



Transport Over IP (II)

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Outline



Transport Layer



User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

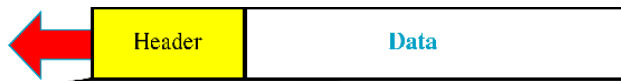
- **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)**
- Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)
- Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)



Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

- Most popular/important in Internet
- Reliable transport protocol
- Connection-oriented
 - need establishment
 - [IP+source port] ↔ [IP+destination port]
 - guarantee delivery / error
- Checksum is mandatory

TCP V.S. UDP



Source port address 16 bits				Destination port address 16 bits				
Sequence number 32 bits								
Acknowledgment number 32 bits								
HLEN 4 bits	Reserved 6 bits	URG	ACK	PSH	RST	SYN	FIN	Window size 16 bits
Checksum 16 bits				Urgent pointer 16 bits				
Options & padding								

TCP Header
20 Bytes⁺



Source port address 16 bits		Destination port address 16 bits	
Total length 16 bits		Checksum 16 bits	

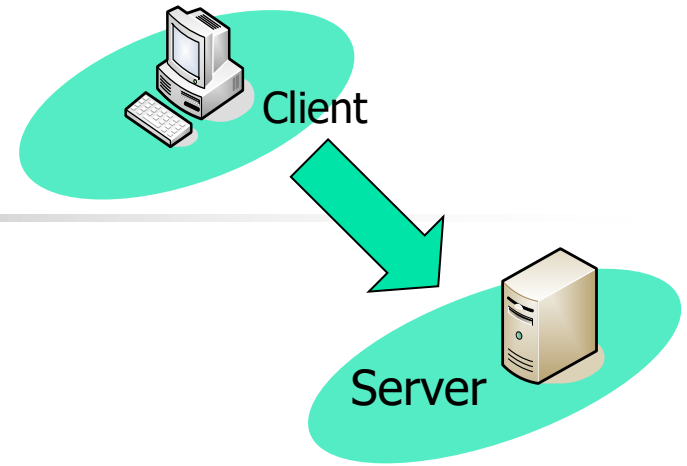
UDP Header
8 Bytes



Connection Establishment

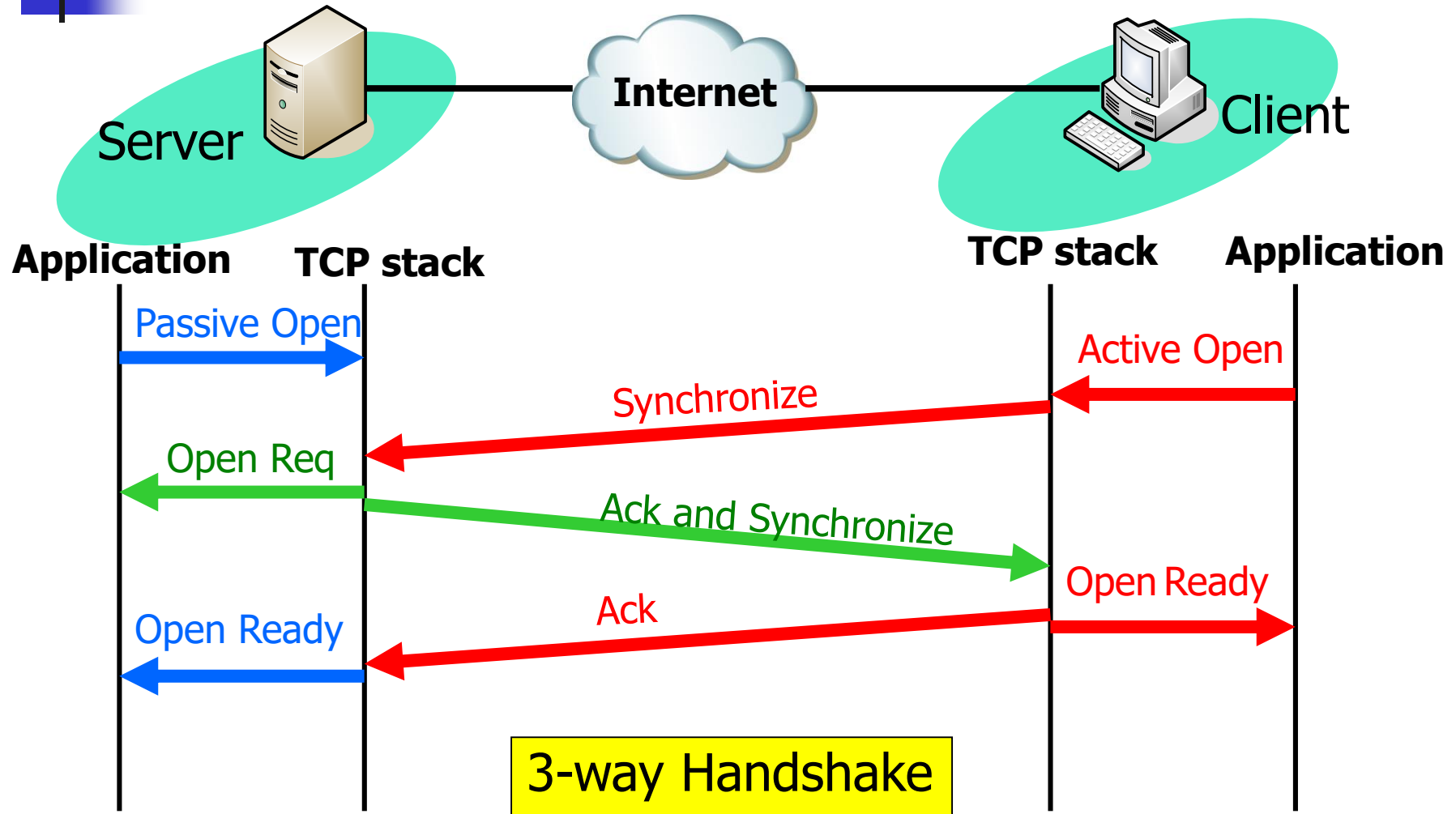
- Application requests connection through **socket API**
 - not part of TCP
 - method to access services provided by TCP
- To start connection establishment
 - receiver must be listening

Making connection



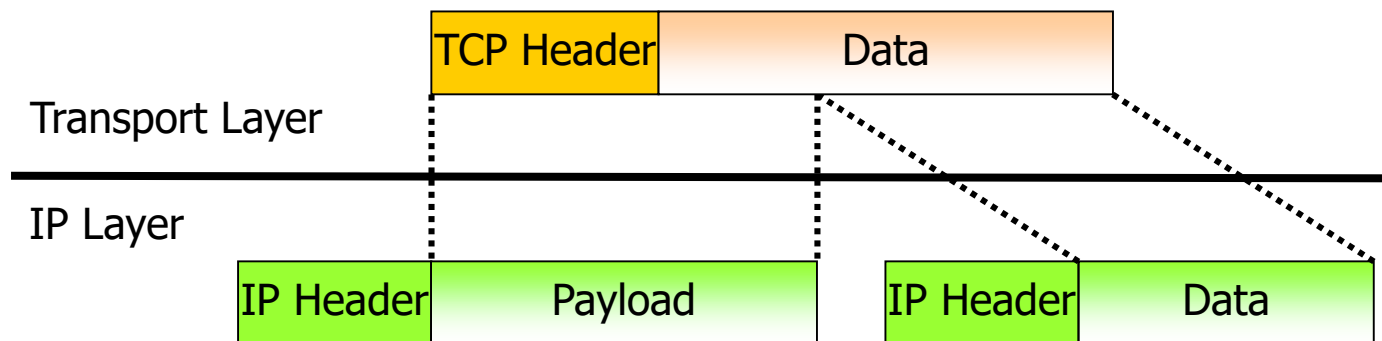
- Application on server
 - passive receive mode
 - listening by issue **Listen request** to socket **locally**
- Application on Client
 - request to socket API **locally** with
 - destination IP
 - destination port
 - (source port: if not specify, TCP assigns private port)

