



COMPUTER NETWORKS

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Transport Layer

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Connection-oriented transport: TCP Reliable data transfer

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- TCP reliable data transfer
- TCP sender events
- TCP sender (simplified)
- TCP: retransmission scenarios
- TCP ACK generation [RFC 1122, RFC 2581]
- TCP fast retransmit
- Summary

- TCP creates rdt service on top of IP's unreliable service
 - pipelined segments
 - cumulative acks
 - single retransmission timer
- retransmissions triggered by:
 - timeout events
 - duplicate acks

let's initially consider simplified TCP sender:

- ignore duplicate acks
- ignore flow control, congestion control

data rcvd from app:

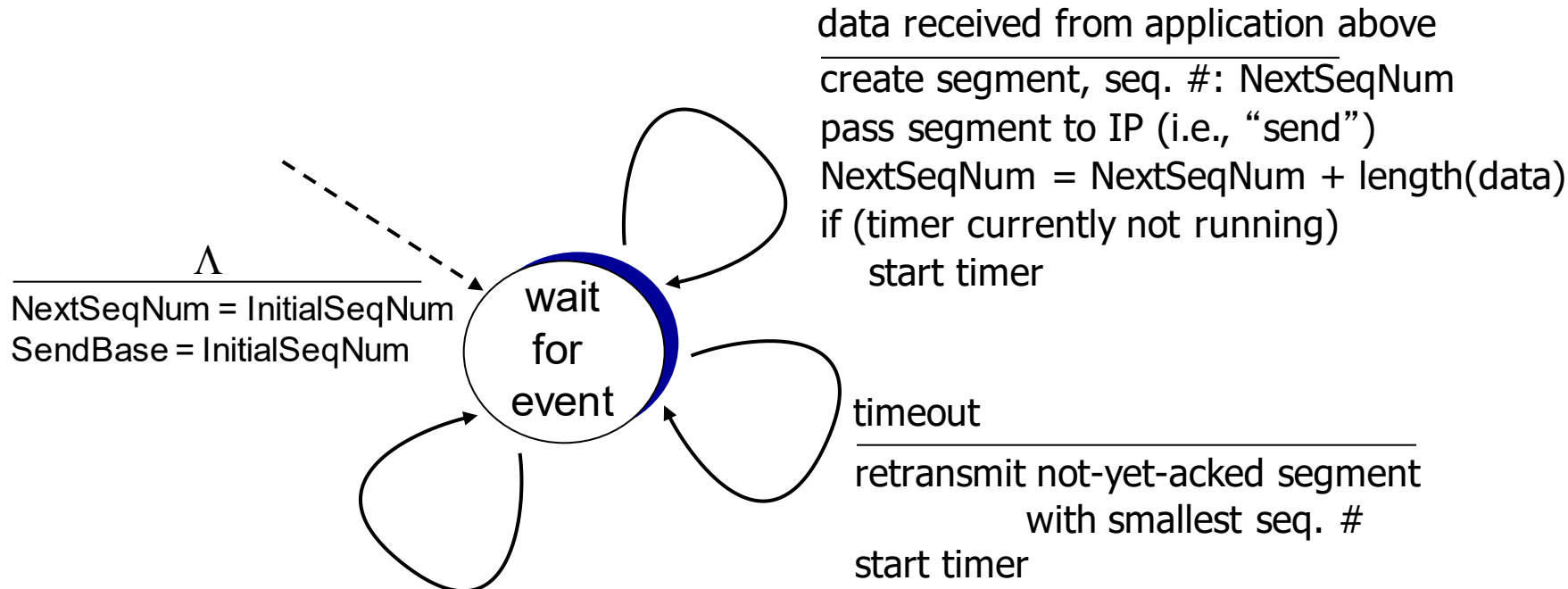
- create segment with seq #
- seq # is byte-stream number of first data byte in segment
- start timer if not already running
 - think of timer as for oldest unacked segment
 - expiration interval: TimeoutInterval

timeout:

- retransmit segment that caused timeout
- restart timer

ack rcvd:

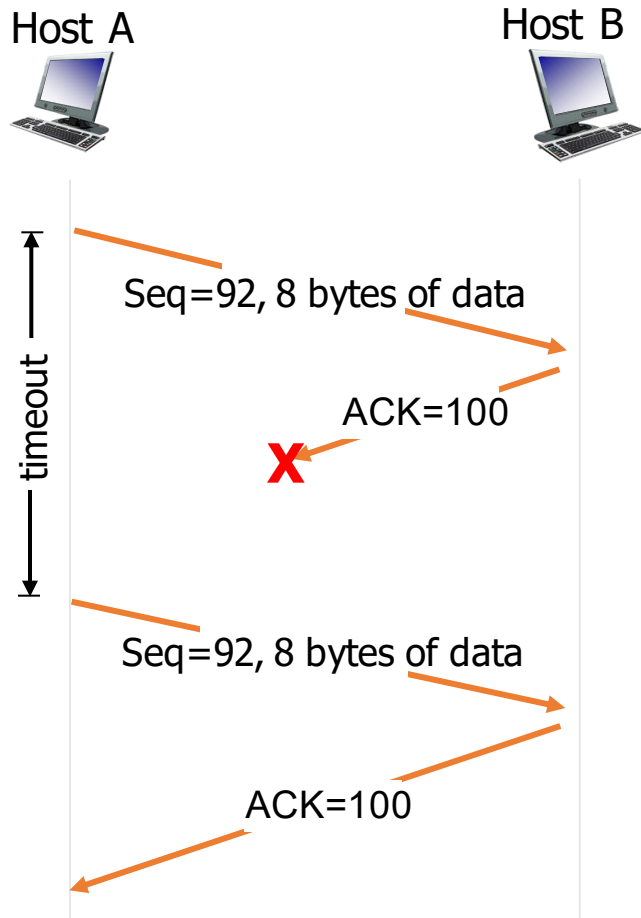
- if ack acknowledges previously unacked segments
 - update what is known to be ACKed
 - start timer if there are still unacked segments



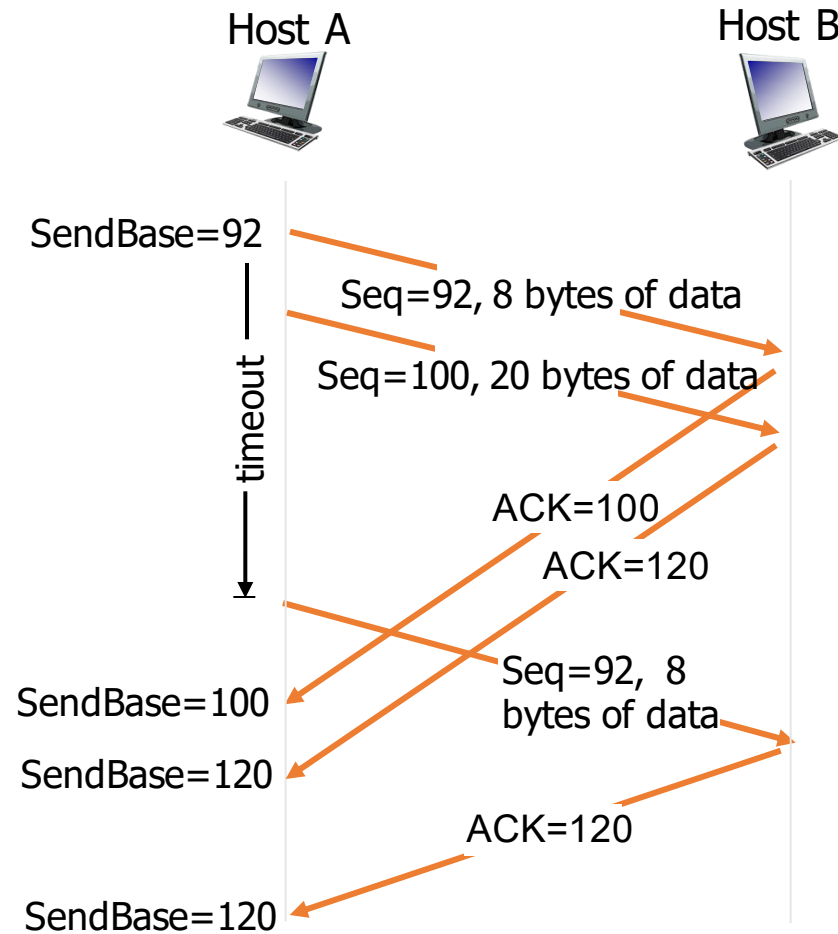
```
if (y > SendBase) {  
    SendBase = y  
    /* SendBase-1: last cumulatively ACKed byte */  
    if (there are currently not-yet-acked segments)  
        start timer  
    else stop timer  
}
```

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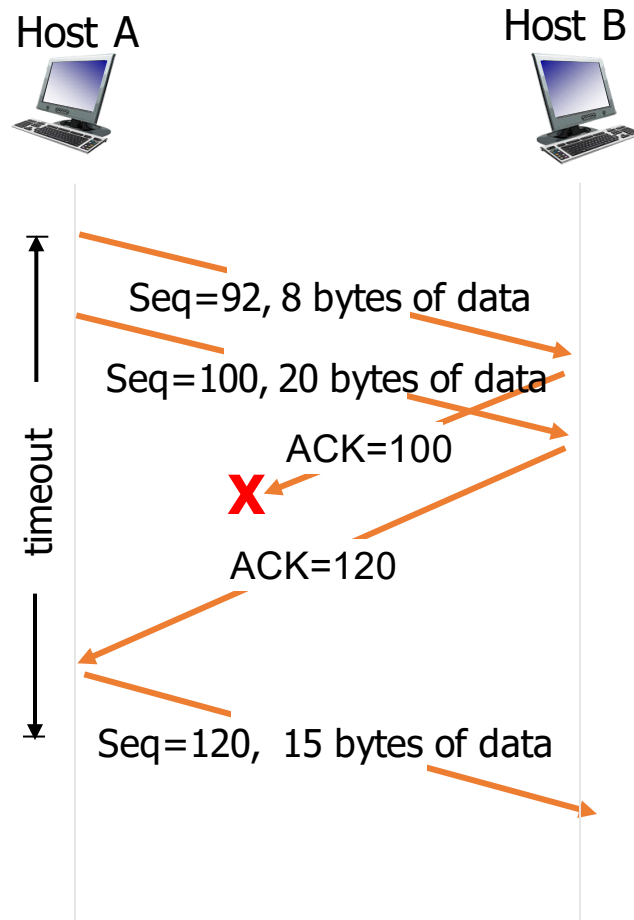
TCP: retransmission scenarios



