

CSC4200/5200 – COMPUTER NETWORKING

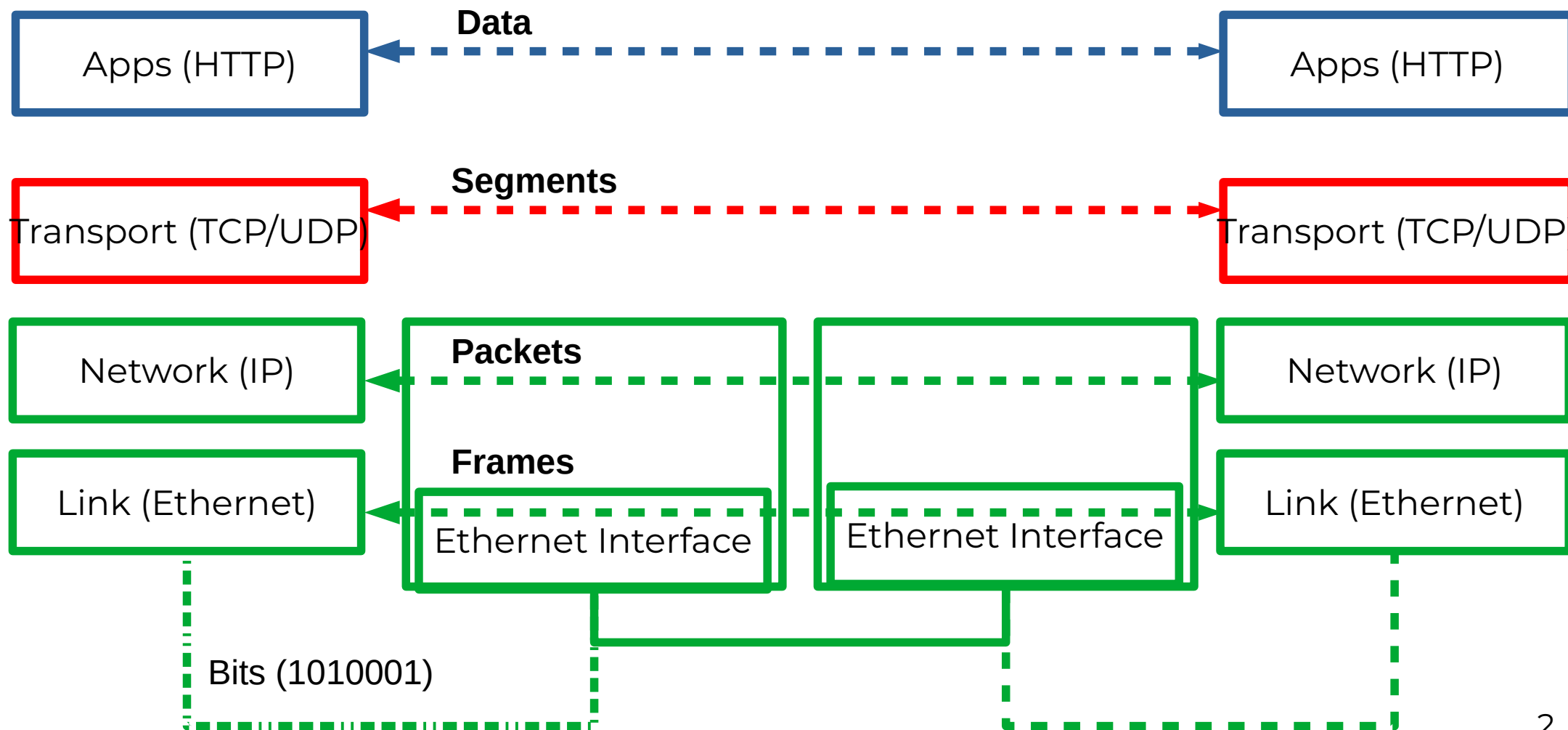
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TRANSPORT LAYER PROTOCOLS

