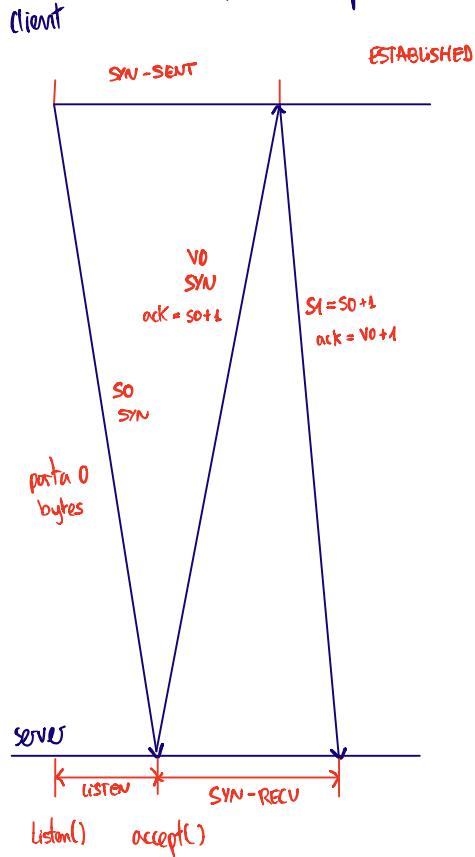


ACK :

- 0 primer envío
- 1 siempre

FLAG ACK → indica si se usa ack



MSS : Maximum Segment Size [B]

TCP header size : $20 \sim 60$ Bytes

$$MSS = MTU - 40$$

TWH

Handshaking (3-way) :

- payload = 0
- SYN and FIN consume 1 seq. num.
- Initial seq. num is RANDOM

Options :

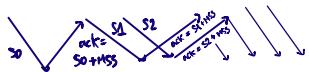
IPv4 + TCP headers

↓

- Max Segment Size (MSS) : $MSS = MTU - 40 \leftarrow$ (Solo se envía durante TDUH)
- Window Scale Factor : $awnd \cdot 2^{wsf}$ $wsf = \#$ bits (if $awnd > 2^{16}$ usamos WS para poder llegar)
- Timestamp : used to compute RTT. ($\xrightarrow{\text{envia hora}}$ $\xleftarrow{\text{envia echo}}$) 10 bytes
- Selective ACK (SACK) : envía acks solictando segmentos perdidos y evitar repetidos

TCP Sequence Numbers:

- Sequence number points the first payload byte.
- SYN and FIN consume 1 byte.
- ACK number points the next missing byte.



TCP congestion control

finestra: #bytes que se pueden enviar sin confirmar
↓

$$wWnd = \min(awnd, cwnd)$$

• awnd: espacio libre en el buffer del receptor (en las cabeceras van enviando awnd)

• cwnd: ventana en función de la congestión (informa en cada socket y gestionada por el SO)

$$\left[\text{segmentos} \right] wWnd(\text{seg}) = \frac{awnd(B)}{MSS}$$

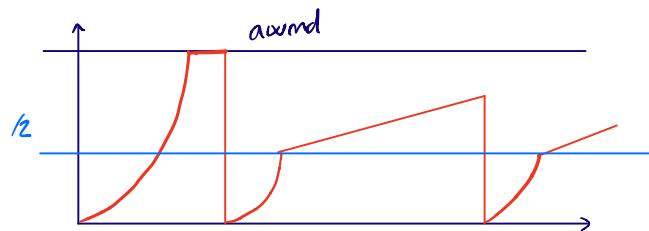
$$cwnd = 1$$

↓ Tx recibe ACK de nuevos datos

if (cwnd < ssth) ++cwnd;
else cwnd += 1/cwnd;

if (RTO == 0) // ha habido pérdidas, falta algún ACK por recibir
Retx // Se reenvía el último segmento de la cola (no confirmado)
cwnd = 1

$$ssth = \max\left(\frac{wWnd}{2}, 2\right),$$

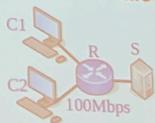


EJERCICIO ↗

* Evaluation Example Without Losses

Assume:

- Propagation delays=0
- C1 and C2 send to S, awnd = 64 kB
- Queue size of the router Q > 128 kB



cuello de botella
TCP reduce awnd
C1/C2 iteran paralelo

Compute the throughput and RTT

★ Solution...