TCP Connection Establishment

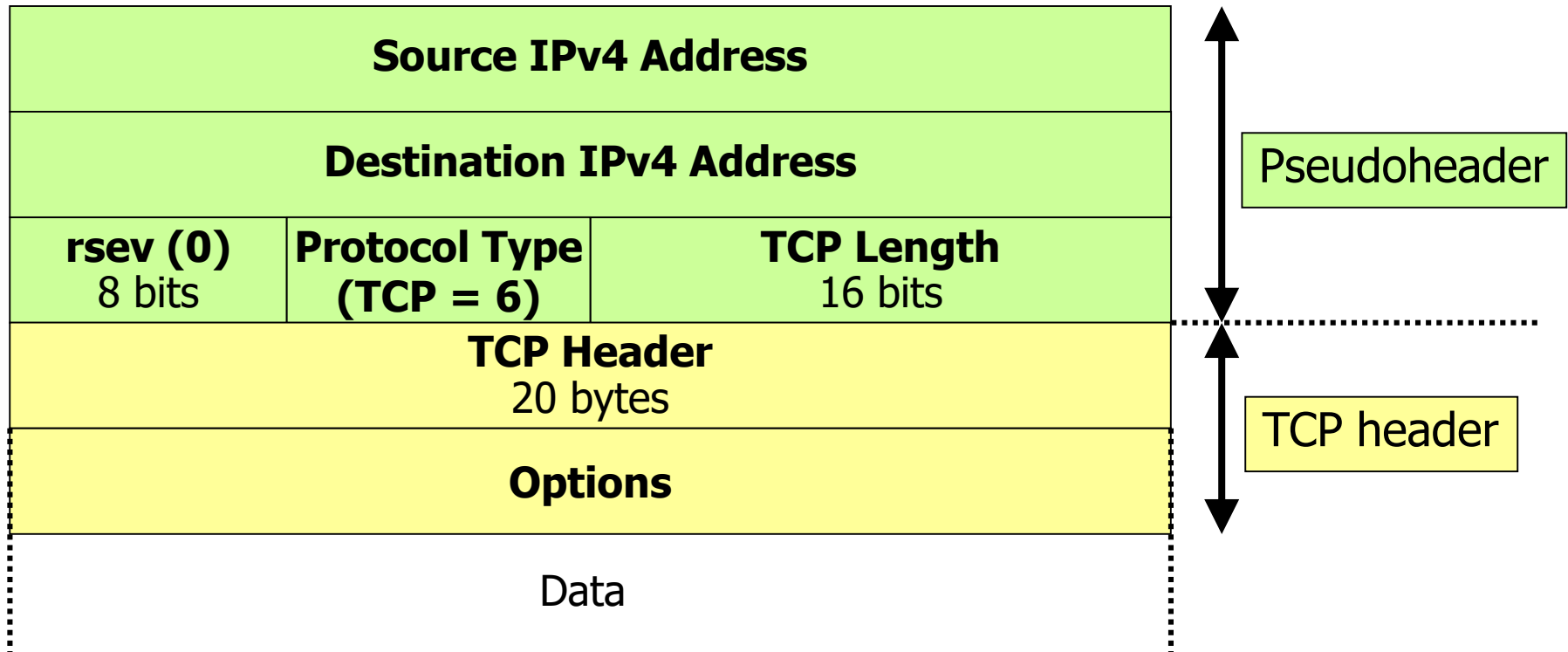


TCP Segment

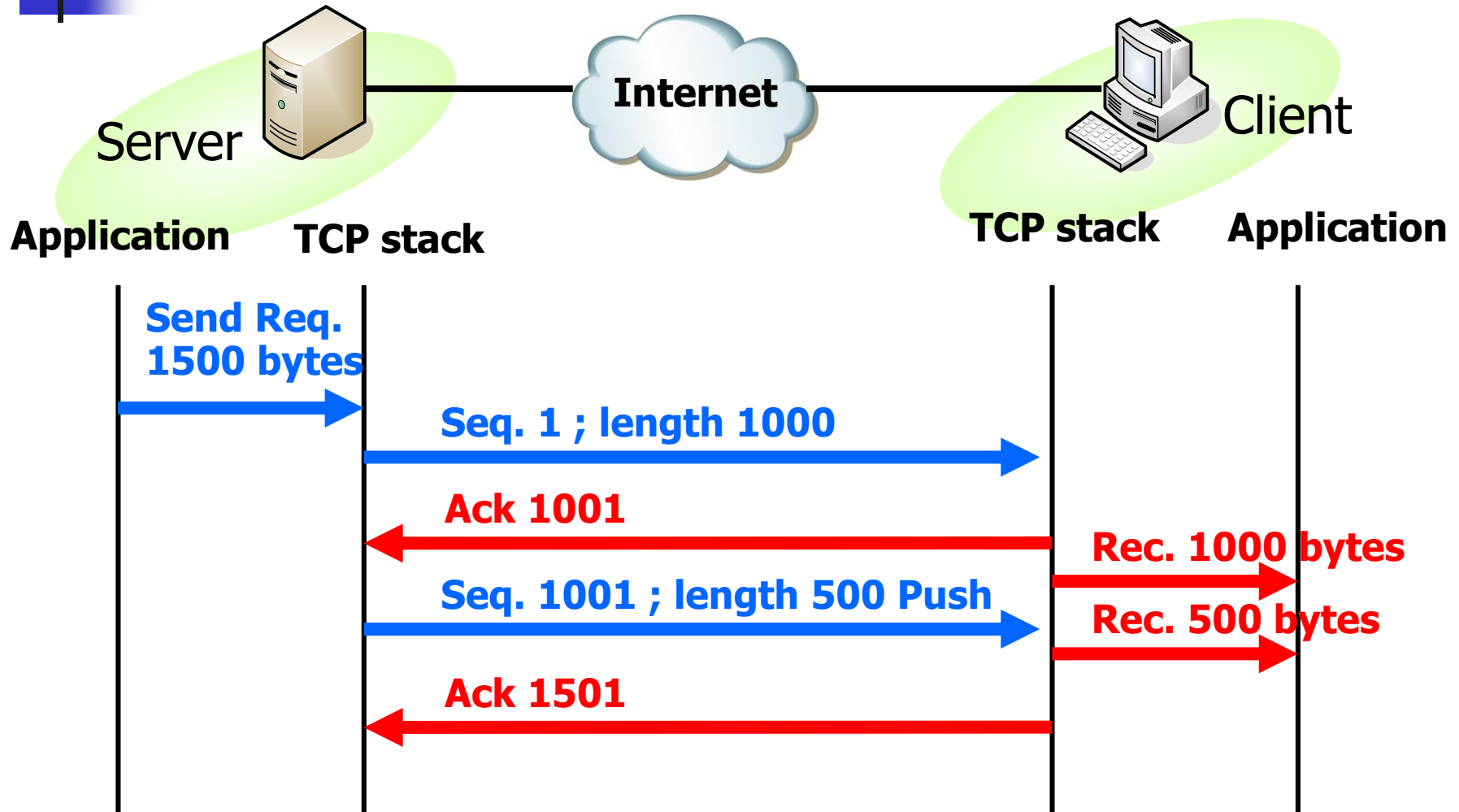
- Segment size
 - at source node = MTU local link
 - fit in IP packet
 - may be fragment along the way