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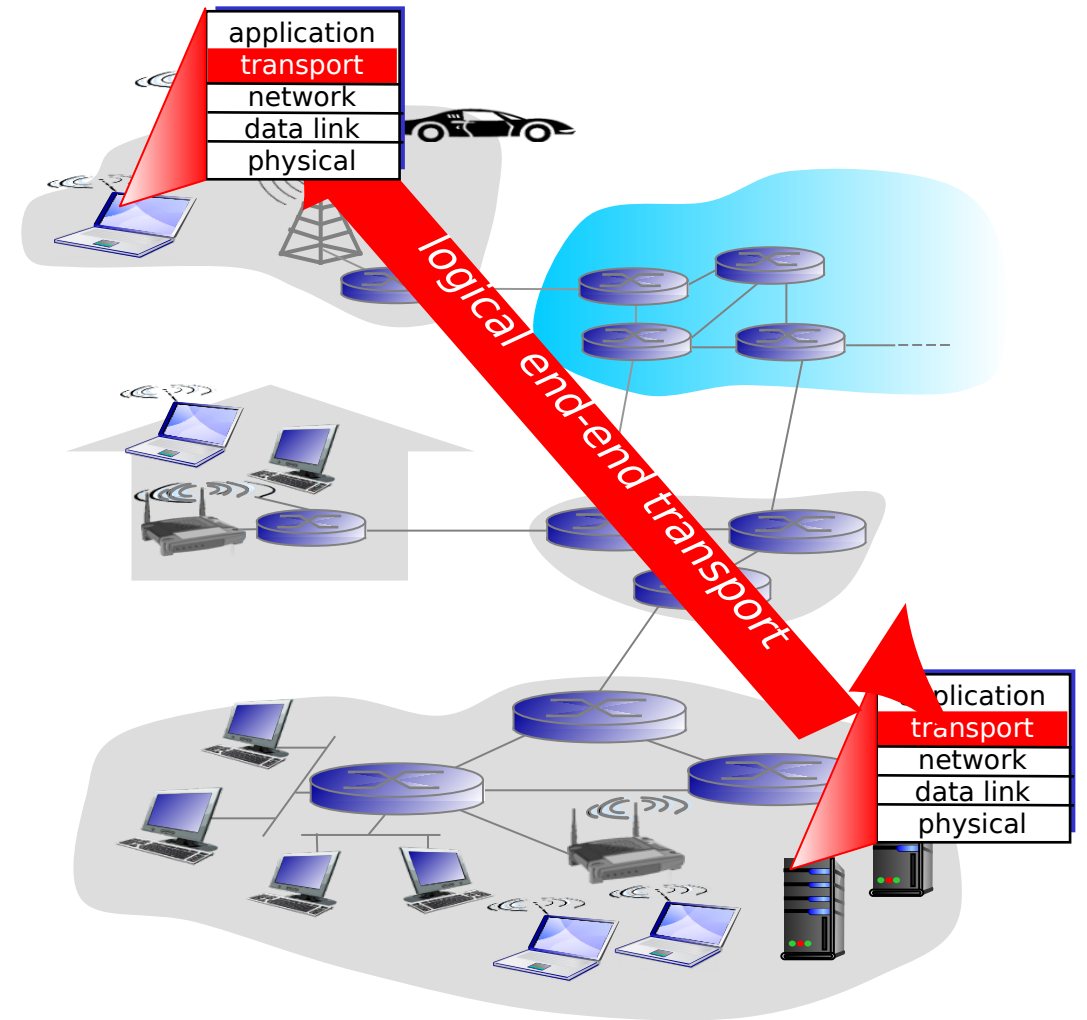


What is transport layer?

- Problem: How to turn this host-to-host packet delivery service into a process-to-process communication channel?

Transport services and protocols

- provide *logical communication* between app processes running on different hosts
- transport protocols run in end systems
 - send side: breaks app messages into *segments*, passes to network layer
 - rcv side: reassembles segments into messages, passes to app layer
- more than one transport protocol available to apps
 - Internet: TCP and UDP



Transport Layer

Our goals:

- understand principles behind transport layer services:
 - multiplexing, demultiplexing
 - reliable data transfer
 - flow control
 - congestion control
- learn about Internet transport layer protocols:
 - UDP: connectionless transport
 - TCP: connection-oriented reliable transport
 - TCP congestion control

