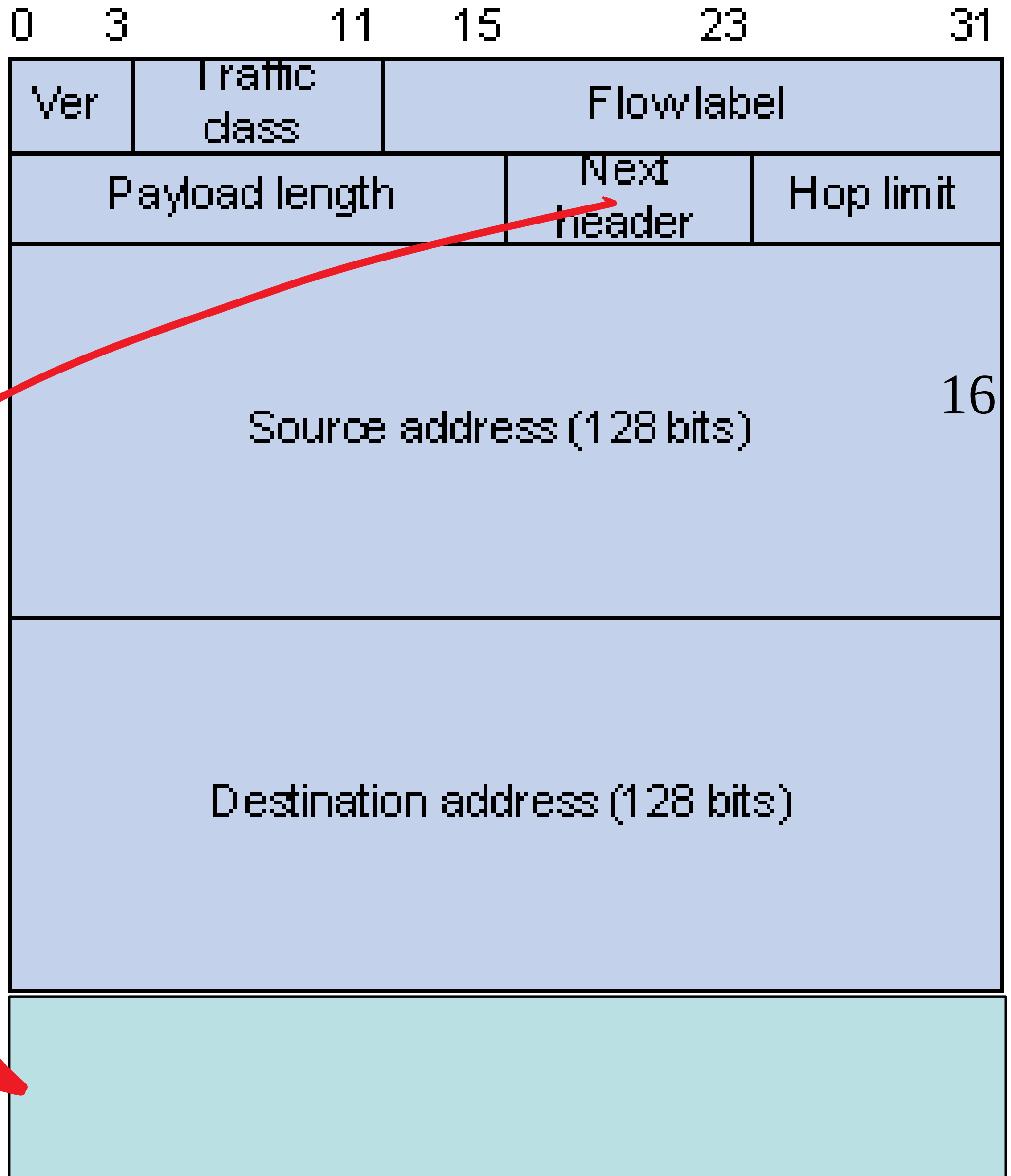


Header
20 bytes
(+ options,
if any)

payload

We will see the functions of the fields other than the addresses in a following module

IPv6 Packet Format



e.g.
Higher layer protocol
1= ICMP, 6 = TCP, 17 = UDP)

16 bytes

Header
40 bytes
(+ options, if any)

payload

We will see the functions of the fields other than the addresses in a following module

