

李全龙

❖東广就狭:

- 3.5 TCP段结构
- 3.6 TCP连接管理
- 3.7 TCP的可靠数据传输
- 3.8 TCP拥塞控制



❖质疑辨惑:

- 1.TCP如何进行流量控制?可能存在什么问题?
- 糊涂窗口综合症(Silly Window Syndrome)
 - 发送端
 - 解决方法:
 - » Nagle算法: 报文段一定长度再发送
 - 接收端
 - 解决方法:
 - » Clark解决方法: 0窗口确认
 - » 延迟确认: 阻止发送窗口滑动



❖质疑辨惑:

2.TCP协议为什么要采用三次握手建立连接?四次挥手断开连接?连接建立与断开过程的序号如何变化?

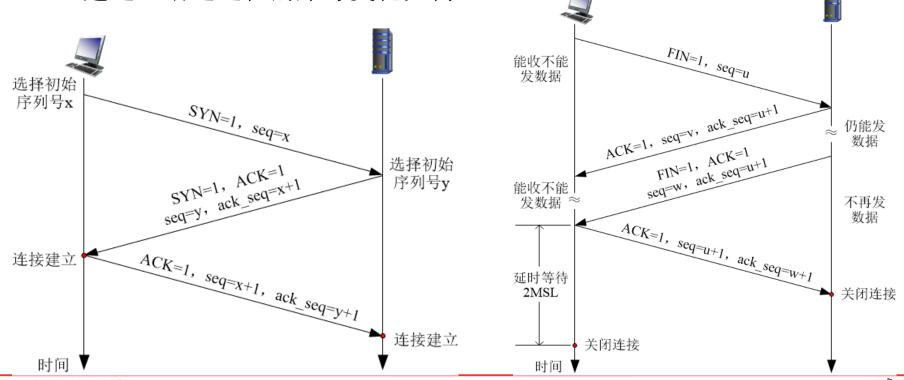
■ 二次握手如何? 客户 服务器 客户 服务器 $Req_conn(x)$ Ack_conn(x) 连接建立 重发Req conn(x) $Req_{conn(x)}$ 连接建立 连接建立 $Ack_conn(x)$ x连接已断开 $Req_conn(x)$ 连接建立 Ack_conn(x) ★ 连接建立(半连接) 时间 时间



❖质疑辨惑:

2.TCP协议为什么要采用三次握手建立连接?四次挥手断开连接?连接建立与断开过程的序号如何变化?

■ 建连、断连过程的序号变化如何?





❖质疑辨惑:

- 3.网络拥塞控制可以有哪些策略?
- 网络层拥塞控制
 - 流量感知路由
 - 准入控制
 - 流量调节
 - 抑制分组
 - 背压
 - 负载脱落



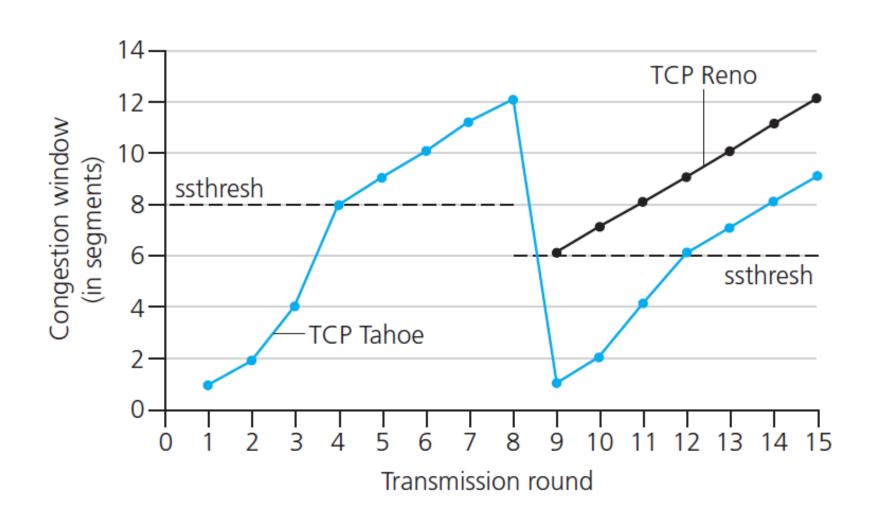
4.如何改进TCP拥塞控制过程以便提高TCP协议 吞吐量?