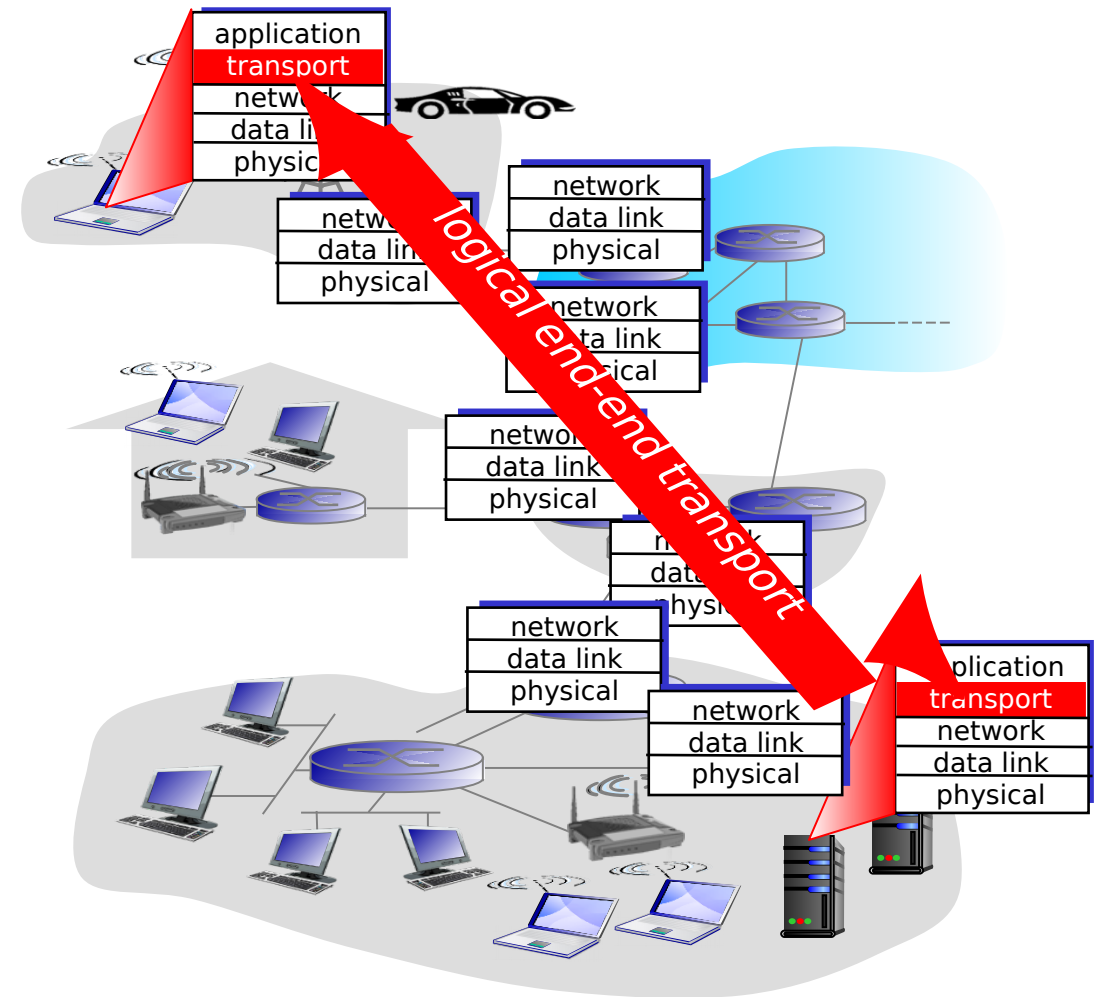
Transport vs. network layer

- **network layer:** logical communication between hosts
- **transport layer:** logical communication between processes
 - relies on, enhances, network layer services

Internet transport-layer protocols

Reliable, in-order delivery (TCP)

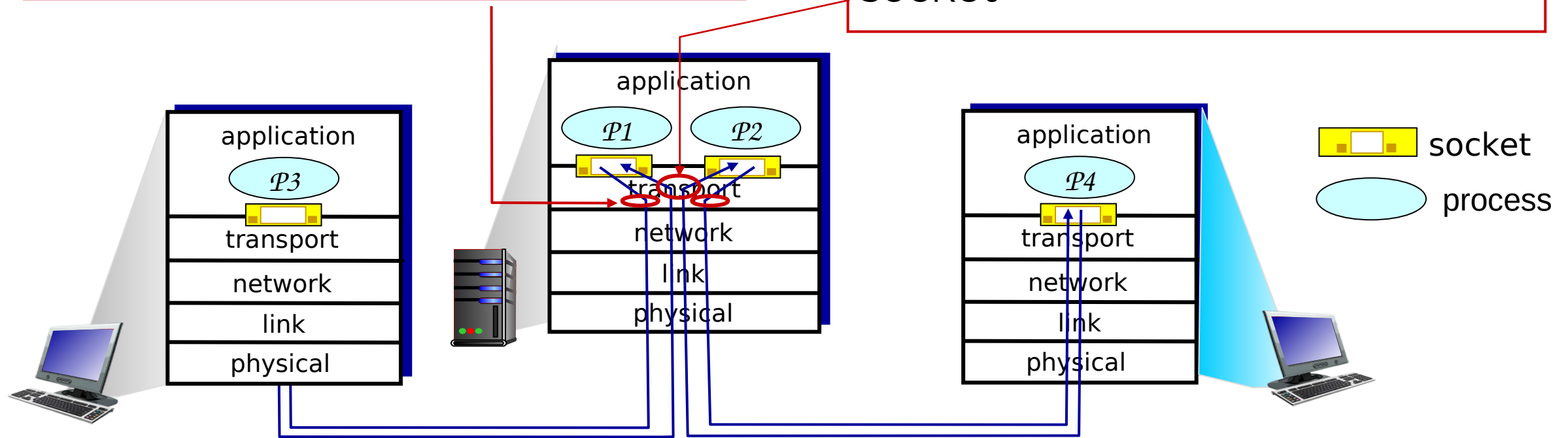
- congestion control
- flow control
- connection setup
- unreliable, unordered delivery:
UDP
 - no-frills extension of “best-effort”
IP
- services not available:
 - delay guarantees
 - bandwidth guarantees