TCP Checksum

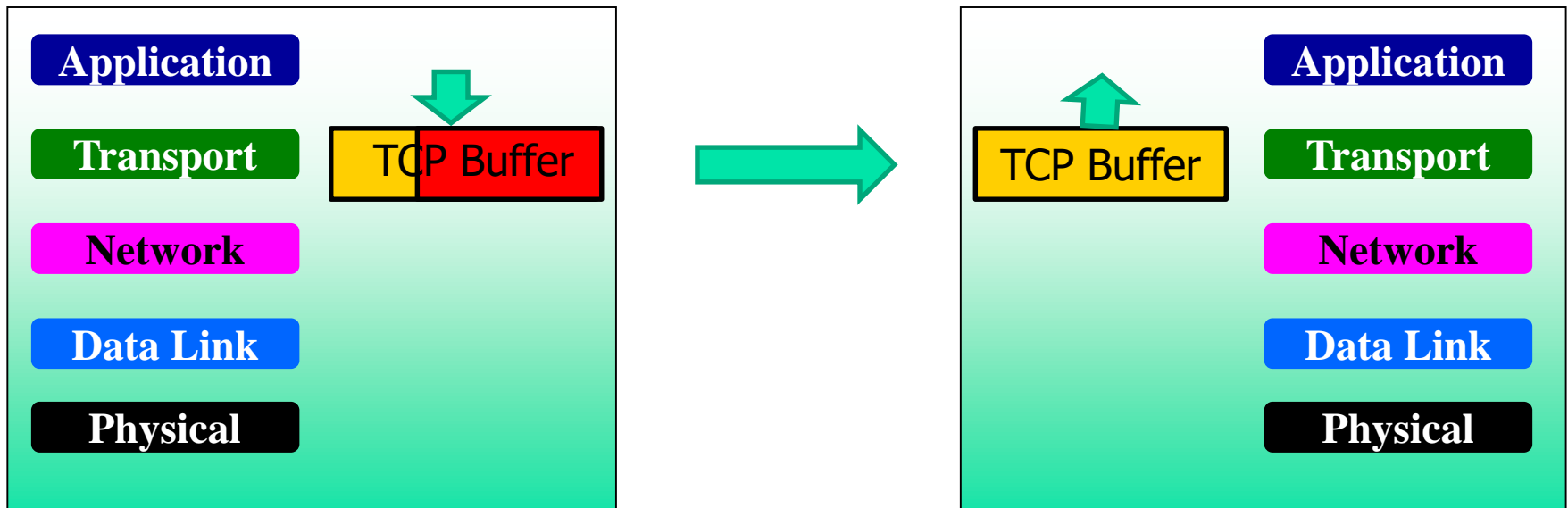


Data Transmission (I)



PHS (Push) Flag

- To allow applications to read write to the socket at any time
 - buffers are needed (both sides/ both direction of a TCP connection)

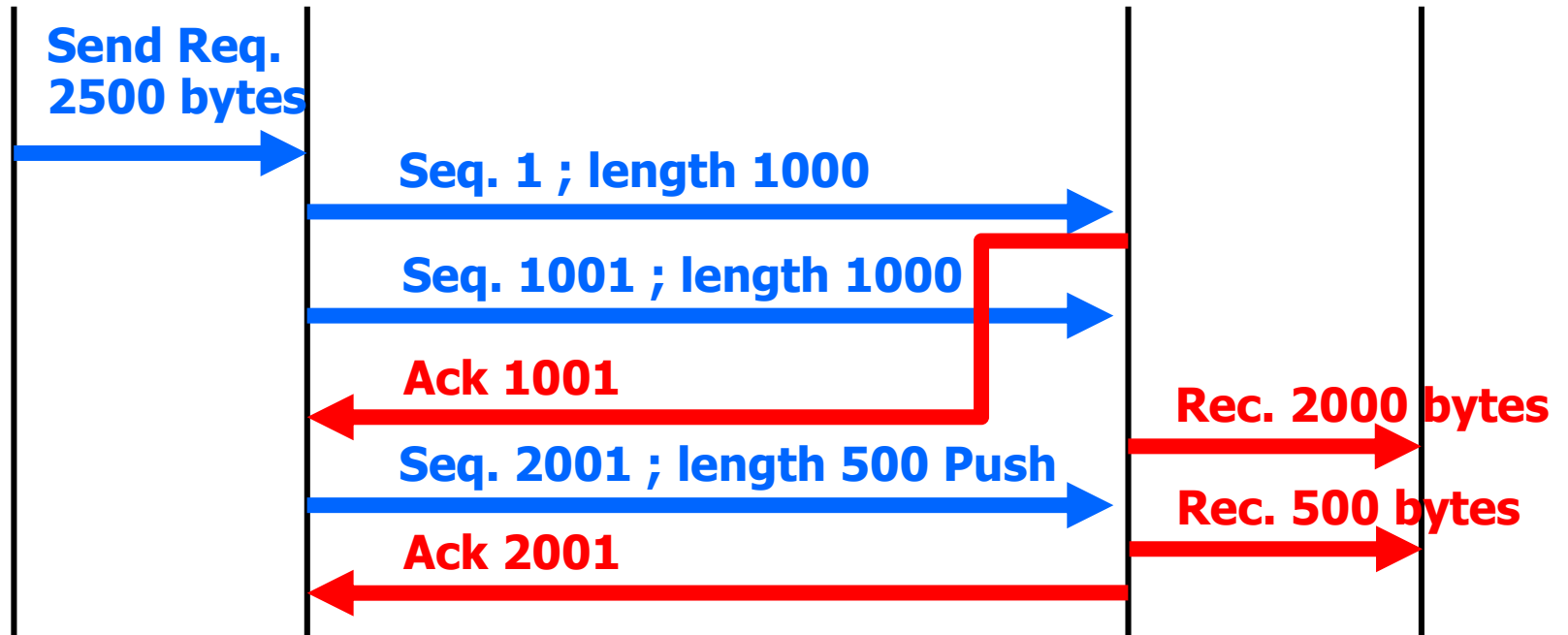
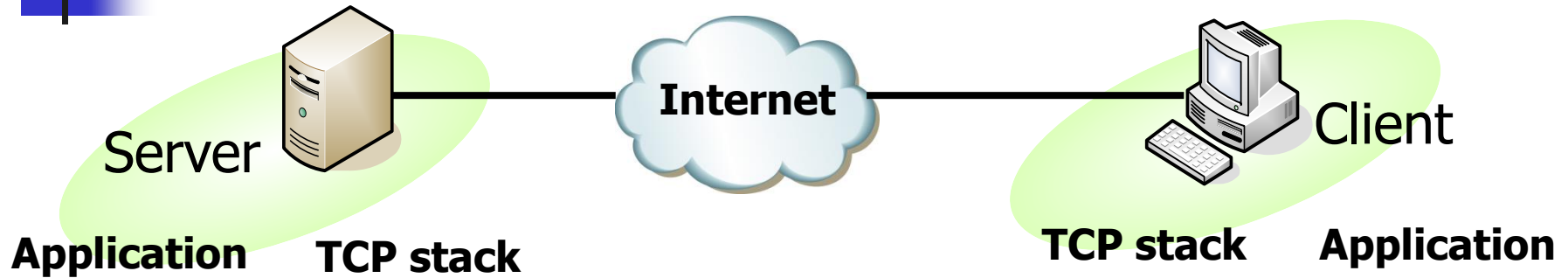