Ethernet Frame format

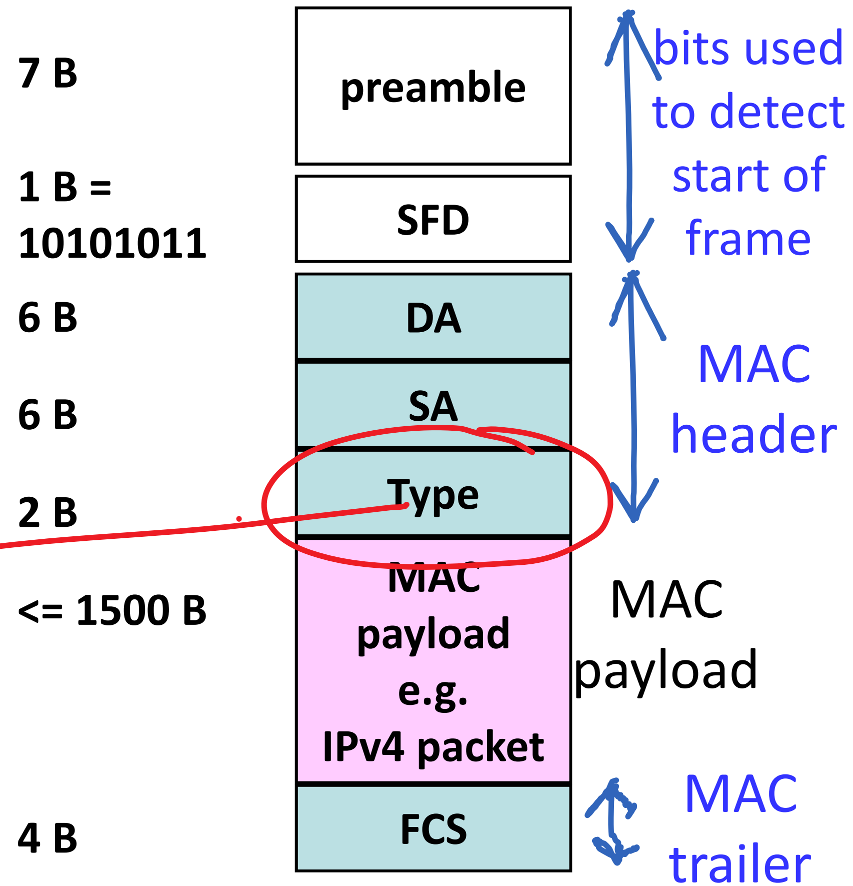
Ethernet frame = Ethernet PDU

An Ethernet frame typically transports an IP packet, sometimes also other

Type of protocol contained in the Ethernet packet (hexa):

0800: IPv4
0806: ARP (used by IPv4)
86DD: IPv6
8847: MPLS unicast
88F7: Precision Time Protocol

Ethernet V.2 frame



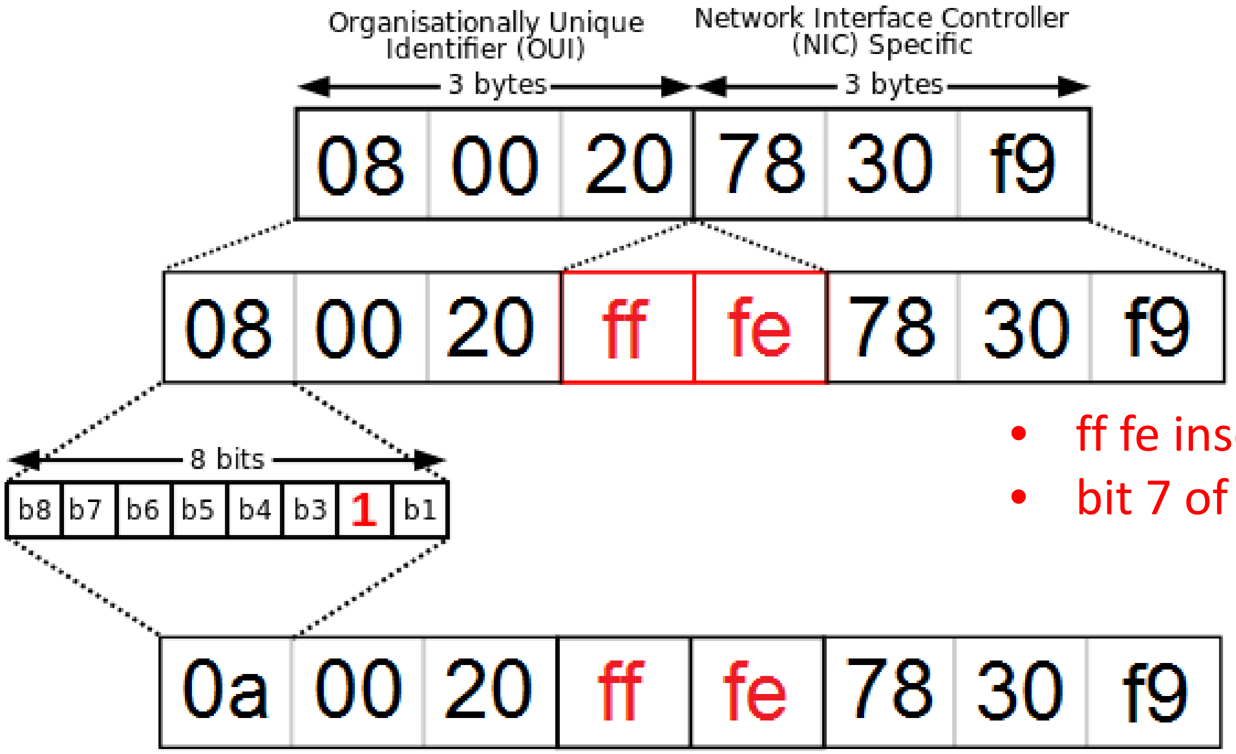
DA = destination address
SA = source address