Multiplexing/demultiplexing

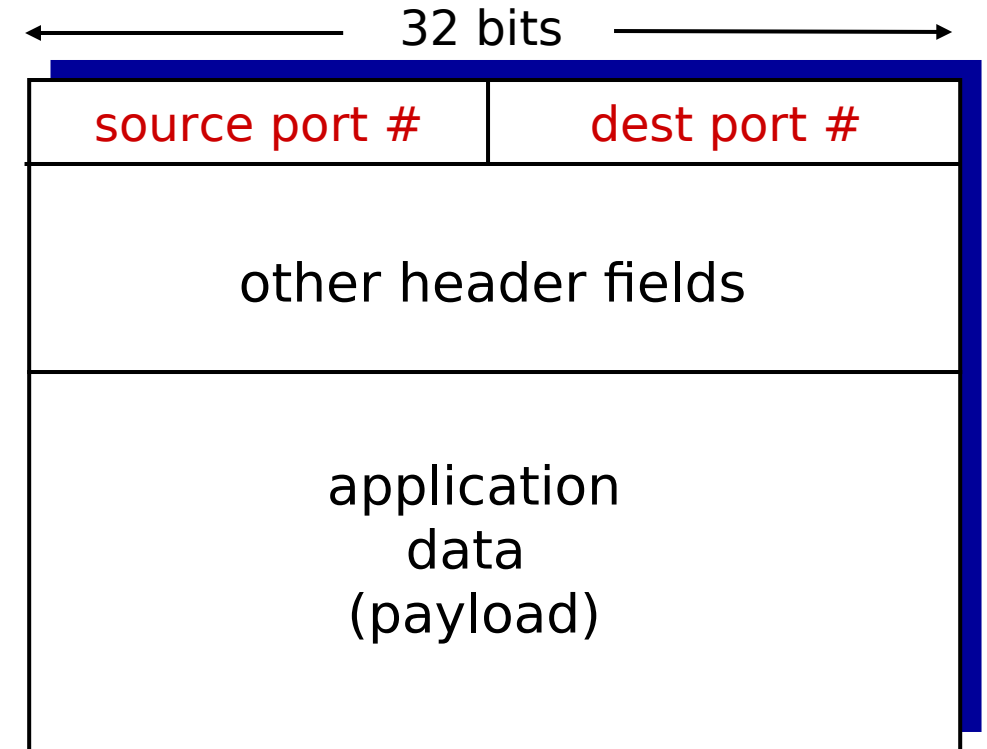
multiplexing at sender:
handle data from multiple sockets, add transport header (later used for demultiplexing)

demultiplexing at receiver:
use header info to deliver received segments to correct socket




How demultiplexing works

- host receives IP datagrams
 - each datagram has source IP address, destination IP address
 - each datagram carries one transport-layer segment
 - each segment has source, destination port number
- host uses *IP addresses & port numbers* to direct segment to appropriate socket