PHS (Push) Flag

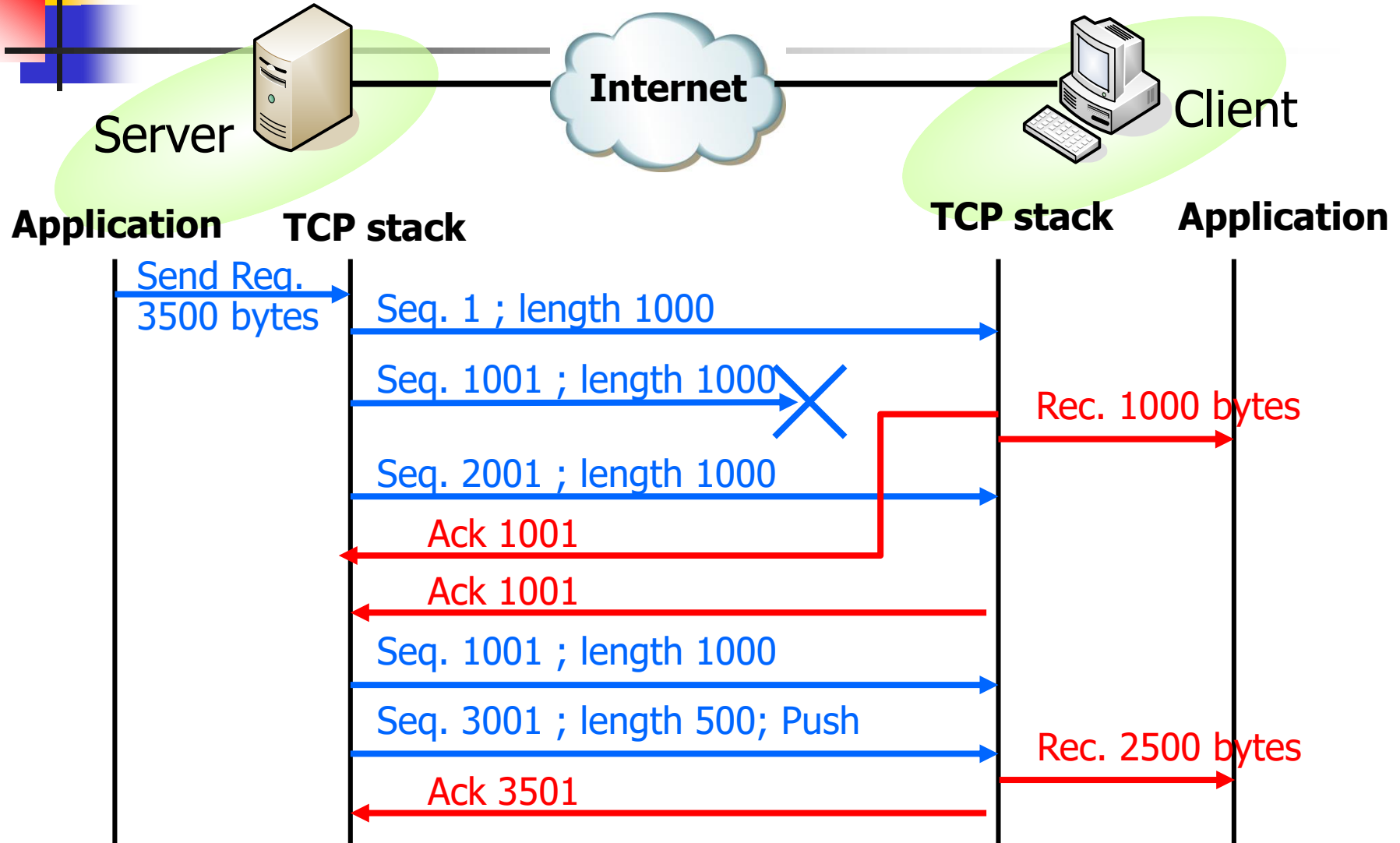
- To “Push” out data immediately, PHS flag is set
 - Sender: sent out immediately
 - Receiver: immediately forward the segment up to application

Source port address 16 bits				Destination port address 16 bits					
Sequence number 32 bits									
Acknowledgment number 32 bits									
HLEN 4 bits	Reserved 6 bits	URG	ACK	PSH	RST	SYN	FIN	Window size 16 bits	
Checksum 16 bits					Urgent pointer 16 bits				

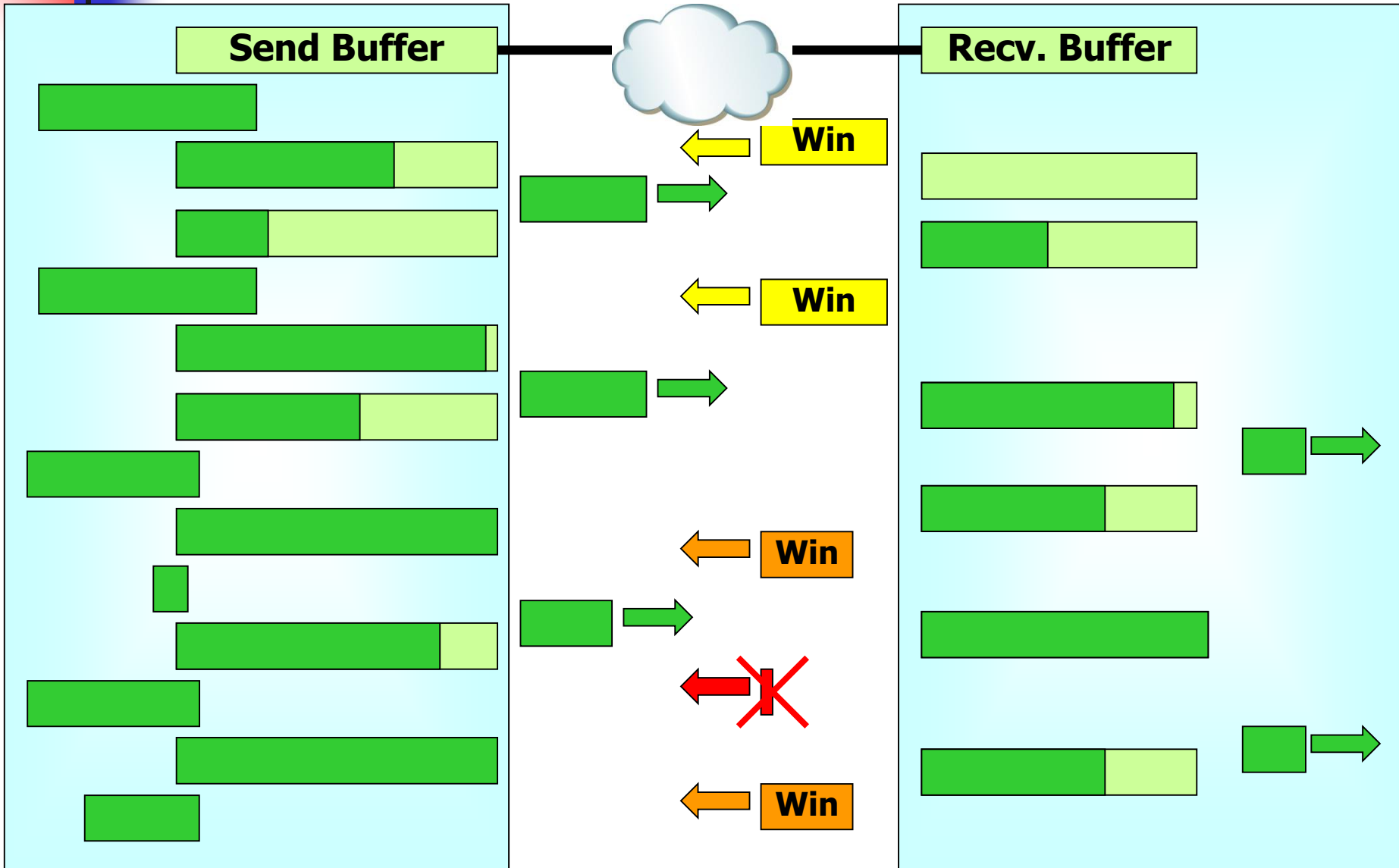
Data Transmission (II)