Multicast MAC Addresses

MAC multicast addr.	*Used for*
01-00-5e-XX-XX-XX	IPv4 multicast
33-33-XX-XX-XX-XX	IPv6 multicast

IP dest address	229.130.54.07
IP dest address (hexa)	e5-82-36-cf
IP dest address (bin)	...-10000010-...
Keep last 23 bits (bin)	...-00000010-...
Keep last 23 bits (hexa)	02-36-cf
MAC address	01-00-5e-03-36-cf

Host Part derived from MAC address: MAC@ → EUI (Extended Unique Identifier)

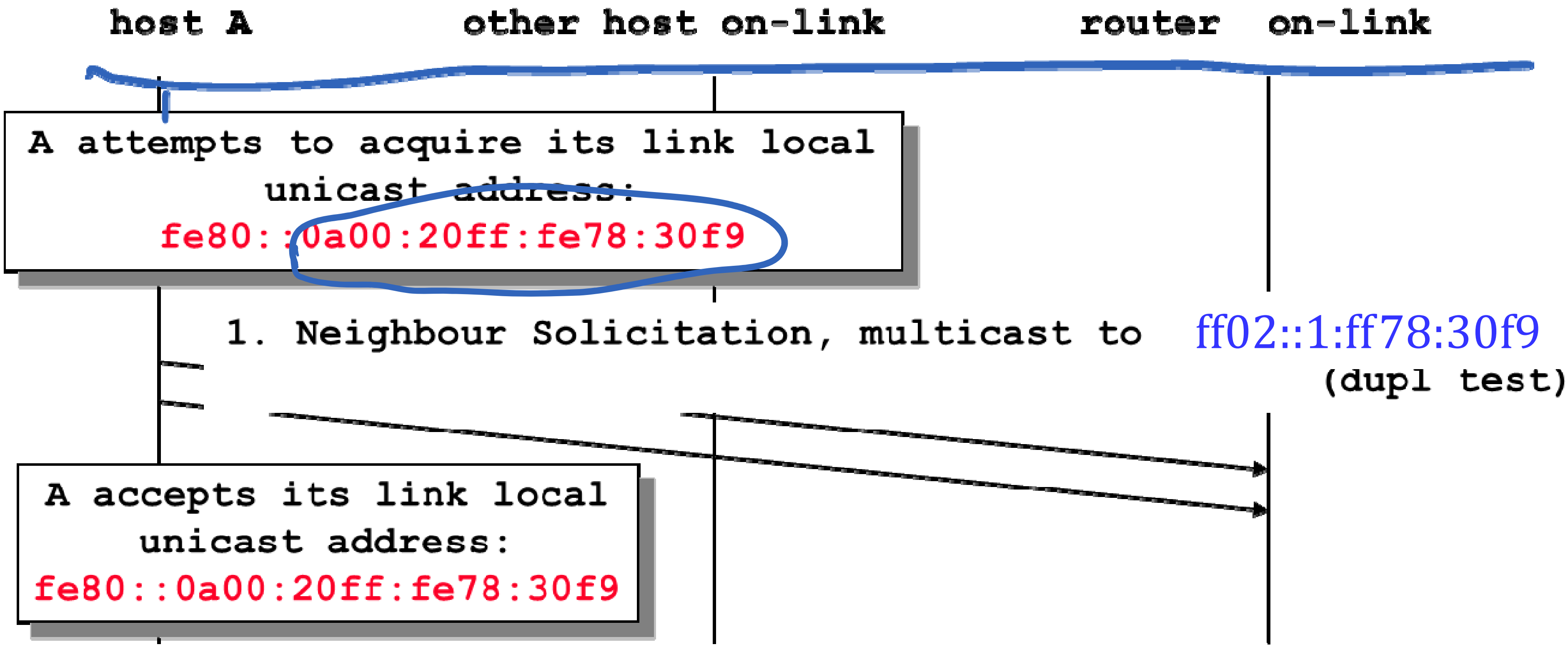


MAC @
48 bits

- ff fe inserted in the middle
- bit 7 of MAC address is flipped