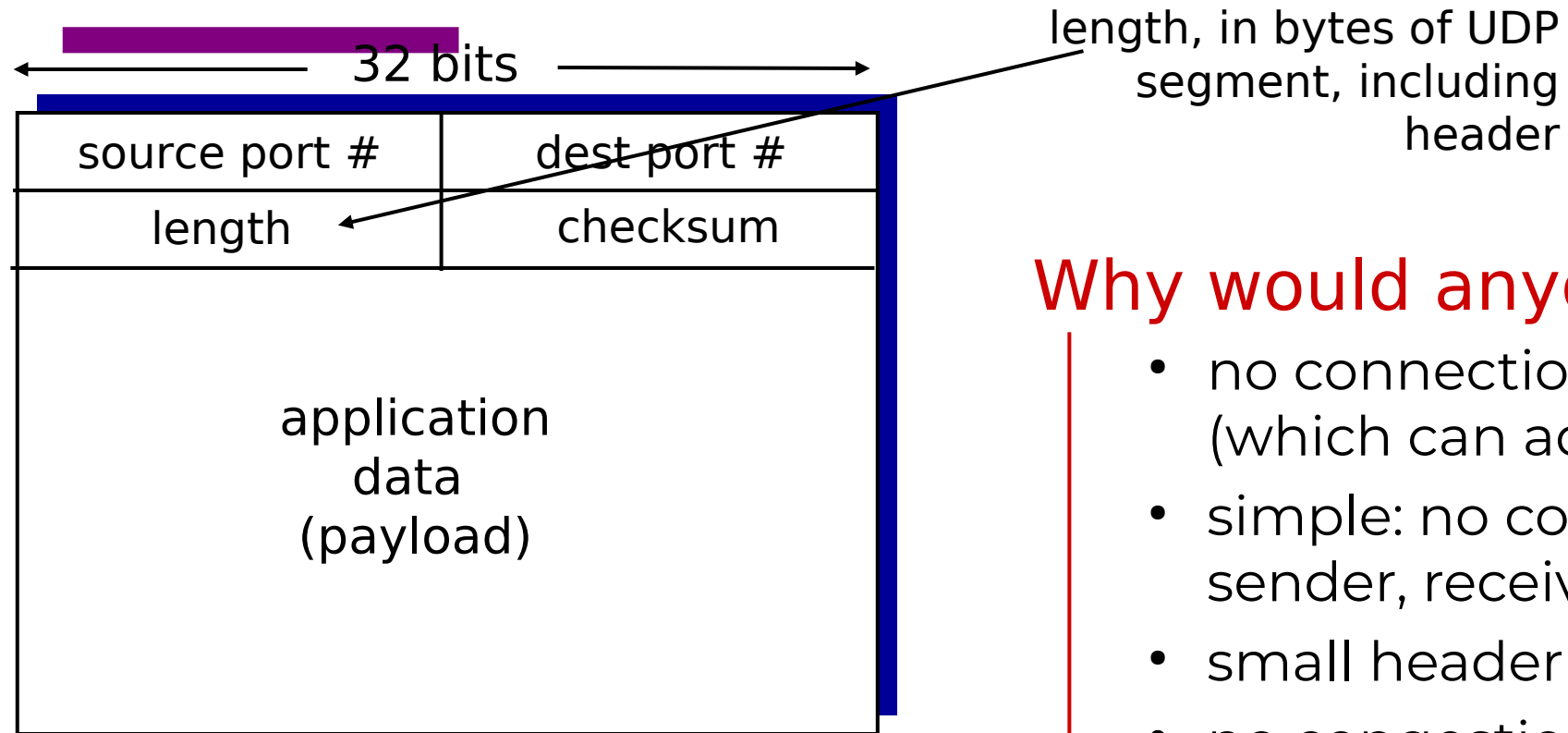


TCP/UDP segment format

UDP: User Datagram Protocol

- 
- Lightweight communication
 - Avoid overhead and delays of ordered delivery
 - Send messages to and receive them from a socket
- *connectionless*:
 - no handshaking between UDP sender, receiver
 - each UDP segment handled independently of others

UDP: segment header



UDP segment format

Why would anyone use UDP?

- no connection establishment (which can add delay)
- simple: no connection state at sender, receiver
- small header size
- no congestion control: UDP can blast away as fast as desired

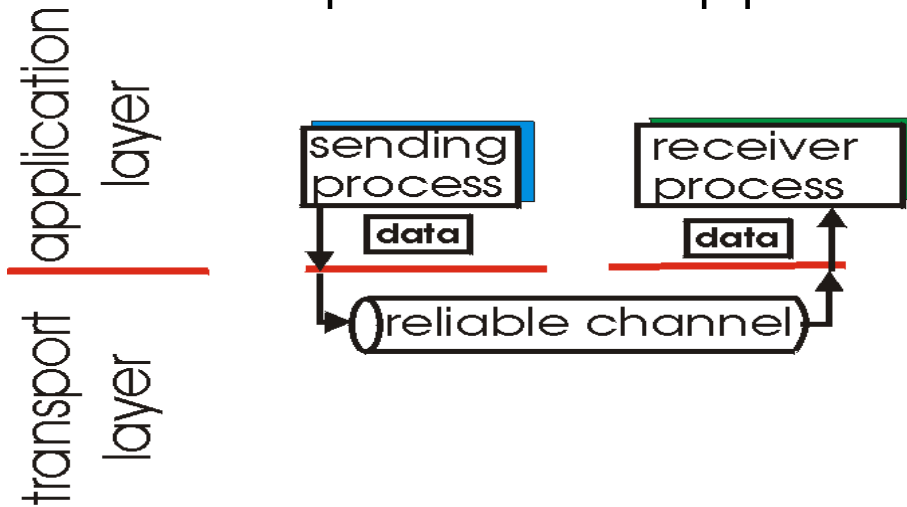
Who uses UDP?

- Multimedia applications
 - Sending a lost frame is not worth it
 - By the time the packet is retransmitted, it's too late
- DNS
 - Small query
 - Connection establishment might be an overkill



