

CS & IT ENGINEERING

COMPUTER NETWORKS

TCP & UDP

Lecture No-12



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TOPICS TO
BE
COVERED



TCP timer management
Part-2

Basic Algorithm

Disadvantage

$$T.O = 2 * RTT$$

Jacobson's Algorithm



$$T.O = 4 \times ID + RTT$$

Pkt-1

$$IRTT = 10 \text{ sec}, ID = 5$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} T.O &= 4 \times ID + RTT \\ &= 4 \times 5 + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$T.O = 30 \text{ sec}$$

$$ARTT = 20 \text{ sec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AD &= |IRTT - ARTT| \\ &= |10 - 20| = 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRTT &= \alpha(IRTT) + (1 - \alpha)ARTT \\ &= 0.5 \times 10 + 0.5 \times 20 \\ &= 5 + 10 = 15 \text{ sec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ND &= \alpha(ID) + (1 - \alpha)AD \\ &= 0.5 \times 5 + 0.5 \times 10 \\ &= 2.5 + 5 = 7.5 \end{aligned}$$

Pkt-2

$$IRT = 15 \text{ Sec}$$

$$ID = 7.5$$

$$T.O = 4 \times ID + RTT$$

$$= 4 \times 7.5 + 15 = 45 \text{ Sec}$$

$$ARTT = 30 \text{ Sec}$$

$$AD = |IRT - ARTT|$$

$$= |15 - 30| = 15$$

$$NRTT = \alpha(IRT) + (1-\alpha)ARTT$$

$$= 0.5 \times 15 + 0.5 \times 30$$

$$= 7.5 + 15 = 22.5 \text{ Sec}$$

$$ND = \alpha(ID) + (1-\alpha)AD$$

$$= 0.5 \times 7.5 + 0.5 \times 15$$

$$= 3.75 + 7.5 = 11.25$$

Pkt-3

$$IRT = 22.5 \text{ Sec}$$

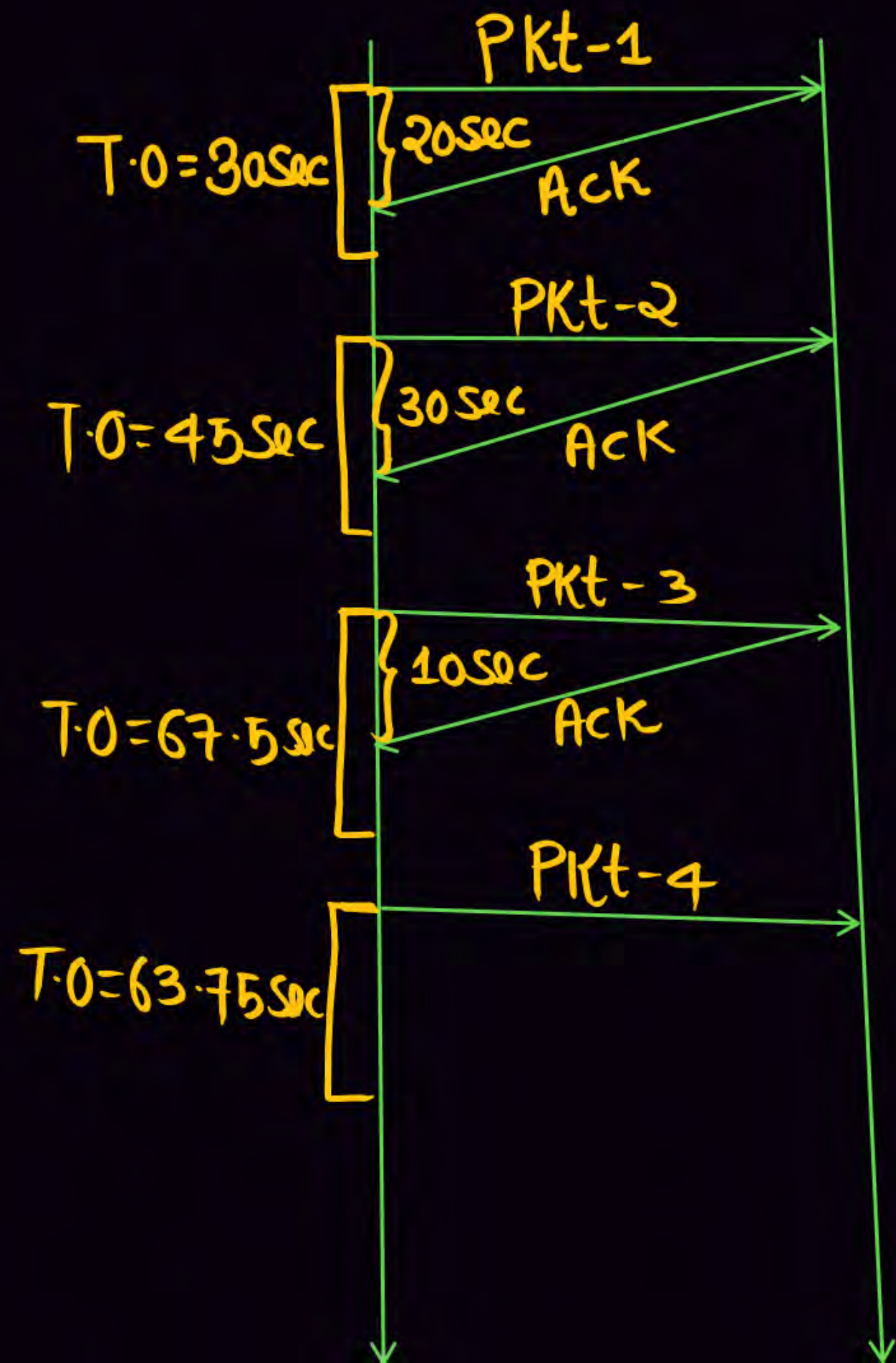
$$ID = 11.25$$