作答

❖开疆拓土:

■ TCP拥塞控制的改进

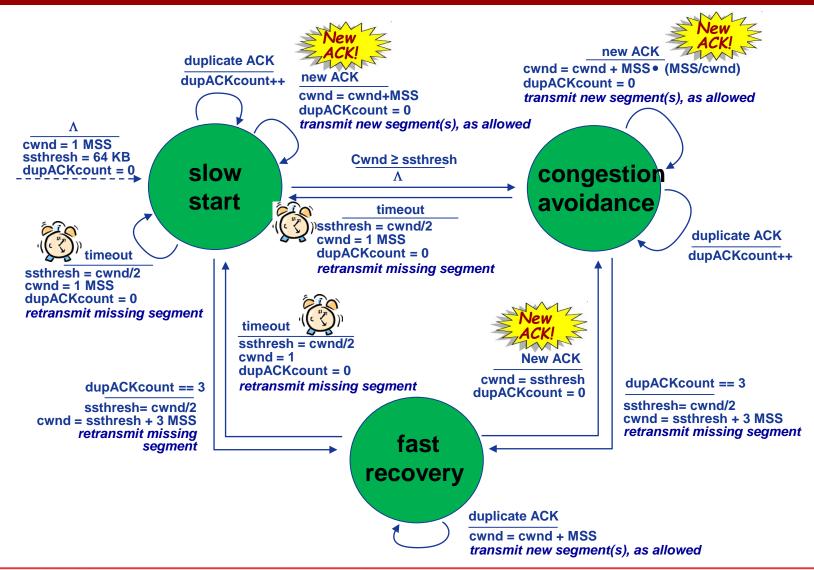
TCP拥塞控制







Summary: TCP Congestion Control

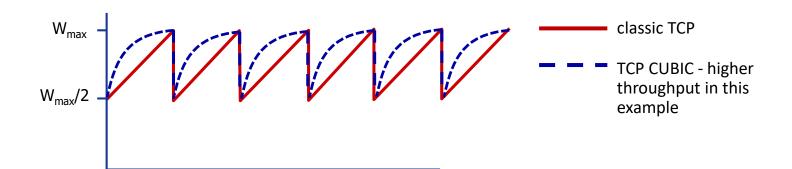






TCP CUBIC

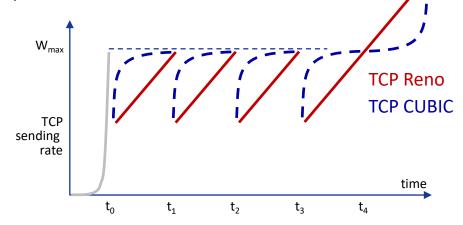
- Is there a better way than AIMD to "probe" for usable bandwidth?
- Insight/intuition:
 - W_{max}: sending rate at which congestion loss was detected
 - congestion state of bottleneck link probably (?) hasn't changed much
 - after cutting rate/window in half on loss, initially ramp to to W_{max} faster, but then approach W_{max} more slowly





TCP CUBIC

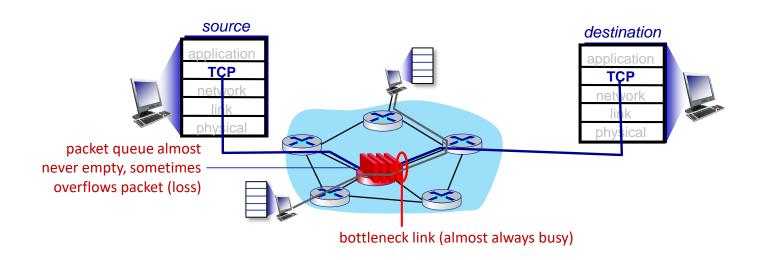
- K: point in time when TCP window size will reach W_{max}
 - K itself is tuneable
- increase W as a function of the cube of the distance between current time and K
 - larger increases when further away from K
 - smaller increases (cautious) when nearer K
- TCP CUBIC default in Linux, most popular TCP for popular Web servers