Principles of reliable data transfer

- important in application, transport, link layers

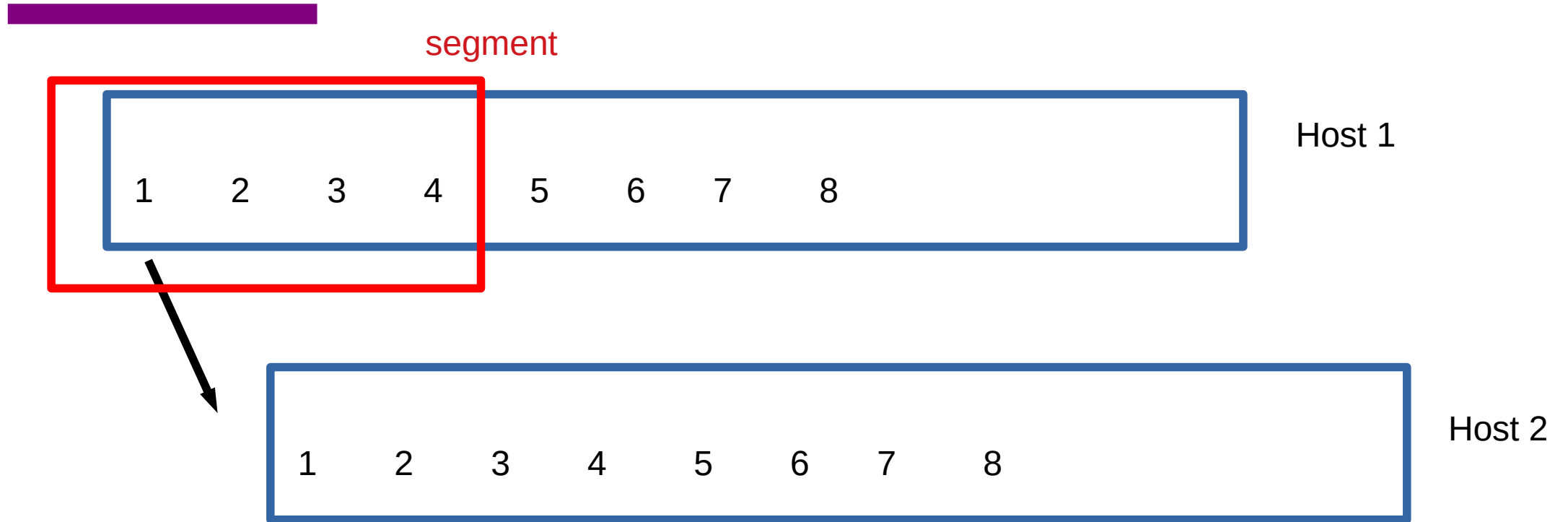


(a) provided service

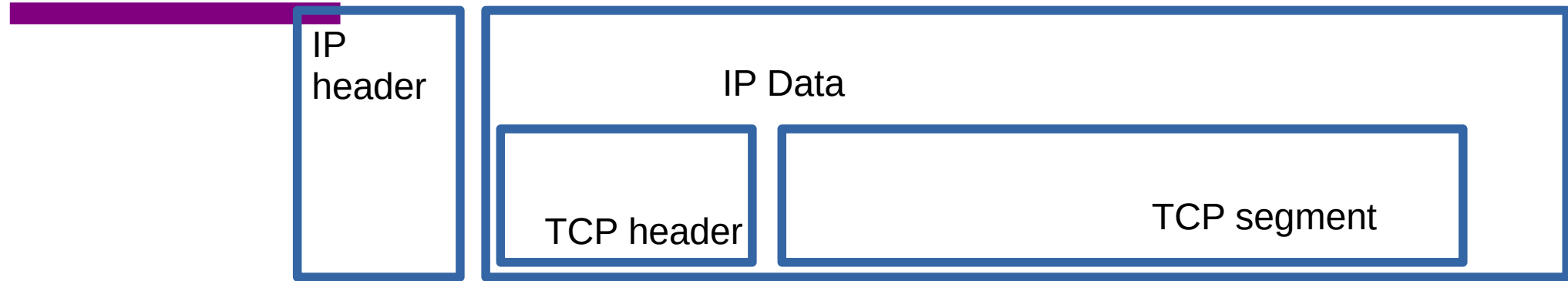
TCP – Transmission Control Protocol

- **point-to-point:**
 - one sender, one receiver
- **reliable, in-order *byte stream*:**
 - no “message boundaries”
- **pipelined:**
 - TCP congestion and flow control set window size
- **full duplex data:**
 - bi-directional data flow in same connection
 - MSS: maximum segment size
- **connection-oriented:**
 - handshaking (exchange of control msgs) inits sender, receiver state before data exchange
- **flow controlled:**
 - sender will not overwhelm receiver

TCP – Transmission Control Protocol



TCP Segment



IP → No more than MTU (1500 Bytes)

TCP header → 20 bytes

TCP segment → 1460 bytes

Why?