Data Transmission (III)

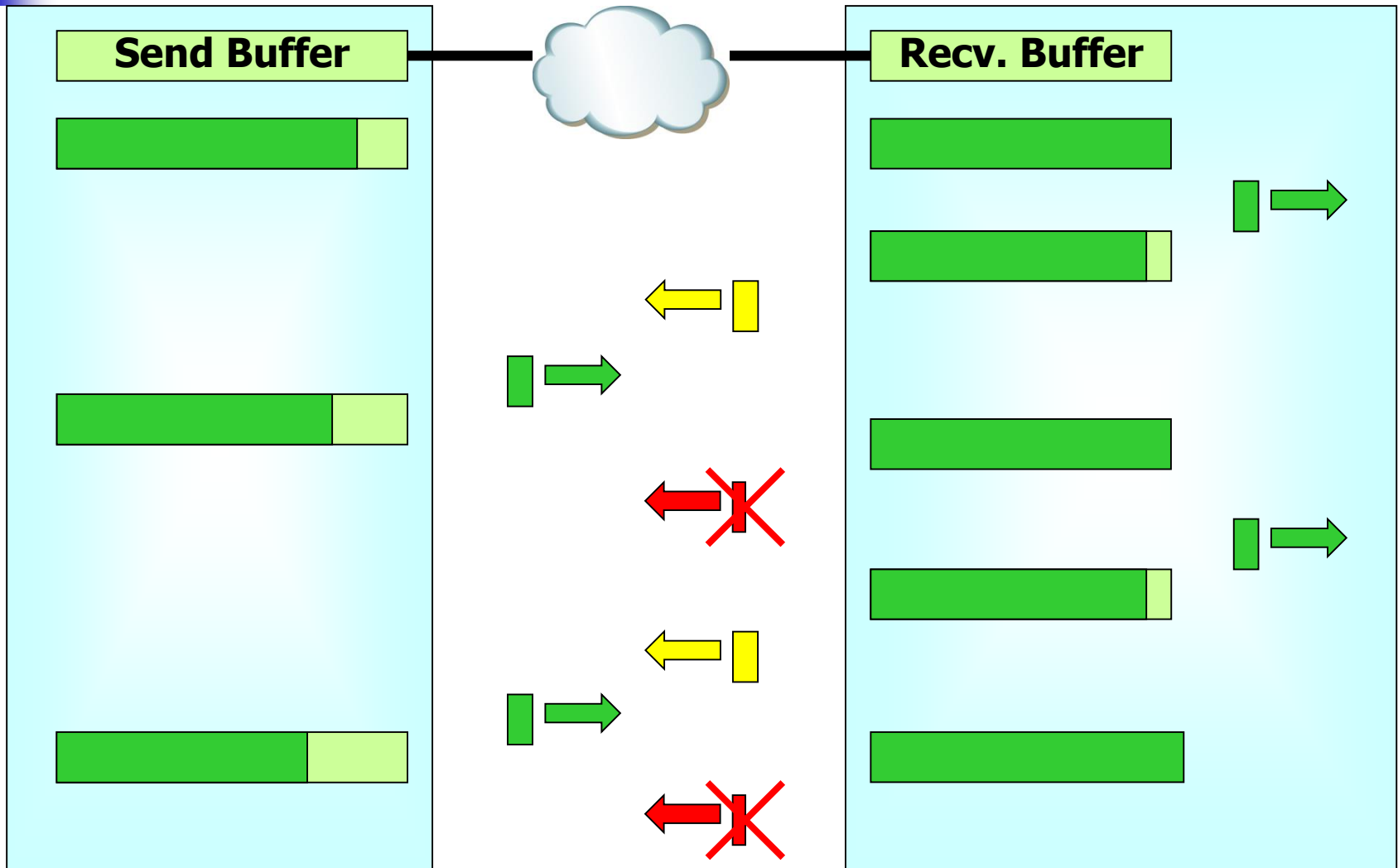


TCP Window Control

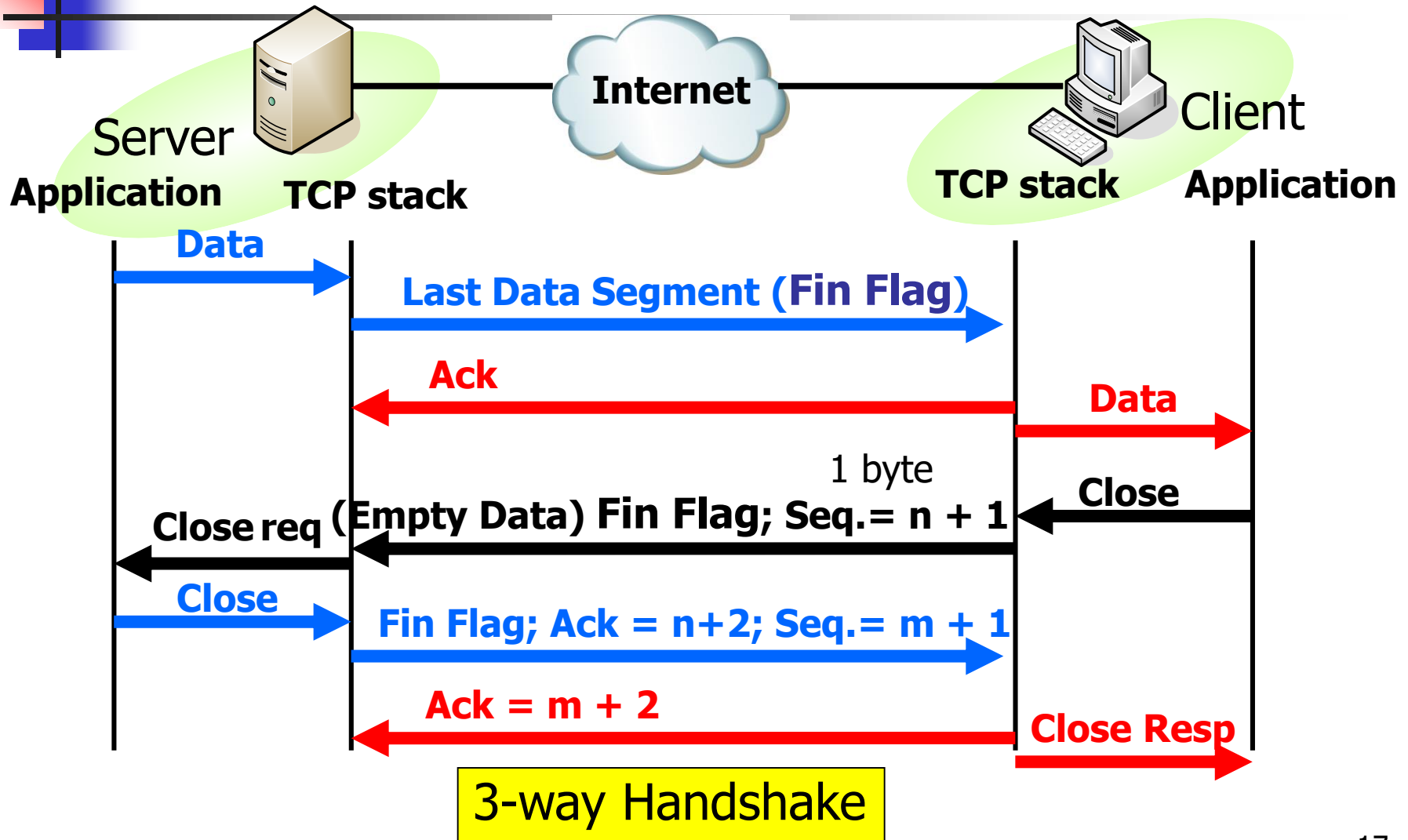


Poor TCP Window Control

"Silly Window Syndrome"