TCP and the congested "bottleneck link"

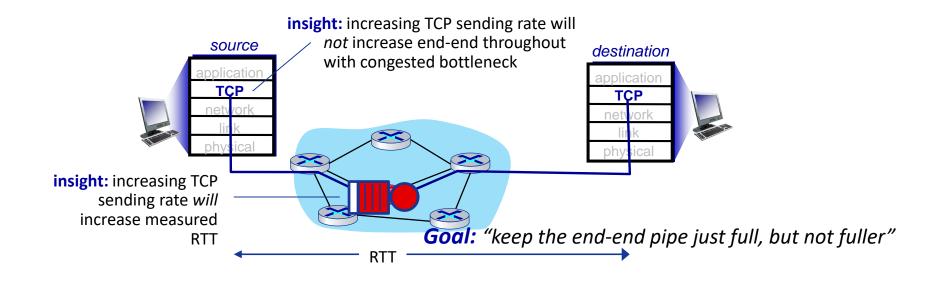
■ TCP (classic, CUBIC) increase TCP's sending rate until packet loss occurs at some router's output: the *bottleneck link*





TCP and the congested "bottleneck link"

- TCP (classic, CUBIC) increase TCP's sending rate until packet loss occurs at some router's output: the bottleneck link
- understanding congestion: useful to focus on congested bottleneck link





Delay-based TCP congestion control

Keeping sender-to-receiver pipe "just full enough, but no fuller": keep bottleneck link busy transmitting, but avoid high delays/buffering



Delay-based approach:

- RTT_{min} minimum observed RTT (uncongested path)
- uncongested throughput with congestion window cwnd is cwnd/RTT_{min}

```
if measured throughput "very close" to uncongested throughput increase cwnd linearly /* since path not congested */ else if measured throughput "far below" uncongested throughout decrease cwnd linearly /* since path is congested */
```





Delay-based TCP congestion control

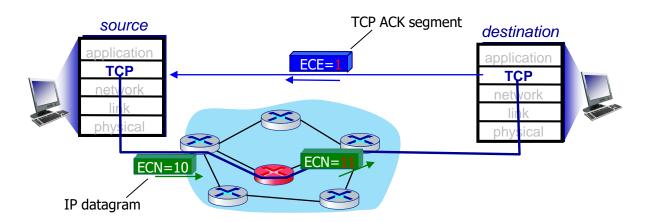
- congestion control without inducing/forcing loss
- maximizing throughout ("keeping the just pipe full...") while keeping delay low ("...but not fuller")
- a number of deployed TCPs take a delay-based approach
 - BBR deployed on Google's (internal) backbone network



Explicit congestion notification (ECN)

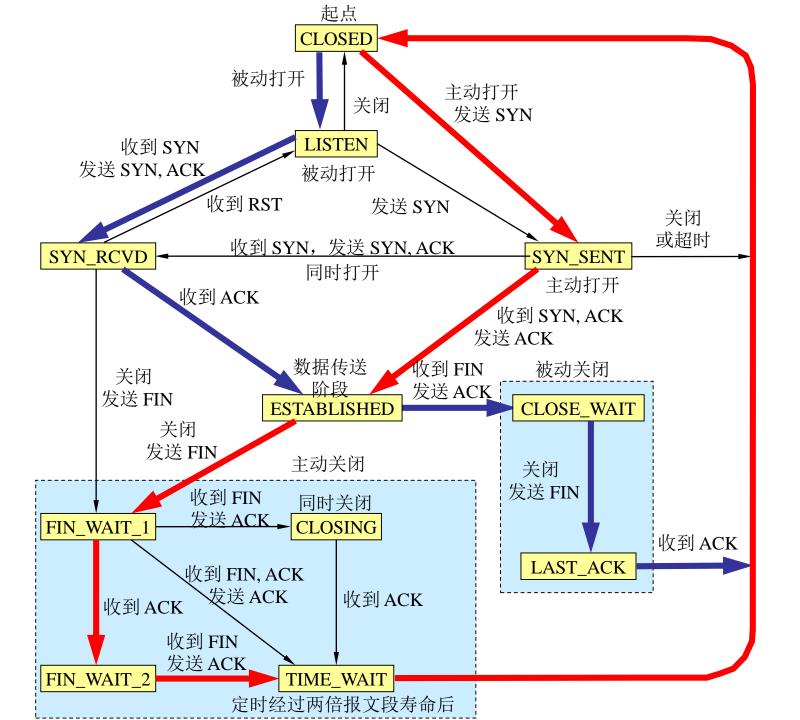
TCP deployments often implement *network-assisted* congestion control:

- two bits in IP header (ToS field) marked by network router to indicate congestion
 - policy to determine marking chosen by network operator
- congestion indication carried to destination
- destination sets ECE bit on ACK segment to notify sender of congestion
- involves both IP (IP header ECN bit marking) and TCP (TCP header C,E bit marking)



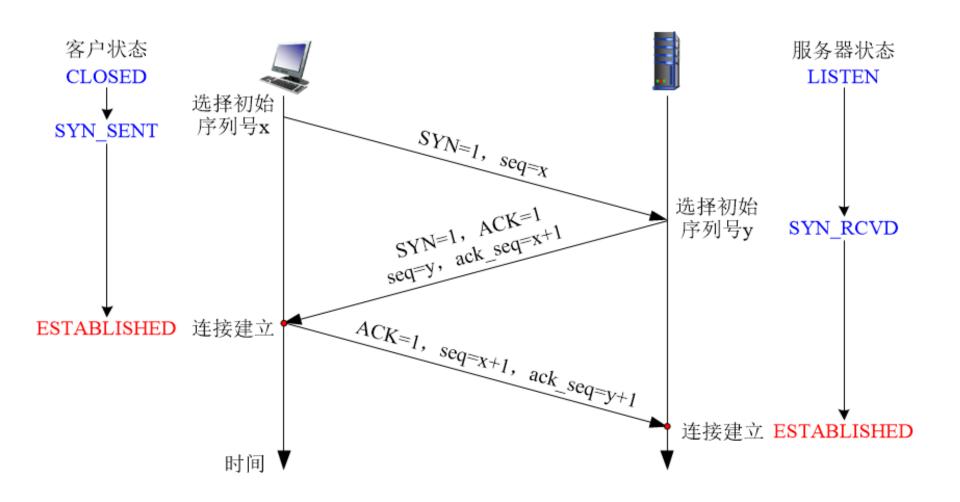
❖开疆拓土:

■ TCP的有限状态机

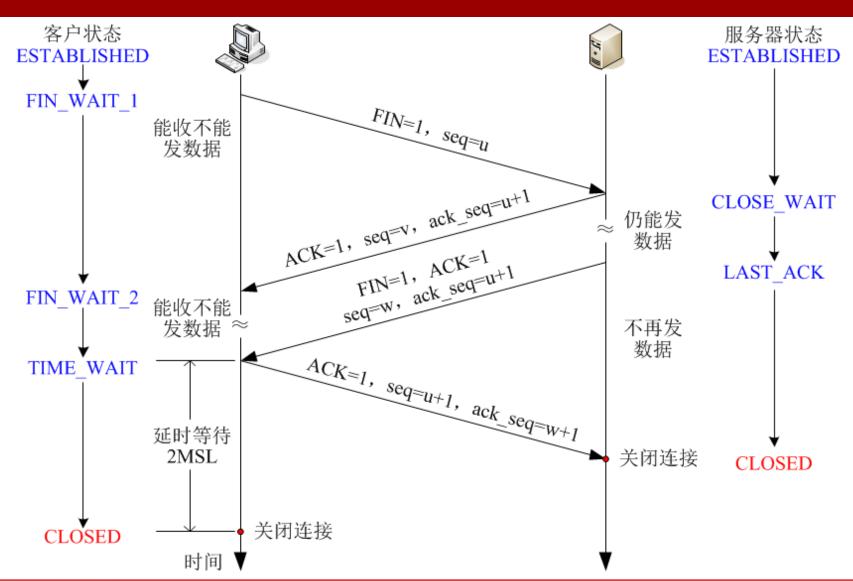


TC的有限状态机

TCP建连过程的状态



TCP断连过程的状态



❖解疑释惑:

- 1.如何理解TCP协议的点对点特性?
- 2.TCP是GBN协议还是SR协议?
- 3.TCP如何处理未按序到达的数据?
- 4.TCP的确认序号(ack_seq)的意义?
- 5.TCP如何断开连接? 为什么?
- 6.TCP的发送窗口大小如何确定?
- 7.TCP拥塞控制的慢启动阶段的拥塞窗口如何变化?
- 8.TCP拥塞控制的拥塞避免阶段的拥塞窗口如何变化?





- ❖演武修文:
 - ■课堂测验

主机甲与主机乙间已建立一个TCP连接,主机甲向主机乙发送了两个连续的TCP段,分别包含300字节和500字节的有效载荷,第一个段的序列号为200,主机乙正确接收到两个段后,发送给主机甲的确认序列号是

- **A** 500
- **B** 700
- 800
- 1000

提交

一个TCP连接总是以1 KB的最大段长发送TCP段,发送方有足够多的数据要发送。当拥塞窗口为16 KB时发生了超时,如果接下来的4个RTT(往返时间)时间内的TCP段的传输都是成功的,那么当第4个RTT时间内发送的所有TCP段都得到肯定应答时,拥塞窗口大小是

- **A** 7 KB
- **B** 8 KB
- **9 KB**
- 16 KB

提交

主机甲和主机乙之间已建立了一个TCP连接,TCP最大段长度为1000字节。若主机甲的当前拥塞窗口为4000字节,在主机甲向主机乙连续发送两个最大段后,成功收到主机乙发送的对第一个段的确认段,确认段中通告的接收窗口大小为2000字节,则此时主机甲还可以向主机乙发送的最大字节数是

- **(A)** 1000
- **B** 2000
- 3000
- 4000

提交

某客户通过一个TCP连接向服务器发送数据的部分过程如下图所示。客户在t₀时刻第一次收到确认序列号ack_seq=100的段,并发送序列号seq=100的段,但发生丢失。若TCP支持快速重传,则客户重新发送

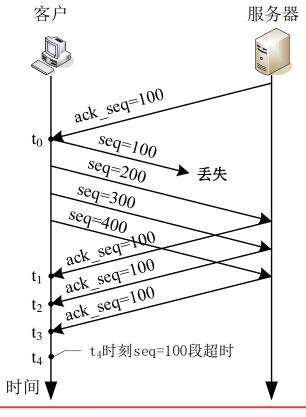
seq=100段的时刻是











提交

计算机网络

主机甲向主机乙发送一个(SYN = 1, seq = 11220) 的TCP段,期望与主机乙建立TCP连接,若主机乙 接受该连接请求,则主机乙向主机甲发送的正确的 TCP段可能是

- (SYN=0, ACK=0, seq=11221, ack_seq=11221)
- B (SYN=1, ACK=1, seq=11220, ack _seq=11220)
- (SYN=1, ACK=1, seq=11221, ack _seq=11221)
- (SYN=0, ACK=0, seq=11220, ack _seq=11220)

第6周课堂教学-网络层(上)

- ❖ 東广就狭: (30分钟)第5组总结报告
 - 总结网络层服务,转发与路由,虚电路网络与数据报网络,IP协议与IP数据报,IP地址,IP子网,IP子网划分与子网掩码,CIDR与路由聚合,路由表,DHCP协议。
- ❖ 开疆拓土: (15分钟)
 - 路由器结构及各组成部分的主要功能
- ❖ 质疑辨惑: (45分钟)
 - 1.虚电路网络有什么特点?数据报网络有什么特点?两者有什么共同点?
 - 2.IP数据报首部长度字段占几位? 其单位是什么?
 - 3.IP数据报首部的片偏移量字段占几位?为什么?
 - 4.什么是子网掩码?如何取值?作用是什么?
 - 5.什么是默认网关?作用是什么?
 -
- ❖ 解疑释惑: (10分钟)
 - 解答疑问
- ☀ 演武修文: (10分钟)
 - 课堂测验
 - 讲解