modified EUI format
64 bits

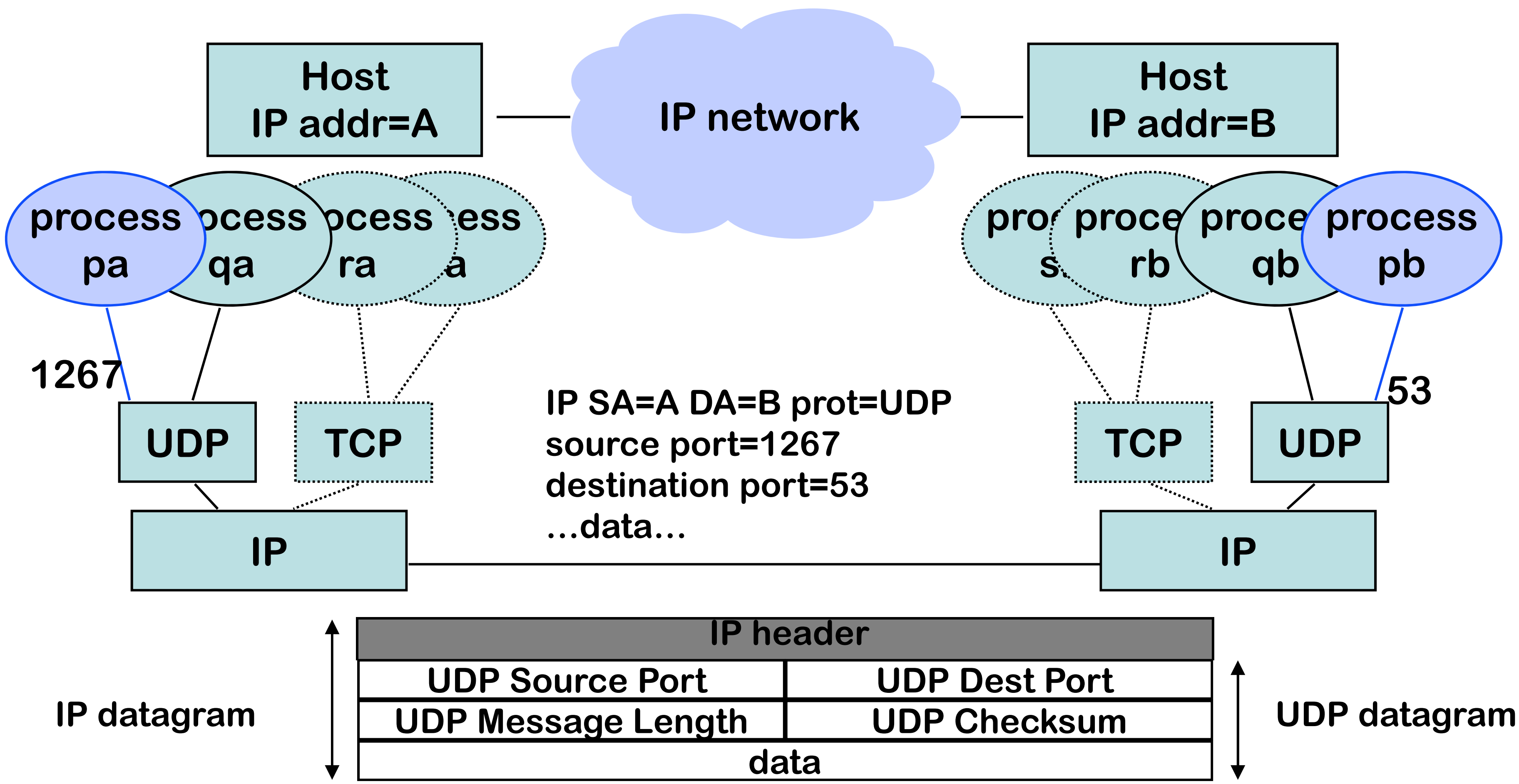
SLAAC Step 2: Duplicate Test

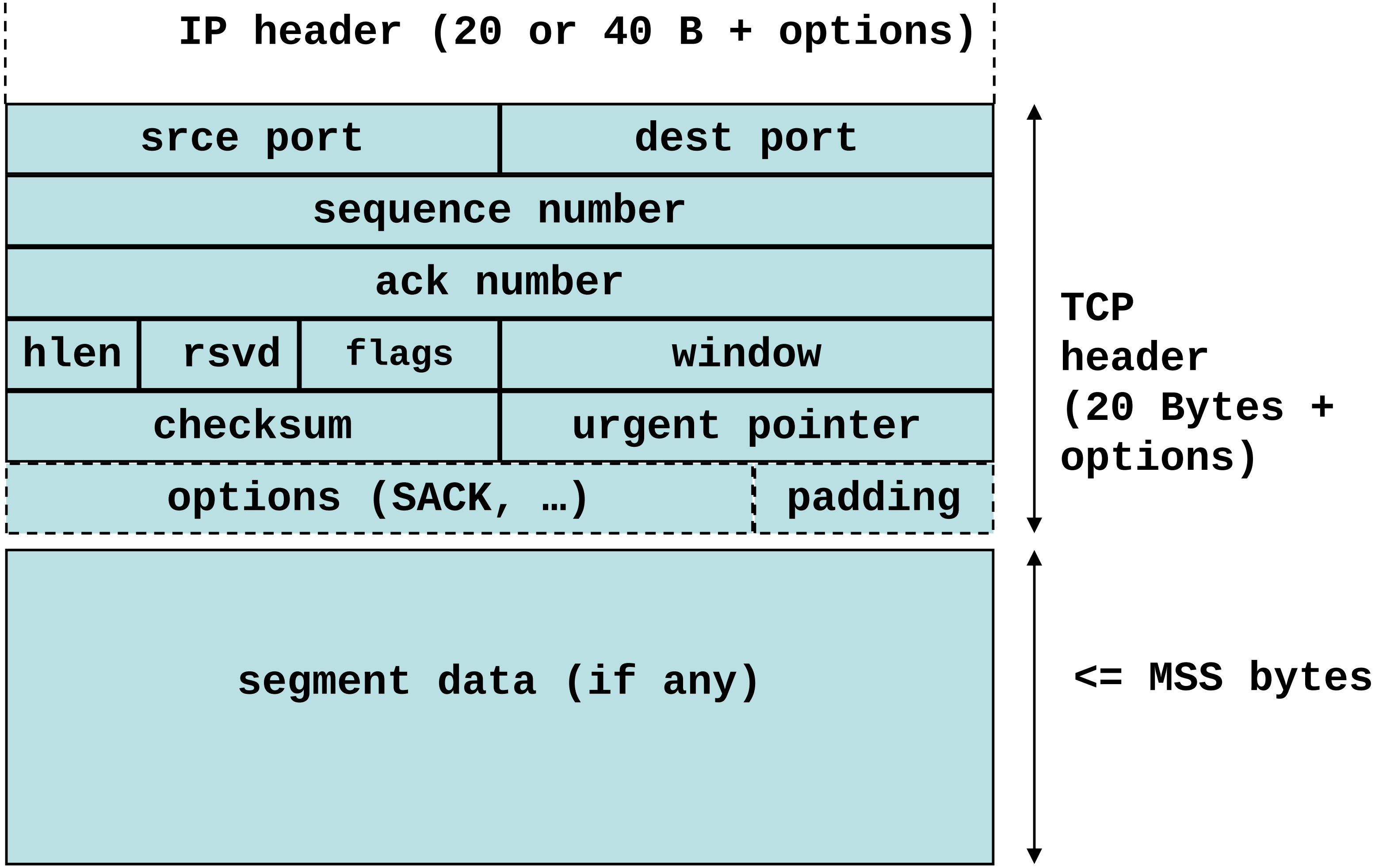


A sends a Neighbour Solication (NS) message to check for address duplication, sent to the Solicited Node Multicast Address.