$$T.O = 4 \times ID + RTT$$

$$= 4 \times 11.25 + 22.5$$

$$= 45 + 22.5 = 67.5$$

$$ARTT = 10 \text{ Sec}$$



$$AD = |IRTT - ARTT|$$

$$= |22.5 - 10|$$

$$= 12.5 \text{ Sec}$$

$$NRTT = \alpha(IRTT) + (1 - \alpha)ARTT$$

$$= 0.5 \times 22.5 + 0.5 \times 10$$

$$= 11.25 + 5 = 16.25 \text{ Sec}$$

$$ND = \alpha(ID) + (1 - \alpha)AD$$

$$= 0.5 \times 11.25 + 0.5 \times 12.5$$

$$= 5.625 + 6.25 = 11.875$$

PKT-4



$$IRTT = 16.25$$

$$ID = 11.875$$

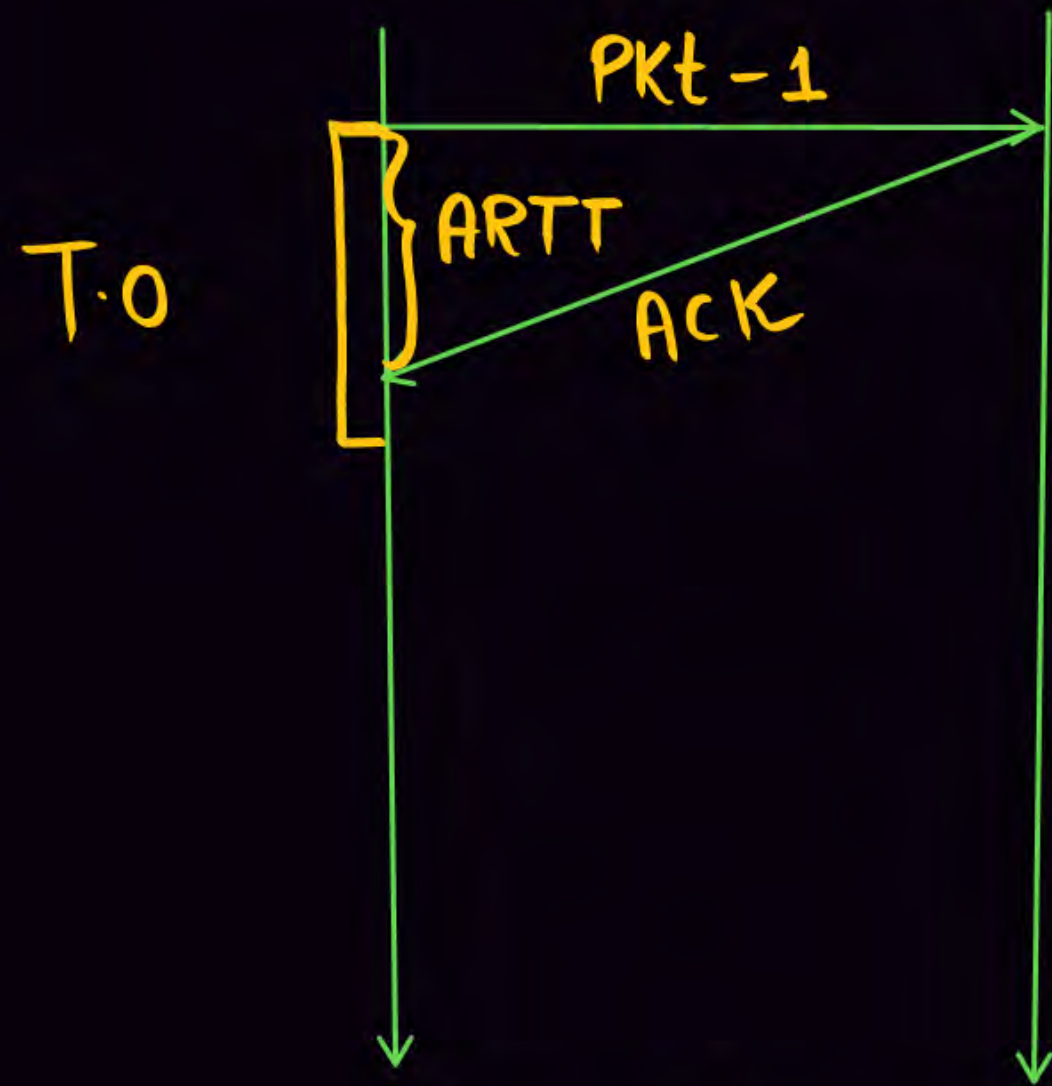
$$T.O = 4 \times ID + RTT$$

$$= 4 \times 11.875 + 16.25$$

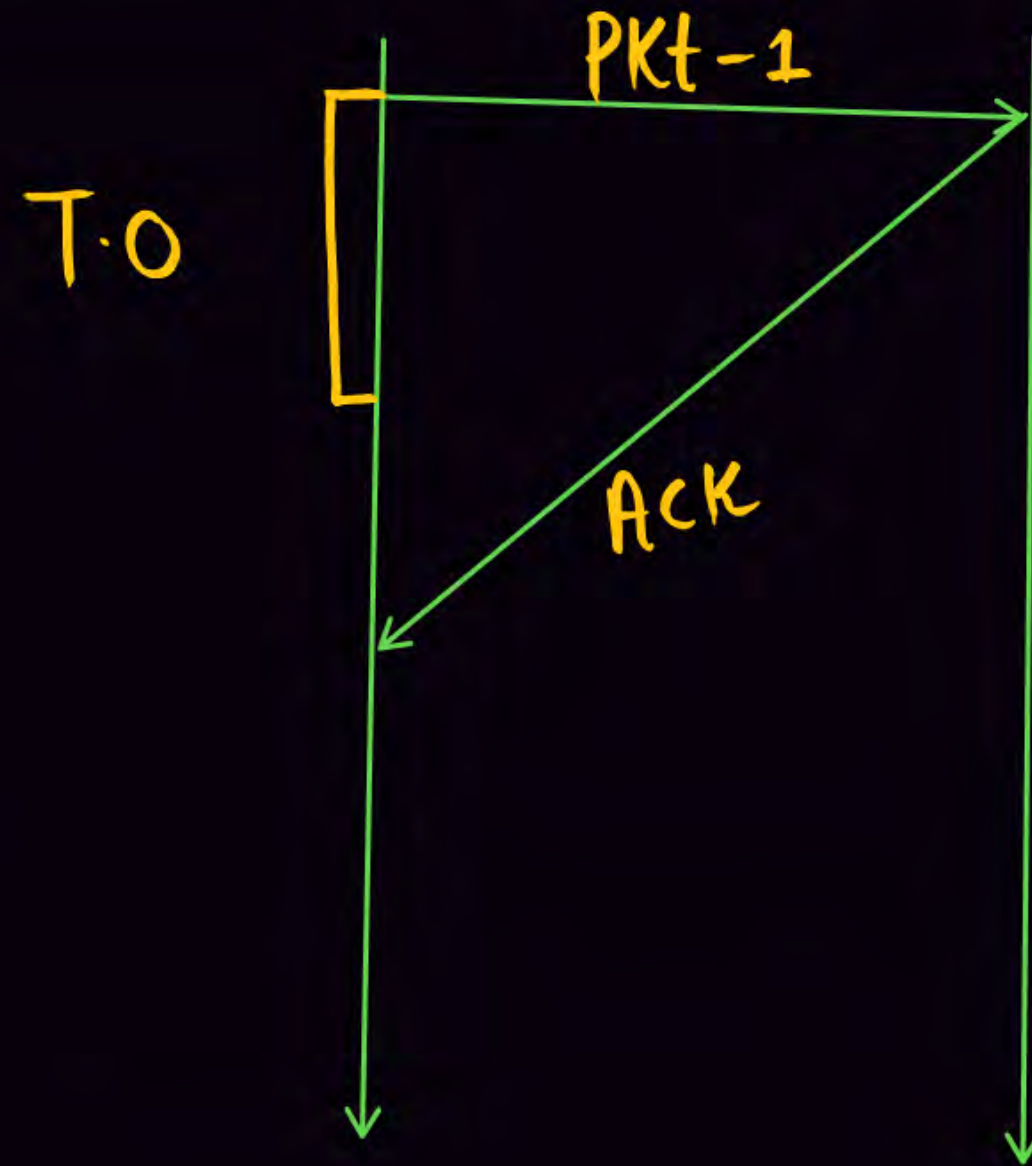
$$= 47.5 + 16.25$$

$$T.O = 63.75$$

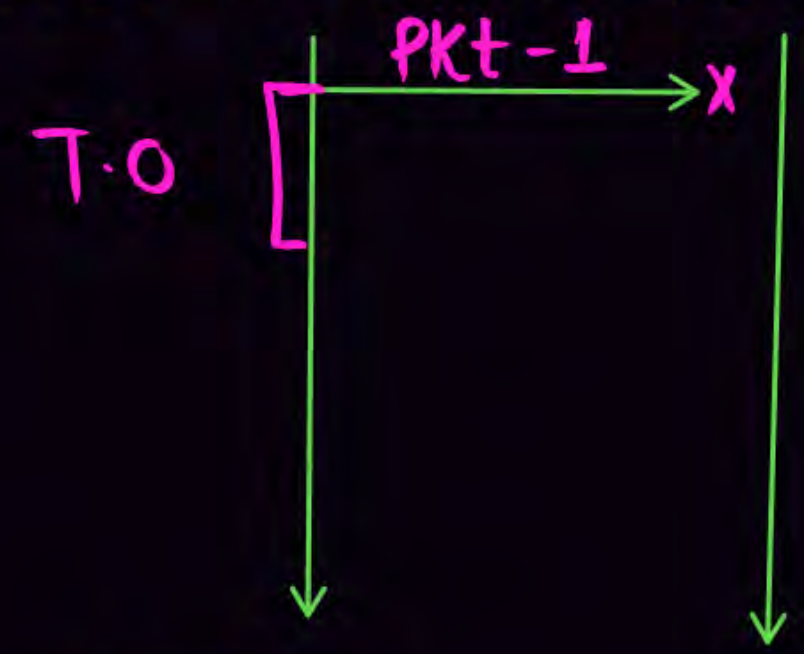
Problem in Basic and Jacobson's Algorithm