lost ACK scenario



premature timeout



cumulative ACK

<i>event at receiver</i>	<i>TCP receiver action</i>
arrival of in-order segment with expected seq #. All data up to expected seq # already ACKed	delayed ACK. Wait up to 500ms for next segment. If no next segment, send ACK
arrival of in-order segment with expected seq #. One other segment has ACK pending	immediately send single cumulative ACK, ACKing both in-order segments
arrival of out-of-order segment higher-than-expect seq. # . Gap detected	immediately send <i>duplicate ACK</i> , indicating seq. # of next expected byte
arrival of segment that partially or completely fills gap	immediate send ACK, provided that segment starts at lower end of gap

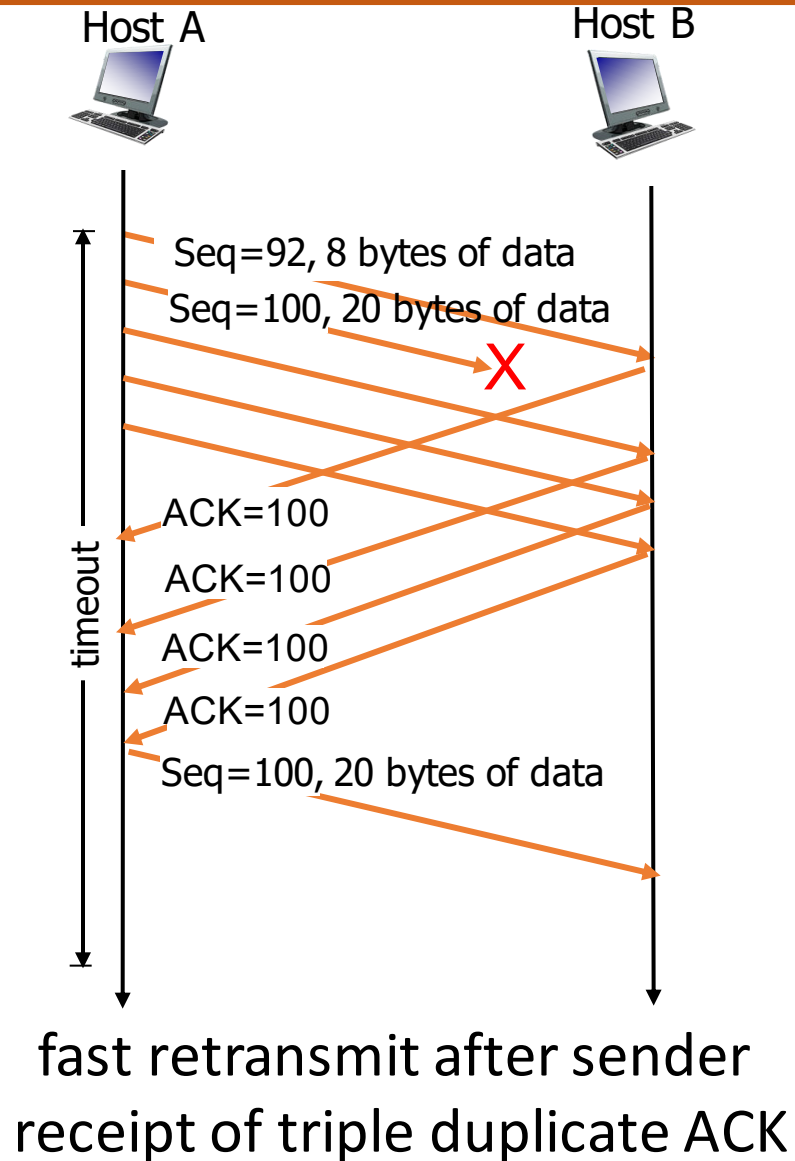
- time-out period often relatively long:
 - long delay before resending lost packet
- detect lost segments via duplicate ACKs.
 - sender often sends many segments back-to-back
 - if segment is lost, there will likely be many duplicate ACKs.

TCP fast retransmit

if sender receives 3 ACKs for same data

(“triple duplicate ACKs”),
resend unacked segment with smallest seq #

- likely that unacked segment lost, so don't wait for timeout



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Summary





THANK YOU

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