Closing Connection (By either end)



Example: 3-way Handshake

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
69	12.203795	172.16.2.103	158.108.10.10	TCP	nfa > http [SYN] Seq=0 win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
70	12.205400	158.108.10.10	172.16.2.103	TCP	http > nfa [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=4128 Len=0
71	12.205594	172.16.2.103	158.108.10.10	TCP	nfa > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0
72	12.206442	172.16.2.103	158.108.10.10	HTTP	GET /archive/flash:home/html/home_aux.shtml HTTP/1.1
73	12.292946	158.108.10.10	172.16.2.103	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
78	12.417406	172.16.2.103	158.108.10.10	TCP	nfa > http [ACK] Seq=679 Ack=257 win=17264 Len=0
79	12.436025	158.108.10.10	172.16.2.103	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
80	12.439493	158.108.10.10	172.16.2.103	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
81	12.439824	172.16.2.103	158.108.10.10	TCP	nfa > http [ACK] Seq=679 Ack=773 win=16749 Len=0
82	12.449322	172.16.2.103	158.108.10.10	TCP	nfa > http [FIN, ACK] Seq=679 Ack=773 win=16749 Len=0
83	12.450114	158.108.10.10	172.16.2.103	TCP	http > nfa [ACK] Seq=773 Ack=680 win=3450 Len=0

⊕ Frame 69 (62 bytes on wire, 62 bytes captured)

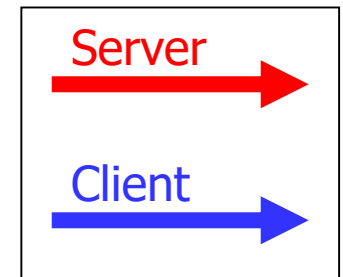
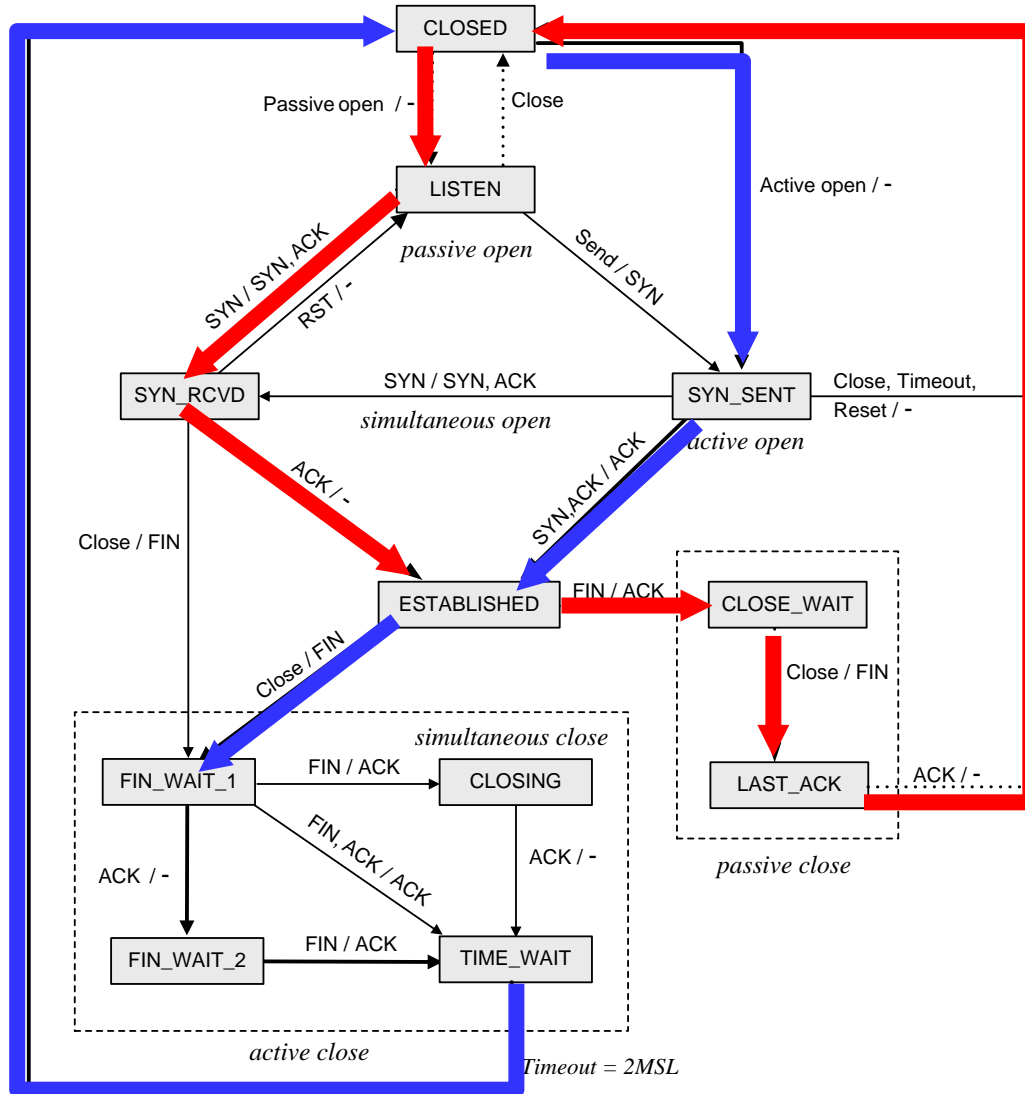
⊕ Ethernet II, Src: Dell_3a:93:38 (00:12:3f:3a:93:38), Dst: 08:1f:f3:a6:66:cc (08:1f:f3:a6:66:cc)

⊕ Internet Protocol, Src: 172.16.2.103 (172.16.2.103), Dst: 158.108.10.10 (158.108.10.10)

⊕ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: nfa (1155), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 0, Len: 0

```
0000  08 1f f3 a6 66 cc 00 12  3f 3a 93 38 08 00 45 00  ....f... ?..8..E.
0010  00 30 94 d9 40 00 80 06  0f 01 ac 10 02 67 9e 6c  .0..@... ..g.l
0020  0a 0a 04 83 00 50 ed aa  d6 15 00 00 00 00 70 02  .....P.. .....p.
0030  40 00 23 9e 00 00 02 04  05 b4 01 01 04 02        @.#..... .....
```