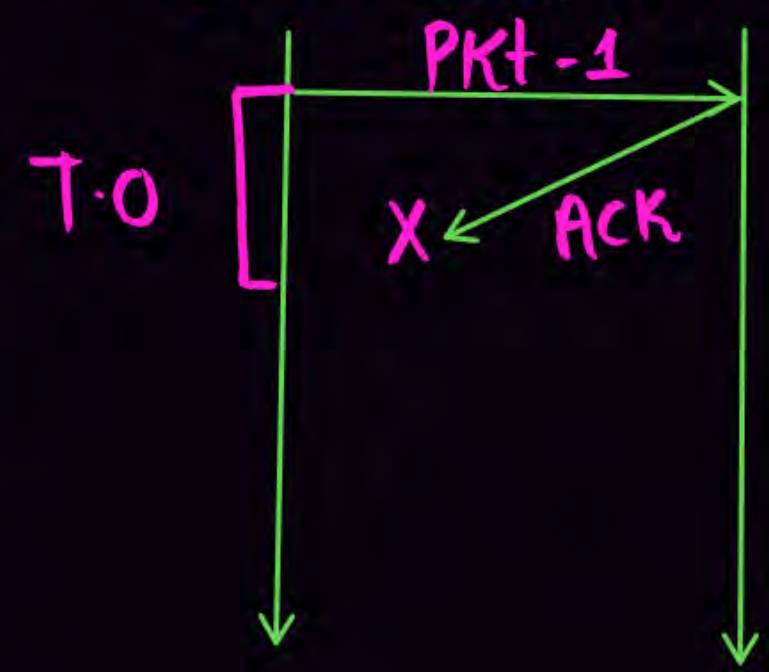
✓



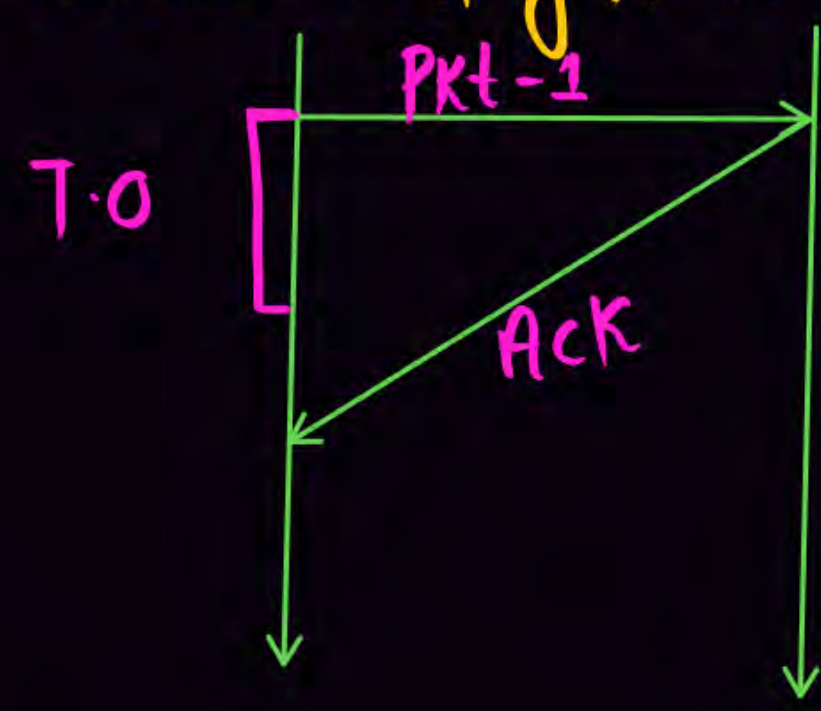
Case I : Lost data Pkt



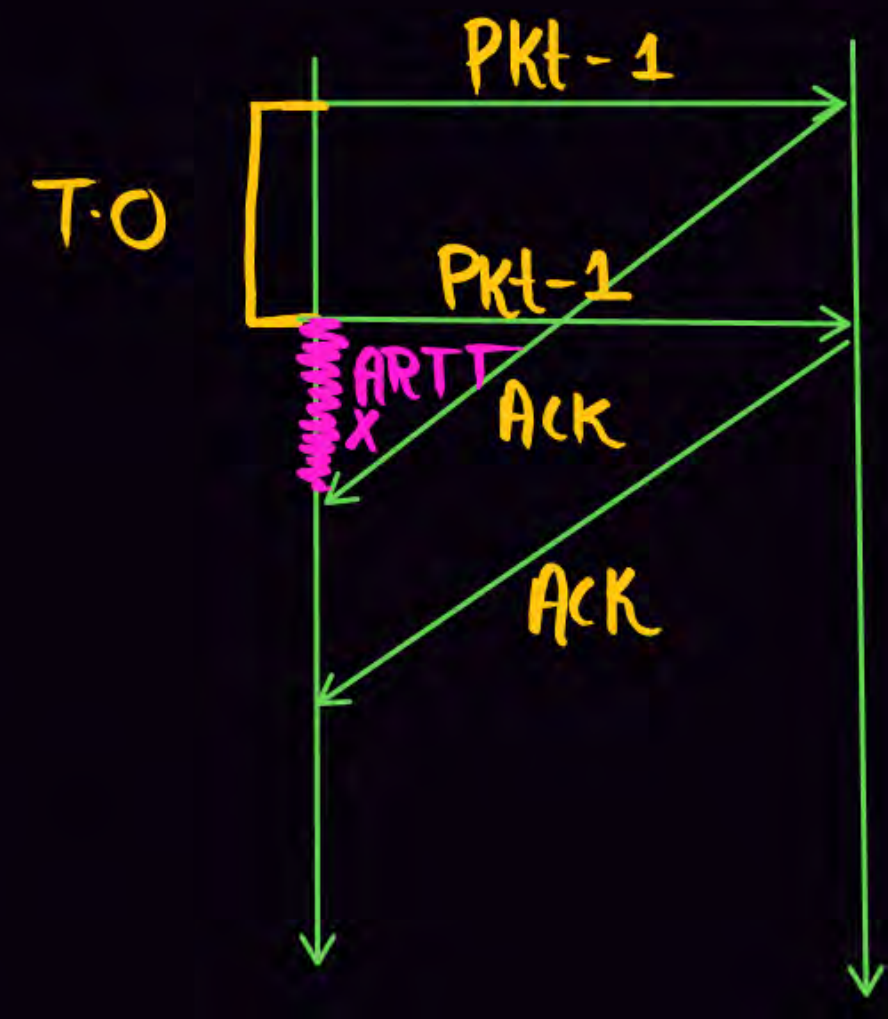
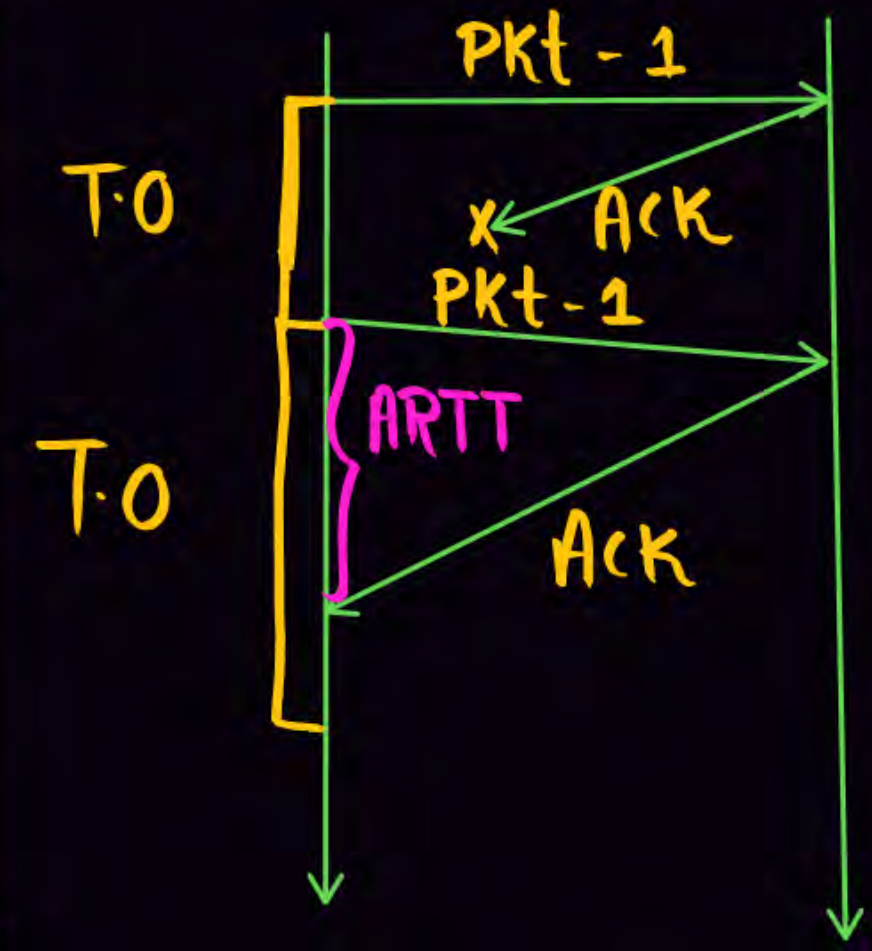