TCP Header

SYN

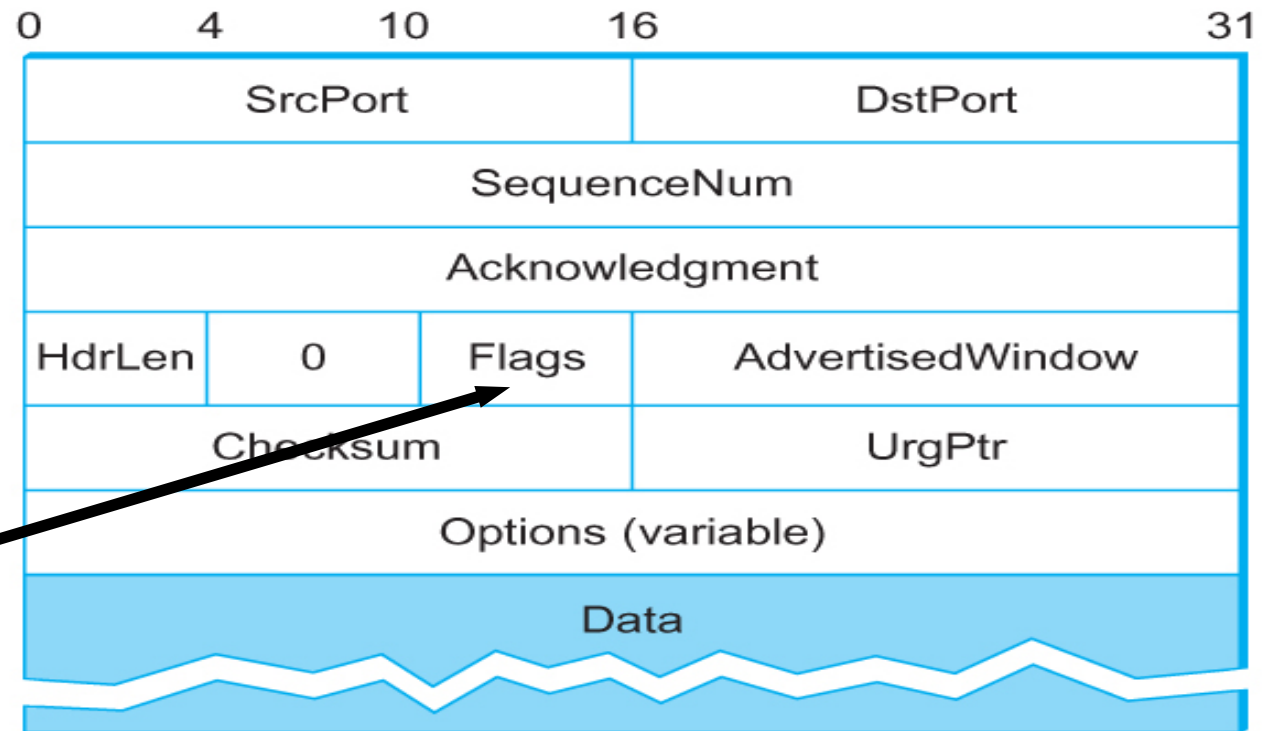
FIN

RST

PSH

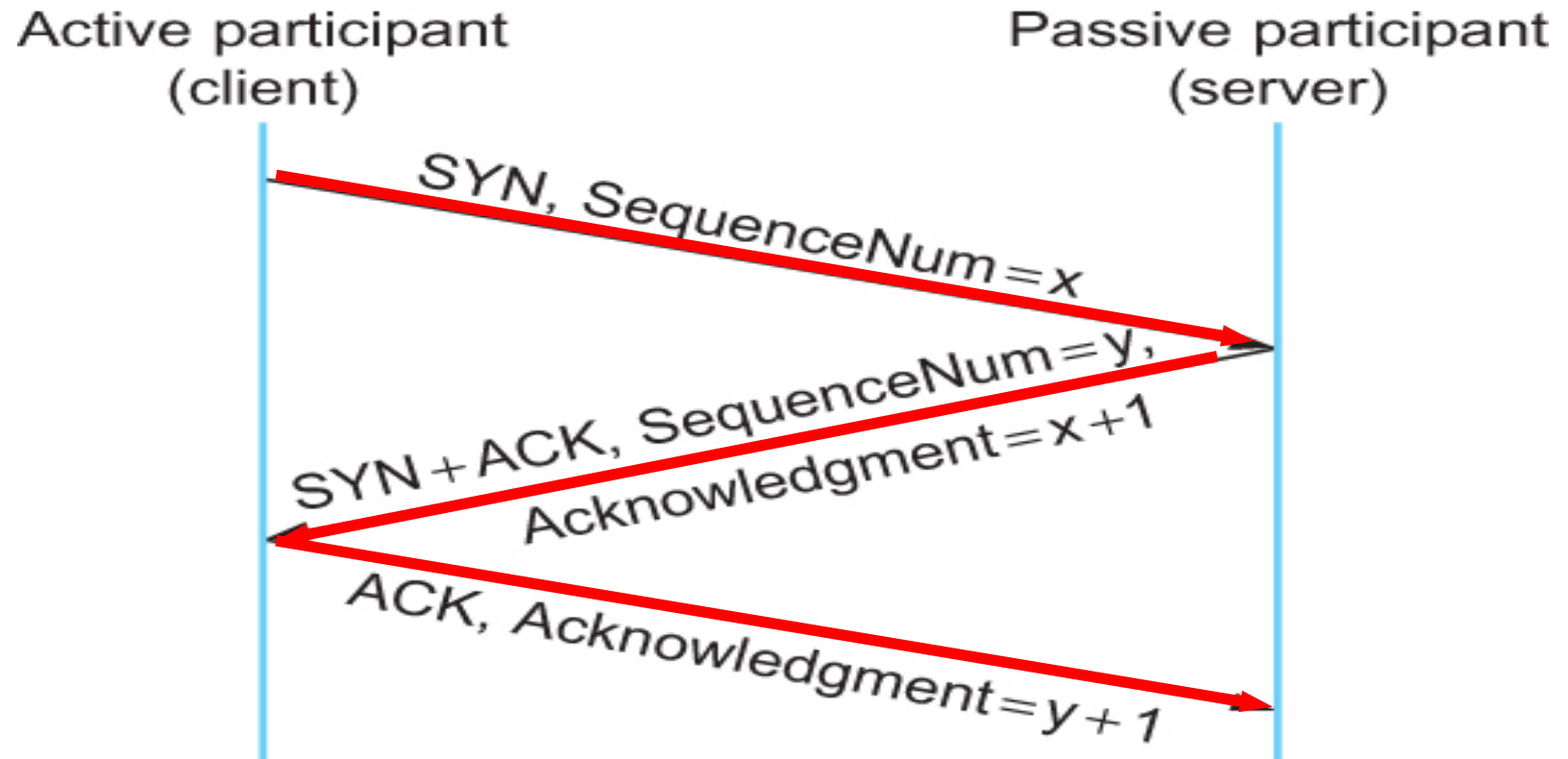
URG

ACK



TCP Header Format

TCP Three-way Handshake

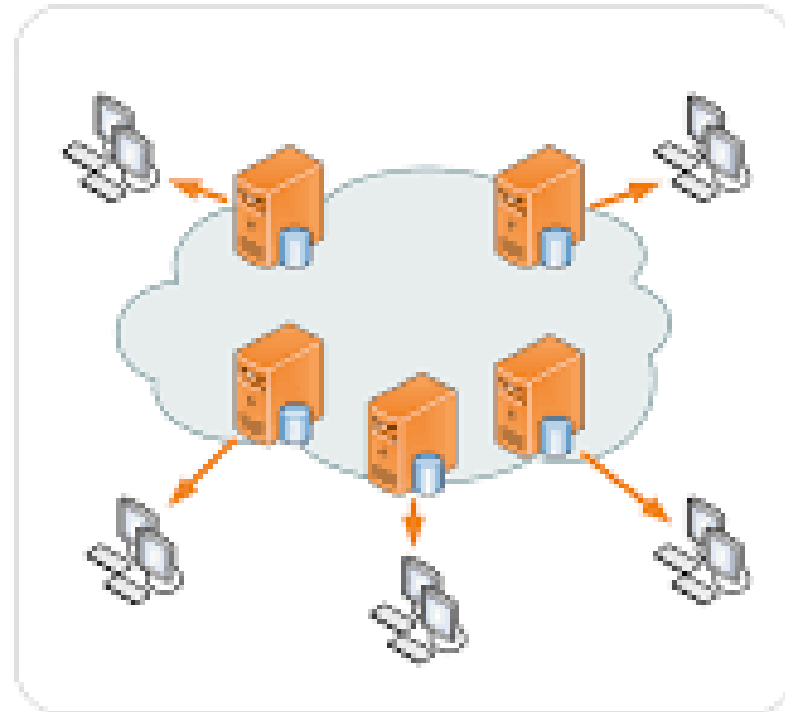
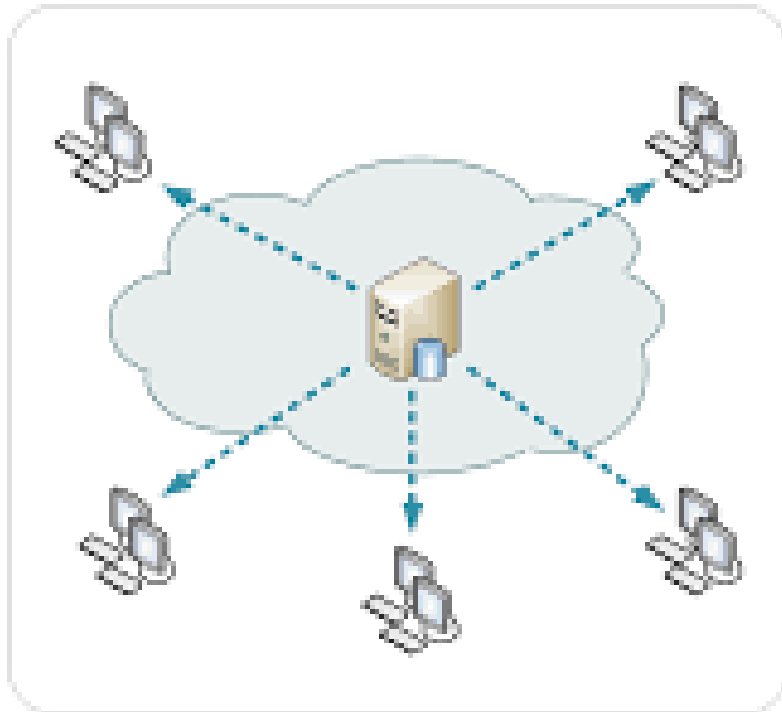


Timeline for three-way handshake algorithm

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CDNs



Next steps



Read through Chapter 5.2.3

More TCP

Programming assignment 3 – Read the article on content delivery network on Wikipedia