TCP State Machine





Errors in TCP

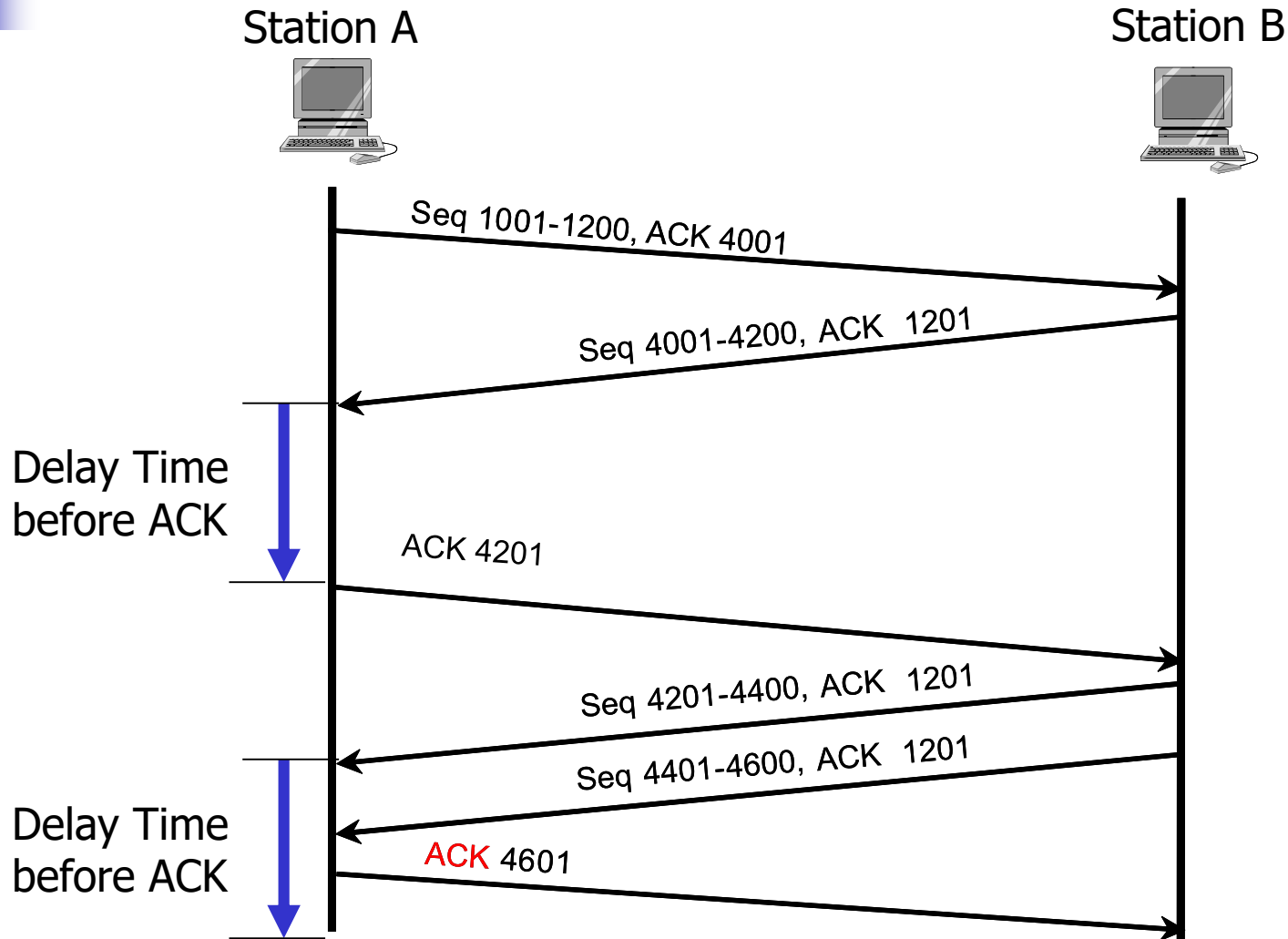
- Corrupted segment
- Wrong sequence segment
- Lost and redundant segment



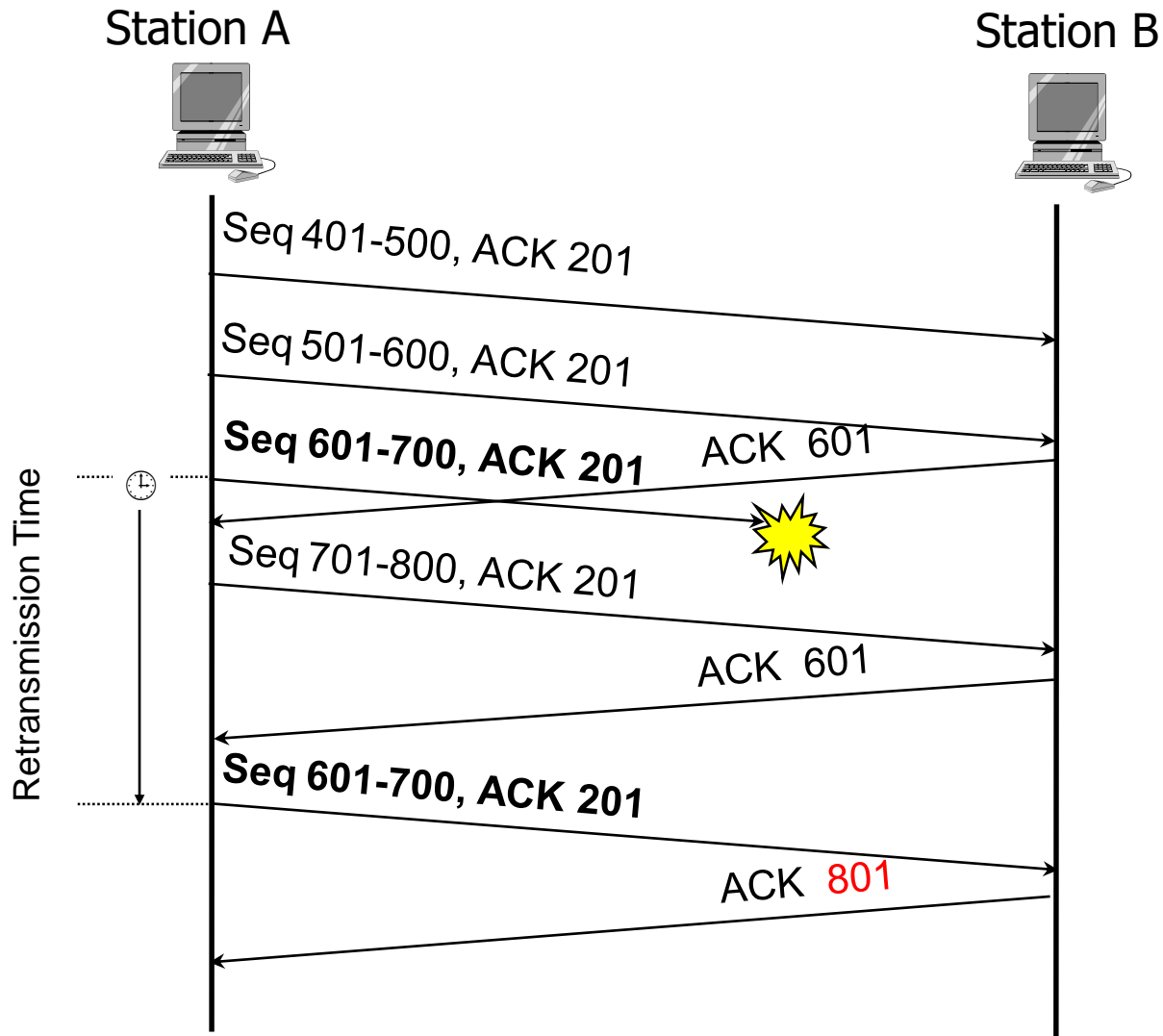
Error Control in TCP

- Checksum
- Acknowledgement
- Retransmission
 - Retransmission Time
 - 3-duplicate ACKs
 - Immediately ACK (Fast Retransmission)