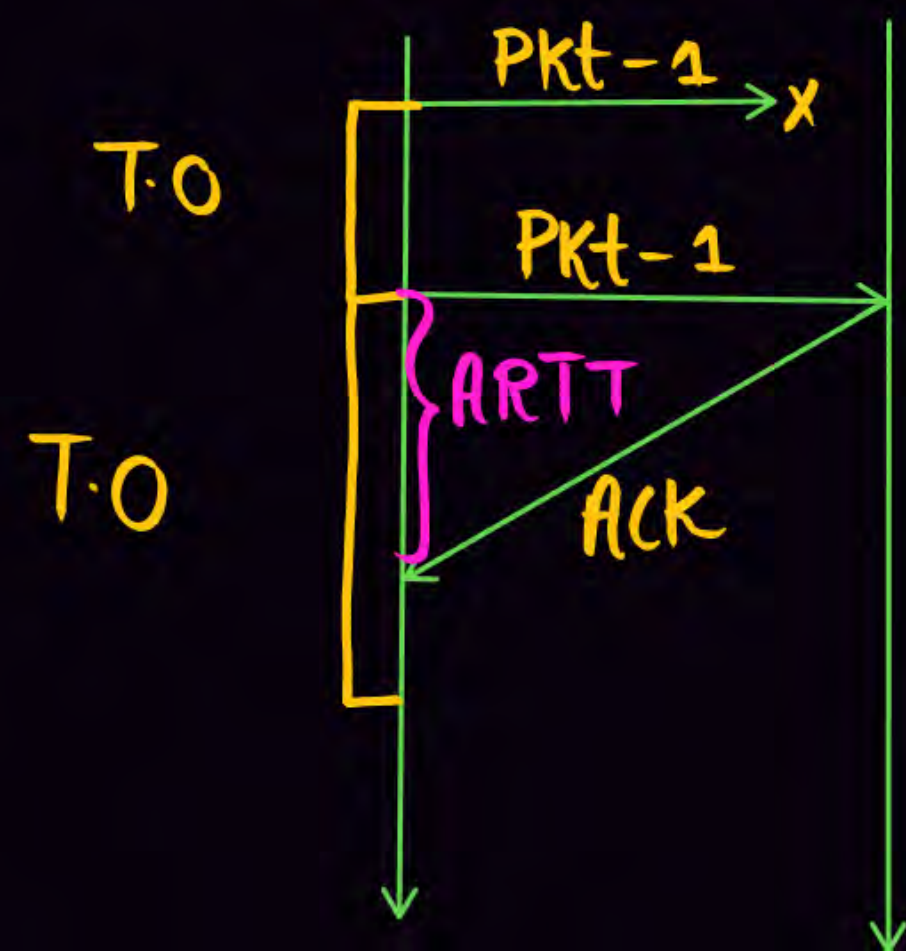
Case II : Lost ACK



Case III : Delay ACK



Solutions:



Note: If there is a time out timer then there is a possibility to Receive two Acknowledgement.