$\boxed{v_1 = v_2}$

$$\text{Throughput } C_x = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ Mbps}$$

RTT: tiempo entre enviar segmento y recibir confirmación de este
en régimen estacionario: cola router $\approx 128 \text{ kB (full)}$

} entra en cola
cola se vacía (128 kB)
emite ACK

$$\text{RTT} = \frac{128 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 8 \text{ bits}}{100 \cdot 10^6} \cdot 10^3 = 10.24 \text{ ms}$$

$$V_{ref} = \frac{\overline{W}}{\text{RTT}} = \frac{64 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 8 \text{ bit}}{10.24 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 50 \text{ Mbps}$$

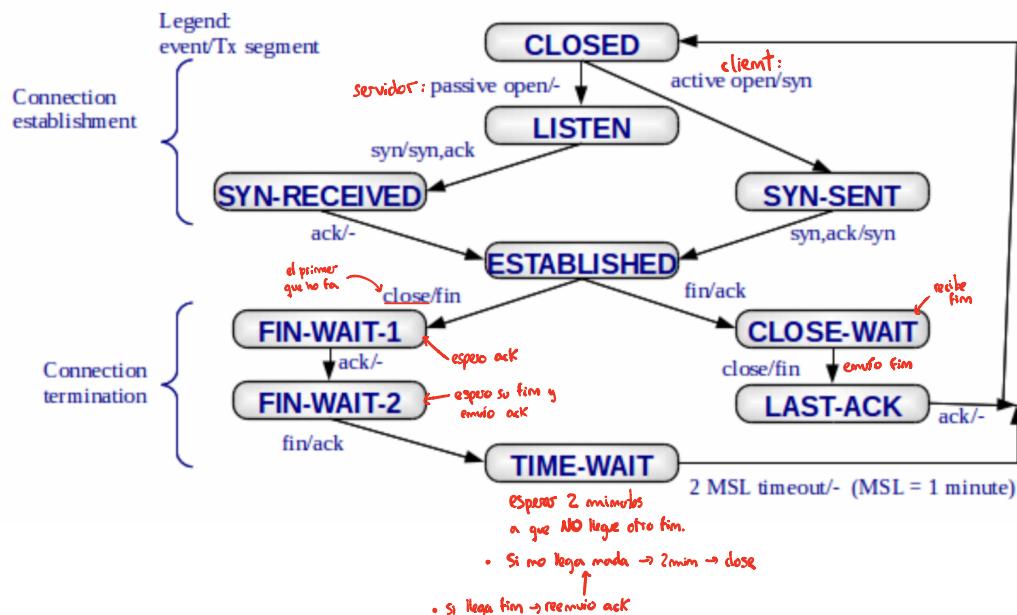
coincidencia?



RTO : Retransmission Time - Out

- Actiu des de l'últim ack confirmat.
- Només hi ha un temporitzador per socket
- Càlcul:
 - servidor estima RTT amb l'últim ack de confirmació.
 - $RTO = srtt + 4 \cdot rttvar$
 - mitjana variància
 - Si es retransmet algun paquet ($RTO = 2 \cdot RTO$)

3.4.14 TCP State diagram



UDP

AKA: Puta basura

- no reliable
- no error recovery
- no ack
- connectionless

Header.size() = 8 bytes

Sí tiene CHECKSUM → pero la modifica NAT-PAT → actualizar ip

- header
- pseudo header
- payload

ARQ

protocol $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{reliable} \\ \text{efficient} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{error detection} \\ \text{error recovery} \end{array} \right] + \text{flow control}$

Requisitos:

- Tx/Rx buffers
- acks
- RTO
- Seg. Number

ARQ Protocols

Stop & Wait

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot T_c &= t_t + t_p + t_a + t_p \\ \cdot E_f (\%) &= 100 \cdot \frac{V_{ef}}{V_t} = \frac{t_t}{T_c} \end{aligned}$$

• Continuous Tx

$$E(\%) = 100\% \text{ (without losses)}$$

→ Si hay errores $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Go Back N} \rightarrow \text{si perdida, no envias acks (hasta recibir el que esperas)} \\ \text{(mientras, descartas todo)} \\ \text{Selective ReTx} \rightarrow \text{como go back n, pero sin descartar.} \end{array} \right.$

• Flow Control

Adapt Tx to Rx rate. → Tx window

• Stop & Wait → Tx window = 1.

$$\text{Optimal window} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} W_{opt} [\text{PDV}] = \left\lceil \frac{\text{RTT}}{t_t} \right\rceil = \lceil V_{ef_{max}} \cdot \text{RTT} \rceil \\ W_{opt} [\text{byte}] \approx V_{ef_{max}} [\text{B/s}] \cdot \text{RTT} \end{array} \right.$$

DATOS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distance: } D [\text{m}] \\ \text{bitrate: } V_t [\text{bps}] \\ \text{propagation} &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{speed: } V_p \approx C [\text{m/s}] \\ \text{delay: } t_p = D/V_p \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PDU} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{information: } I_k \\ \text{ack: } A_k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{PDU length (info/ack): } L_I / L_A \text{ Bits}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{transmission time: } t_t &= L_I / V_t \\ t_a &= L_A / V_t \end{aligned}$$