Any host that would have to same link local address listens to this multicast address

UDP Uses Port Numbers





flags	meaning
NS	used for explicit congestion notification
CWR	used for explicit congestion notification
ECN	used for explicit congestion notification
urg	urgent ptr is valid
ack	ack field is valid
psh	this seg requests a push
rst	reset the connection
syn	connection setup
fin	sender has reached end of byte stream

Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm

$m(0) = 0;\ m(i) = \infty\ \forall\, i \neq 0; V = \emptyset\ ; pred(i) = \emptyset\ \forall i;$

for $k = 0{:}\, N$ do

find $i \notin V$ that minimizes $m(i)$

if $m(i)$ is finite

add i to V

for all neighbours $j \notin V$ of i

if $m(i) + c(i,j) < m(j)$

$m(j) = m(i) + c(i,j)$

$pred(j) = \{i\}$

else if $m(i) + c(i,j) = m(j)$

$m(j) = m(i) + c(i,j)$

$pred(j) = pred(j) \cup \{i\}$

The nodes are 0…N ; the algorithm computes shortest paths from node 0.

$c(i,j)$: cost of link (i,j).

V: set of nodes visited so far.

$pred(i)$: estimated set of predecessors of node i along a shortest path (multiple shortest paths are possible).

$m(j)$: estimated distance from node 0 to node j.

At completion, $m(i)$ is the true distance from 0 to i.

Practical Aspects

OSPF packet are sent directly over IP (OSPF=protocol 89 (0x59)).

Reliable transmission is managed by OSPF with OSPF Acks and timers.

OSPFv2 supports IPv4 only

OSPFv3 supports IPv6 and dual-stack networks

OSPF routers are identified by a 32 bit number

OSPF areas are identified by a 32 bit number

The *Centralized* Bellman-Ford Algorithm

Algorithm BF-C

input: a directed graph with links costs $A(i,j)$; assume $A(i, j)$>0 and $A(i,j) = \infty$ when nodes i and j are not connected.

output: vector p s.t. $p(i)$= cost of best path from node i to node 1

$p^0(1) = 0, \;\; p^0(i) = \infty$ for $i \neq 1$

for $k = 1,2, \dots$ **do**

$$p^k(i) = \min_{j \neq i}[A(i,j) + p^{k-1}(j)] \text{ for } i \neq 1$$

$$p^k(1) = 0$$

until $p^k = p^{k-1}$

return(p^k)

Distributed Bellman-Ford

Requires only to remember distance from self to destination + the best neighbor (nextHop(i))

and works for all initial conditions

Distributed Bellman-Ford Algorithm, BF-D

node i maintains an estimate $q(i)$ of the distance $p(i)$ to node 1;
node i remembers the best neighbor nextHop(i)

initial conditions are arbitrary but $q(1) = 0$ at all steps;

from time to time, i sends its value $q(i)$ to all neighbors

when i receives an updated value $q(j)$ from j, node i recomputes $q(i)$:

eq (2) if $j ==$ nextHop(i)
then $q(i) \leftarrow A(i,j) + q(j)$
else $q(i) \leftarrow \min\big(A(i,j) + q(j),\ q(i)\big)$