i) From original Packet

ii) From retransmitted packet

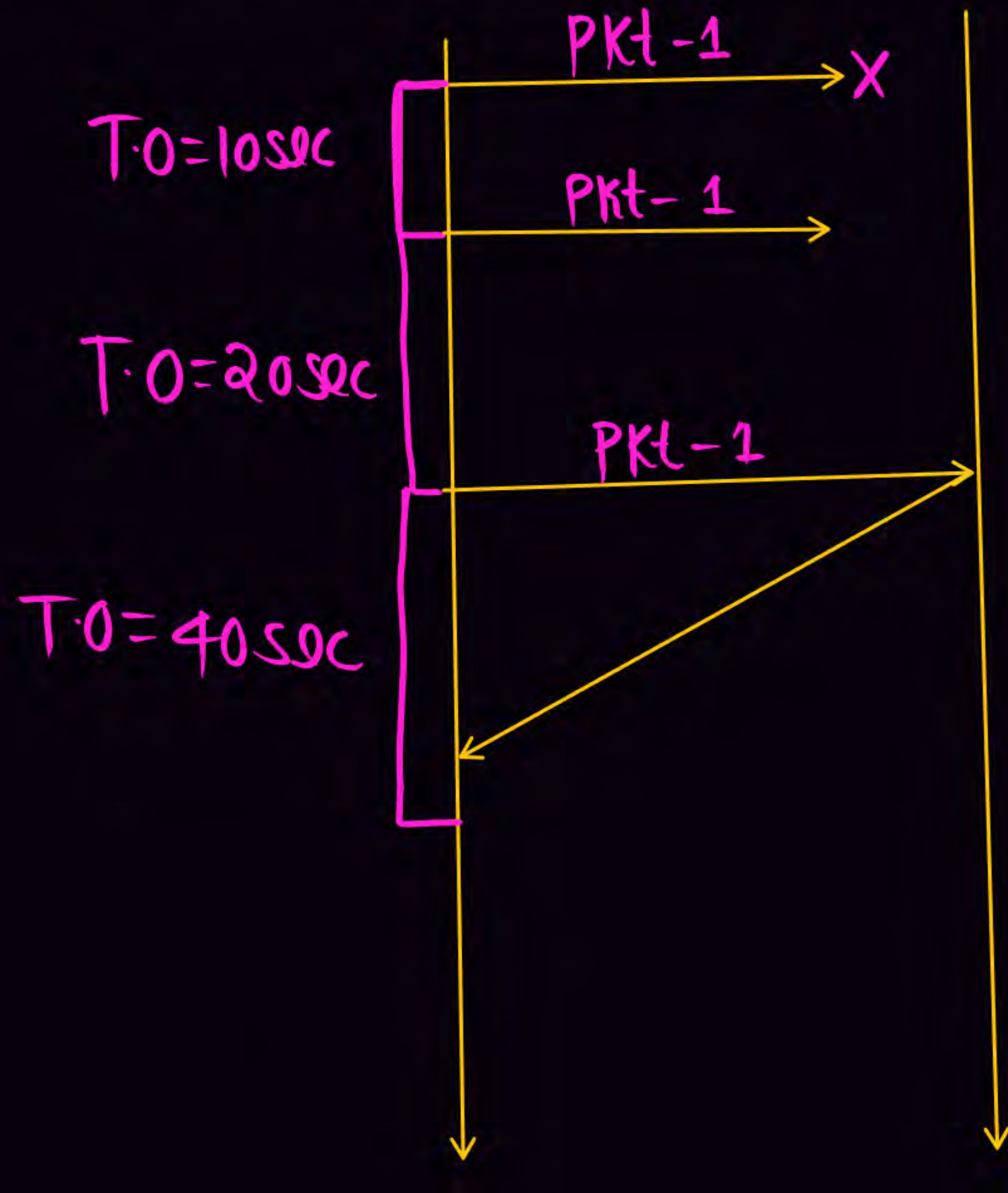
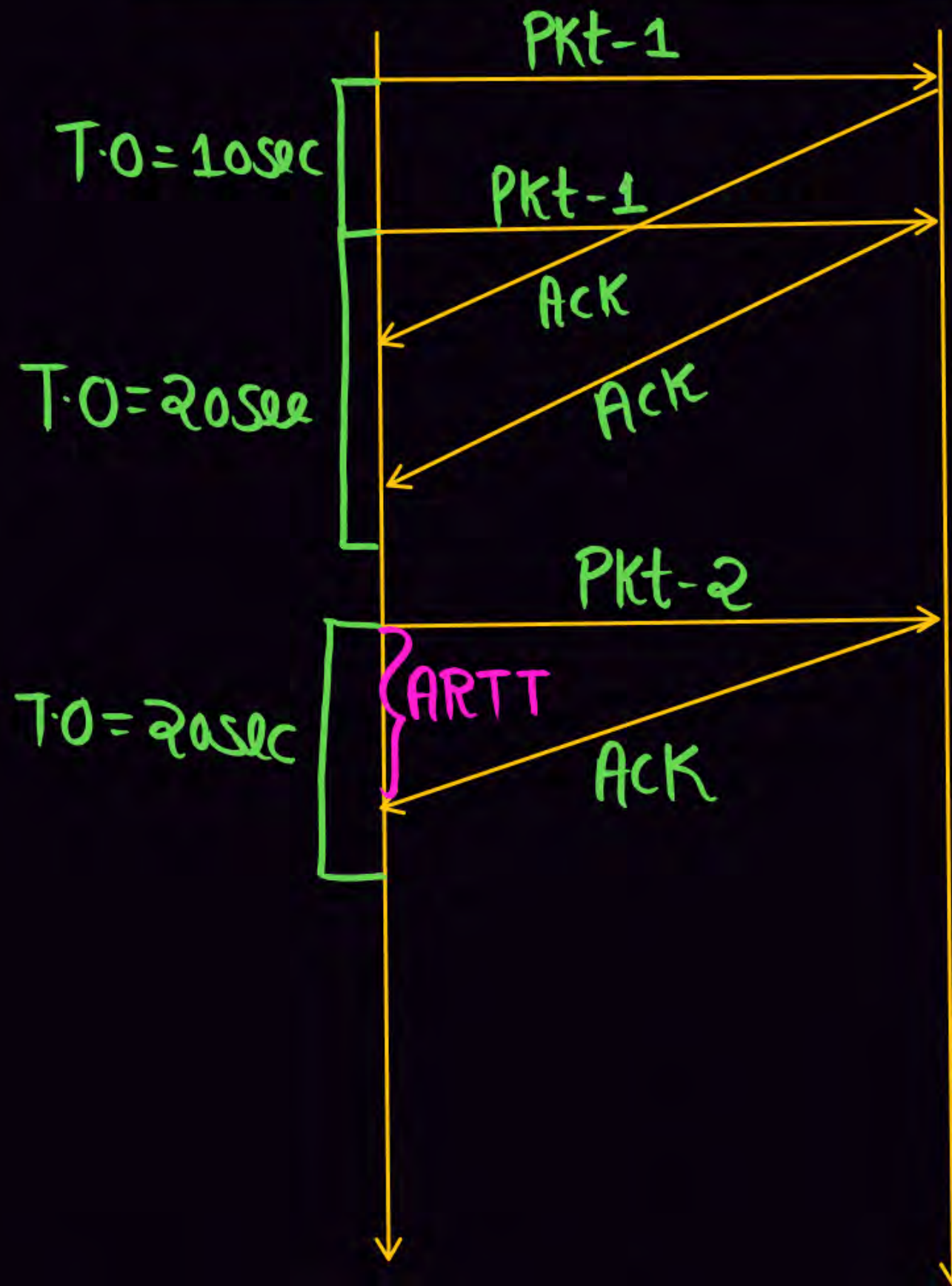
Then there is an Ambiguity that which acknowledgement must be considered for Next calculation and what must be the time out timer for retransmitted packet. Therefore Karn's has solved this problem by proposing the following strategy :

Karn's Modification :

Do not consider the round trip time of a retransmitted packet in the calculation. Do not update the value of RTT until you send a segment and receive an Acknowledgement without need of retransmission.

If retransmission occurs value of time out timer is doubled for each retransmission.

case III : solution (According to Karn's Algorithm)



1. If the TCP round-trip time, RTT, is currently 30 msec and the following acknowledgement come in after 26, 32 and 24 msec, respectively, the new RTT estimate will be _____ ms.

Note: (Use $\alpha = 0.9$.)

Solution: (Basic Algorithm)

Pkt-1 RTT = 30 msec

$$T.O = 2 \times RTT$$

$$= 2 \times 30 = 60 \text{ msec}$$

$$ARTT = 26 \text{ msec}$$

$$NRTT = \alpha(IRT) + (1-\alpha)ARTT$$

$$= 0.9 \times 30 + 0.1 \times 26$$

$$= 27 + 2.6 = 29.6 \text{ msec}$$

Pkt-2

$$IRTT = 29.6 \text{ msec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T.O &= 2 * RTT \\ &= 2 * 29.6 \text{ msec} \\ &= 59.2 \text{ msec} \end{aligned}$$

$$ARTT = 32 \text{ msec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRTT &= \alpha (IRTT) + (1 - \alpha) ARTT \\ &= 0.9 * 29.6 + 0.1 * 32 \\ &= 26.64 + 3.2 \\ &= 29.84 \text{ msec} \end{aligned}$$

Pkt-3

$$IRTT = 29.84 \text{ msec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T.O &= 2 * RTT \\ &= 2 * 29.84 \\ &= 59.68 \text{ msec} \end{aligned}$$

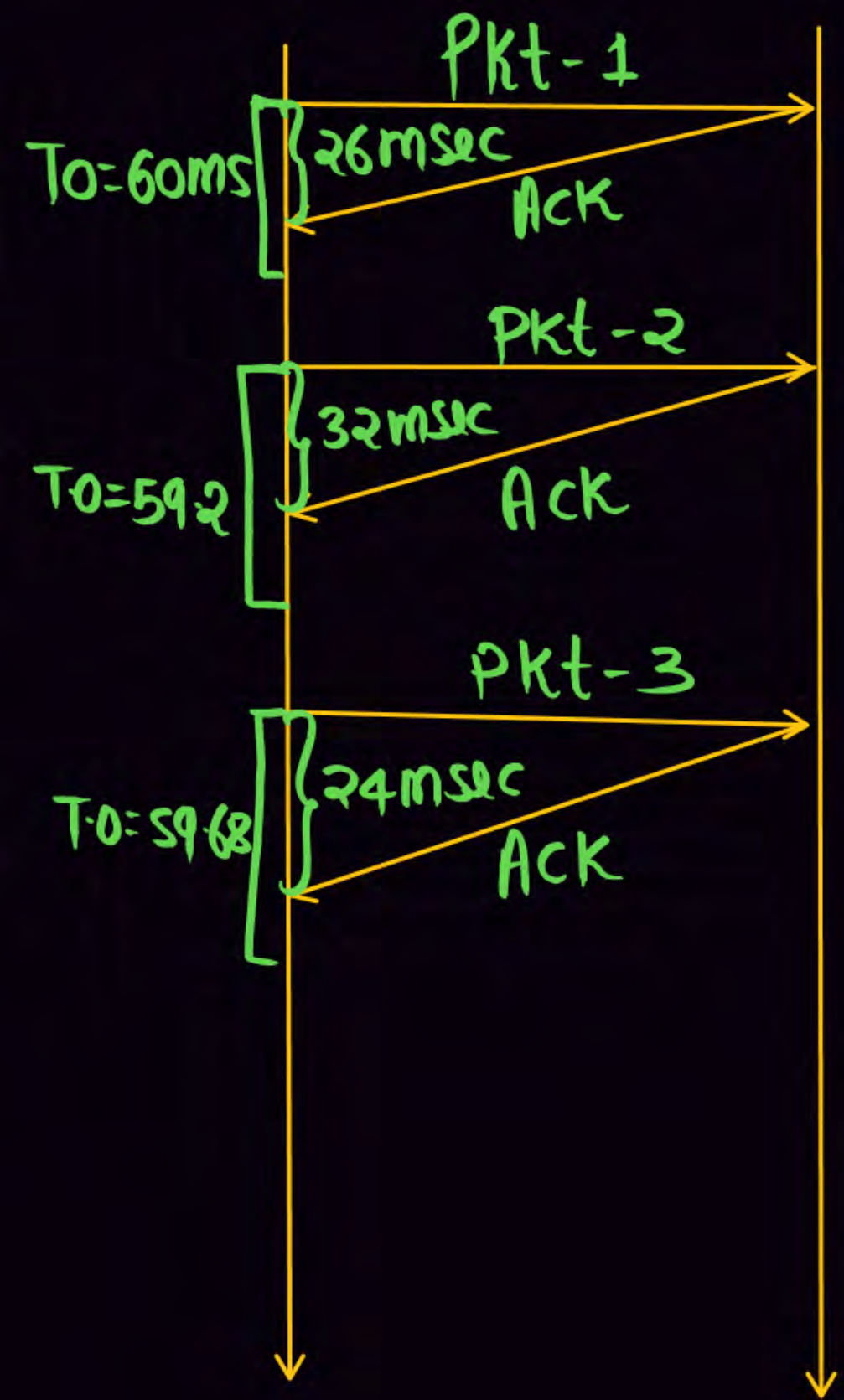
$$ARTT = 24 \text{ msec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRTT &= \alpha (IRTT) + (1 - \alpha) ARTT \\ &= 0.9 * 29.8 + 0.1 * 24 \\ &= 26.856 + 2.4 \\ &= 29.256 \text{ msec} \end{aligned}$$

Pkt-4

$$IRTT = 29.256$$





2. In TCP, the current Round trip time is 20 m sec and Acknowledgements come after 32 m sec. use $\alpha = 0.5$ and initial deviation as 4. Find the estimated round trip time & time out in Jacobson's Algorithm.