if eq(2) causes $q(i)$ to be modified, nextHop$(i) \leftarrow j$

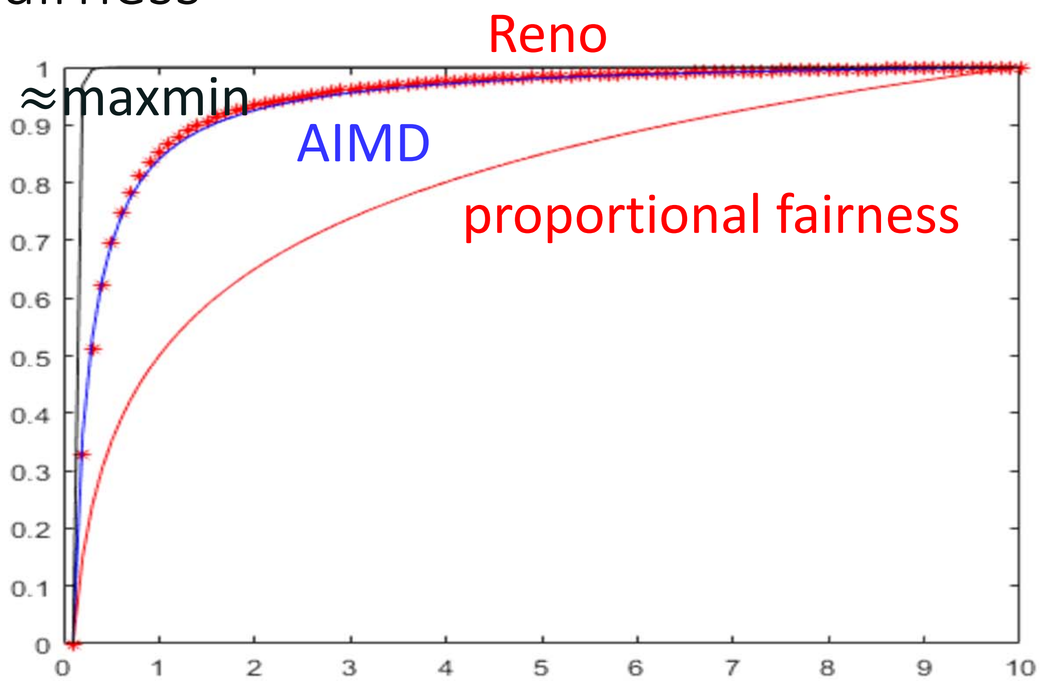
Fairness of TCP Reno

For long lived flows, the rates obtained with TCP are as if they were distributed according to utility fairness, with utility of flow i given by

$$U(x_i) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\tau_i} \arctan \frac{x_i \tau_i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

with x_i = rate = W/τ_i, τ_i = RTT

For sources that have same RTT, the fairness of TCP is between maxmin fairness and proportional fairness, closer to proportional fairness



rescaled utility functions;
RTT = 100 ms
maxmin approx. is $U(x) = 1 - x^{-5}$

TCP Reno
Loss - Throughput Formula

Consider a *large* TCP connection (many bytes to transmit)

Assume we observe that, in average, a fraction q of packets is lost (or marked with ECN)

The throughput should be close to $\theta = \frac{MSS\ 1.22}{RTT\ \sqrt{q}}$

Formula assumes: transmission time negligible compared to RTT, losses are rare, time spent in Slow Start and Fast Recovery negligible, losses occur periodically

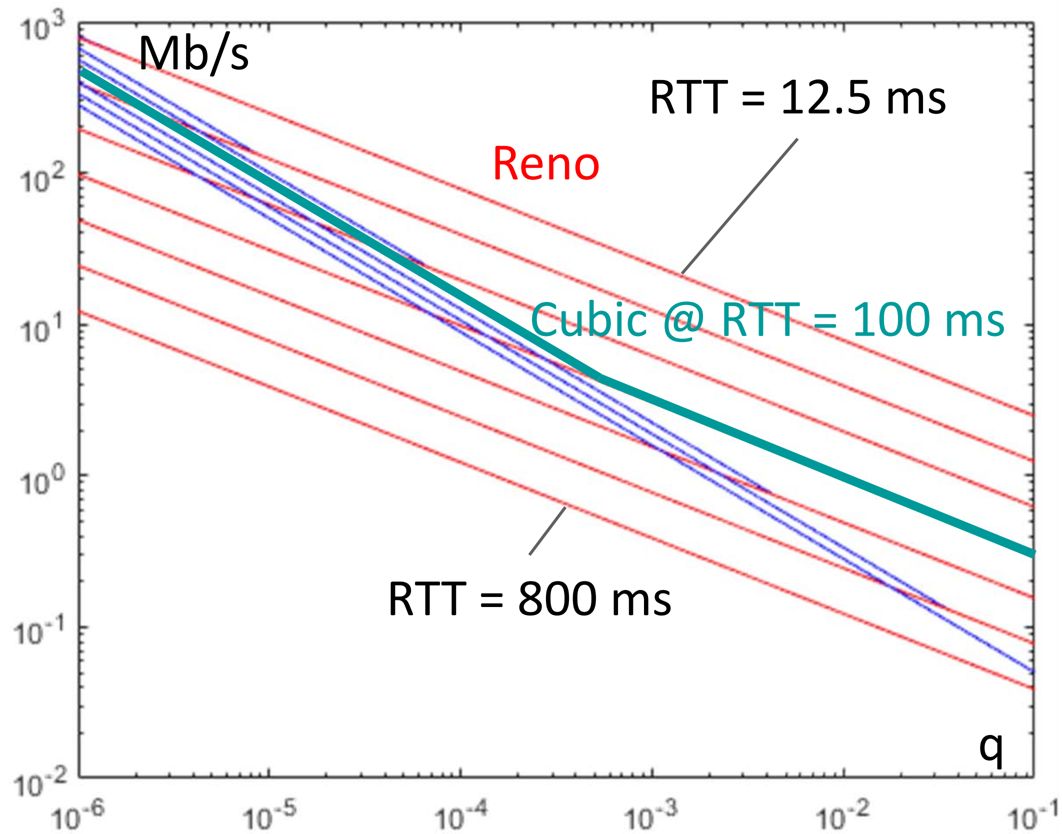
Cubic's Other Bells and Whistles

Cubic's Loss throughput formula

$$\theta \approx \max\left(\frac{1.054}{RTT^{0.25}q^{0.75}}, \frac{1.22}{RTT\sqrt{q}}\right)$$

in MSS per second.