- A. 28 m sec, 58 m sec
- B. 26 m sec, 52 m sec
- ✓ C. 26 m sec, 58 m sec
- D. 26 m sec, 56 m sec

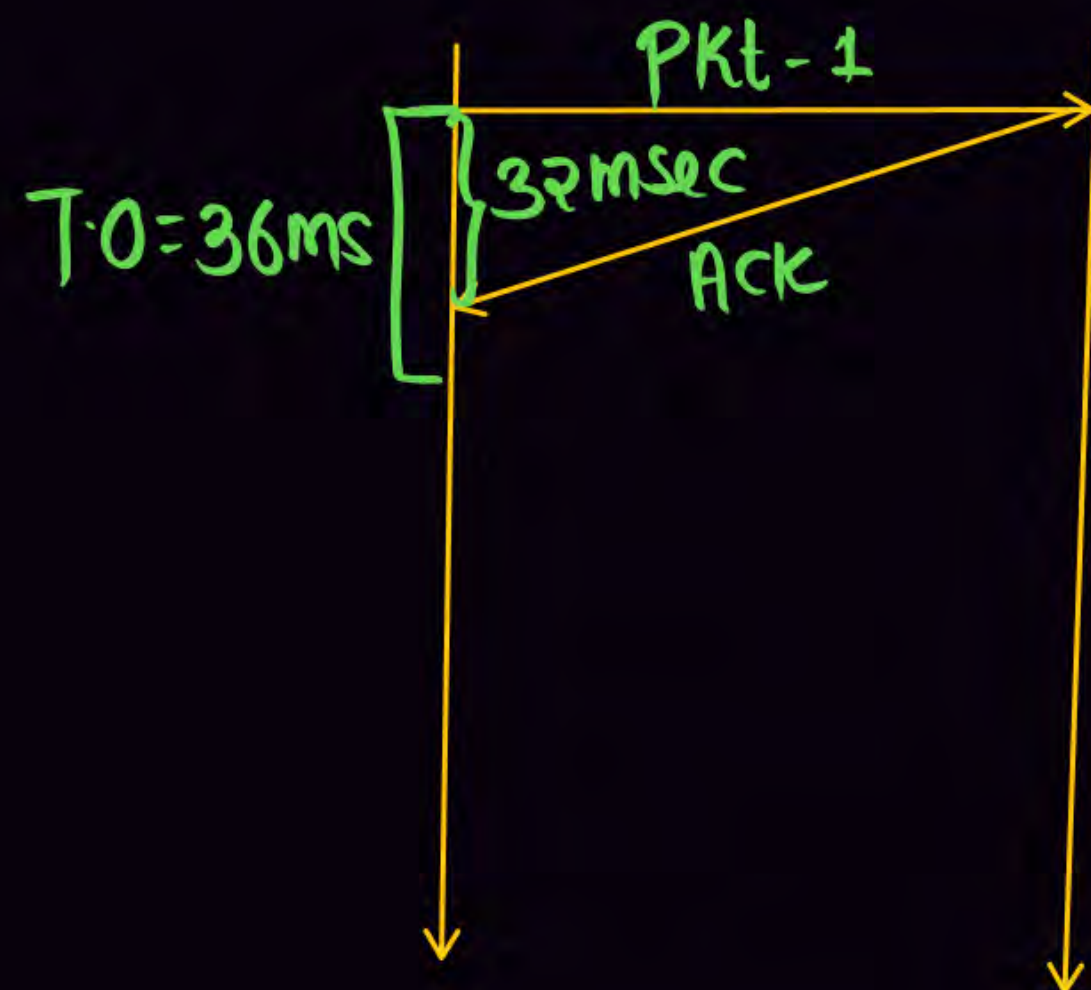
Pkt-1

$$IRTT = 20 \text{ msec}, \alpha = 0.5, ID = 4$$

$$T.O = 4 \times ID + RTT$$

$$= 4 \times 4 + 20 = 36 \text{ msec}$$

$$ARTT = 32 \text{ msec}$$



$$AD = |IRTT - ARTT|$$

$$= |20 - 32| = 12$$

$$NRTT = \alpha(IRTT) + (1 - \alpha)ARTT$$

$$= 0.5 \times 20 + 0.5 \times 32$$

$$= 10 + 16 = \underline{26 \text{ msec}}$$

$$ND = \alpha(ID) + (1 - \alpha)AD$$

$$= 0.5 \times 4 + 0.5 \times 12$$

$$= 2 + 6 = 8$$

PKT-2

$$IRTT = 26 \text{ msec}$$

$$ID = 8$$

$$T.O = 4 \times ID + RTT$$

$$= 4 \times 8 + 26$$

$$= 32 + 26 = \underline{58 \text{ msec}}$$

3. The TCP round trip time is currently 35 m sec, and it takes a segment at this moment to be acknowledged in 32 m sec after which the new RTT value is to be calculated then the next Acknowledgement comes in after 40 m sec, $\alpha = 0.9$ then finally what will be new estimated RTT in m sec.
- A. 34.7 m sec
 - B. 35.5 m sec
 - C. 35.23 m sec
 - D. 38.4 m sec