Cubic's formula is same as Reno for small RTTs and small BW-delay products.



Other Cubic details

W_{max} computation uses a more complex mechanism called "fast convergence"

see Latest IETF Cubic RFC / Internet Draft

or http://elixir.free-electrons.com/linux/latest/source/net/ipv4/tcp_cubic.c

6to4 Uses Special IPv6 Addresses called 6to4 addresses

To any valid IPv4 address *n* we associate the IPv6 prefix

2002:n / 48

example: the 6to4 address prefix that corresponds to

128.178.156.38 is

2002: 80b2:9c26/48

2002::/16 is the prefix reserved for 6to4 addresses

An IPv6 address that starts with 2002:... is called a 6to4 address

The bits 17 to 48 of a 6to4 address are the corresponding IPv4 address

A 6to4 host or router is one that is dual stack and uses 6to4 as IPv6 address

In addition, the IPv4 address 192.88.99.1 is reserved for use in the context of 6to4 addresses and means "the IPv6 internet seen from the IPv4 internet"

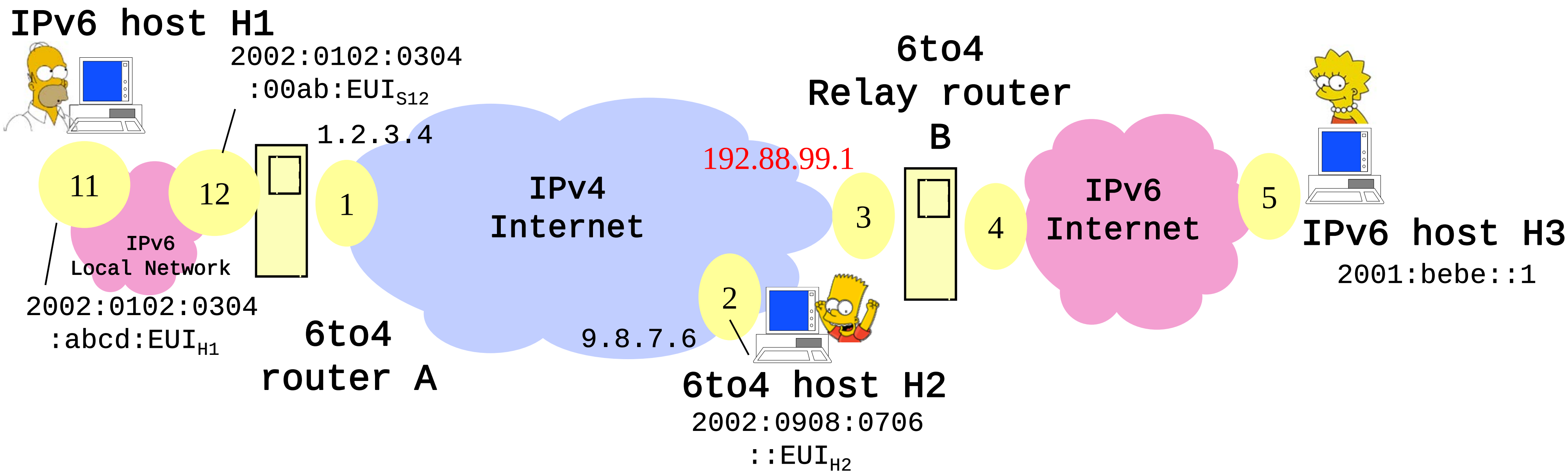
6to4 Relay Routers

6to4 *Relay* Router = a dual stack router that has a 6to4 address, can terminate routers and connects the IPv4 and IPv6 internets

All v4 interfaces of all 6to4 relay router have an IPv4 address plus the special address 192.88.99.1

B announces 192.88.99/24 as directly attached prefix in IPv4 routing

B announces 2002/16 as directly attached prefix in IPv6 routing



NAT64, putting things together