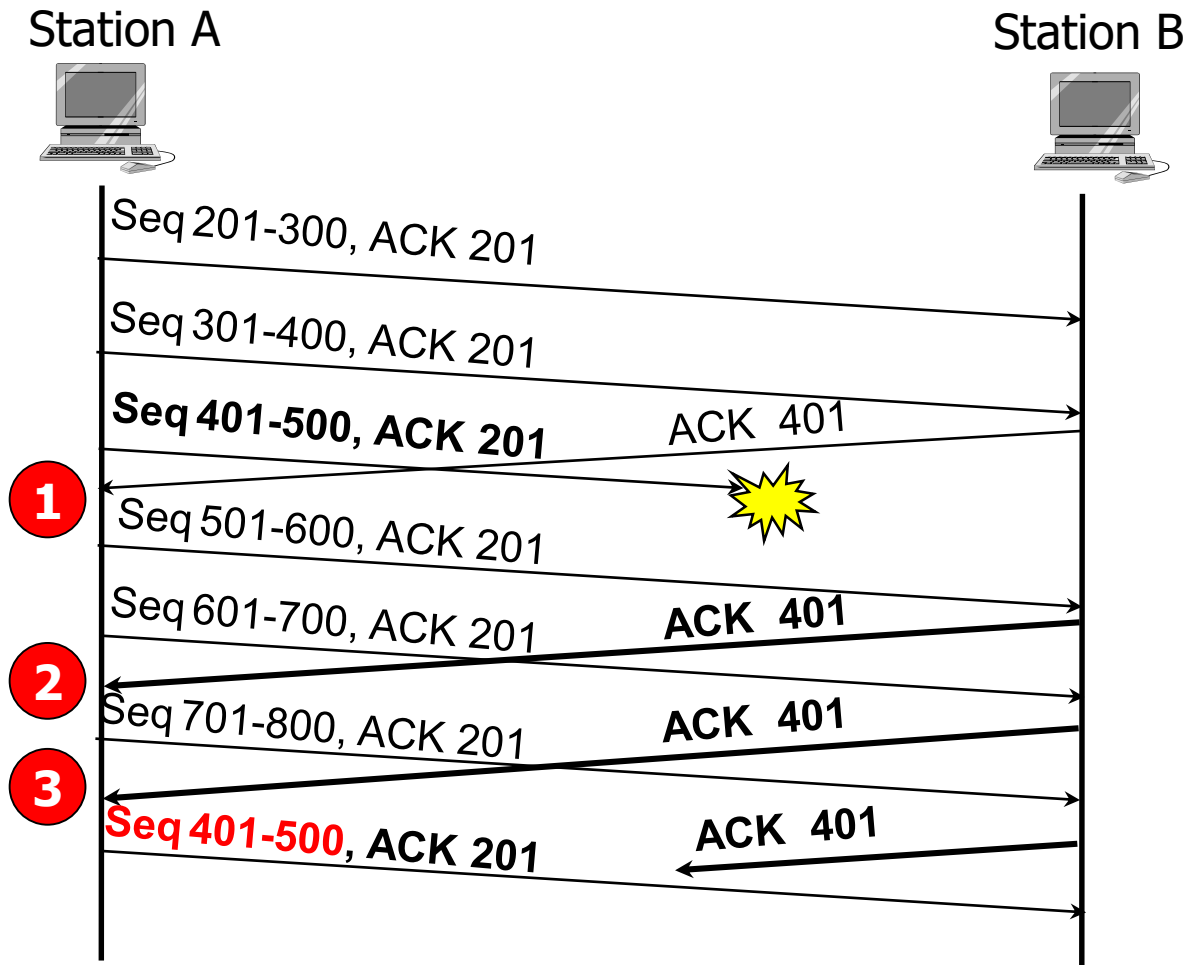
Acknowledgement



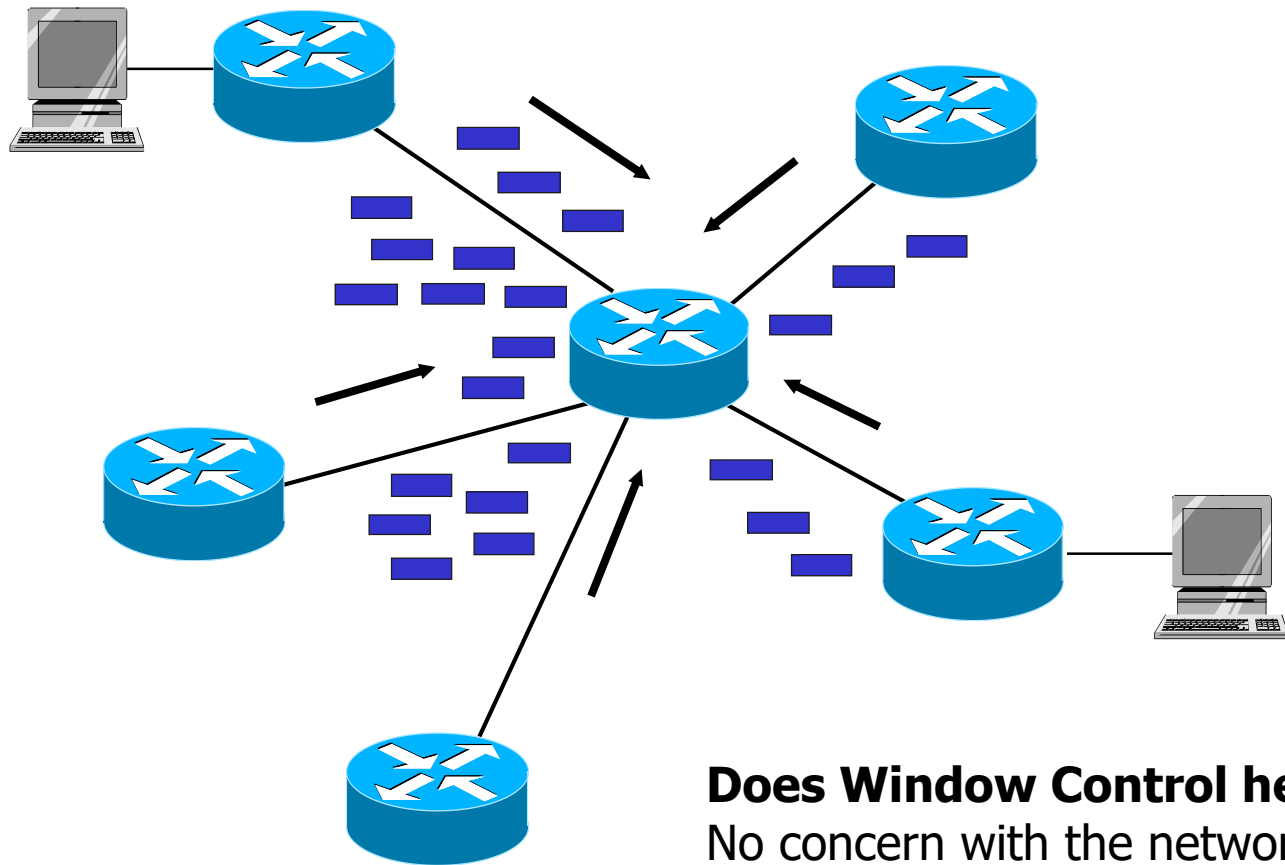
Lost Segment



Fast Retransmission



Congestion Control



Does Window Control help ?
No concern with the network status.
Every station keeps retransmitting.



Congestion Window

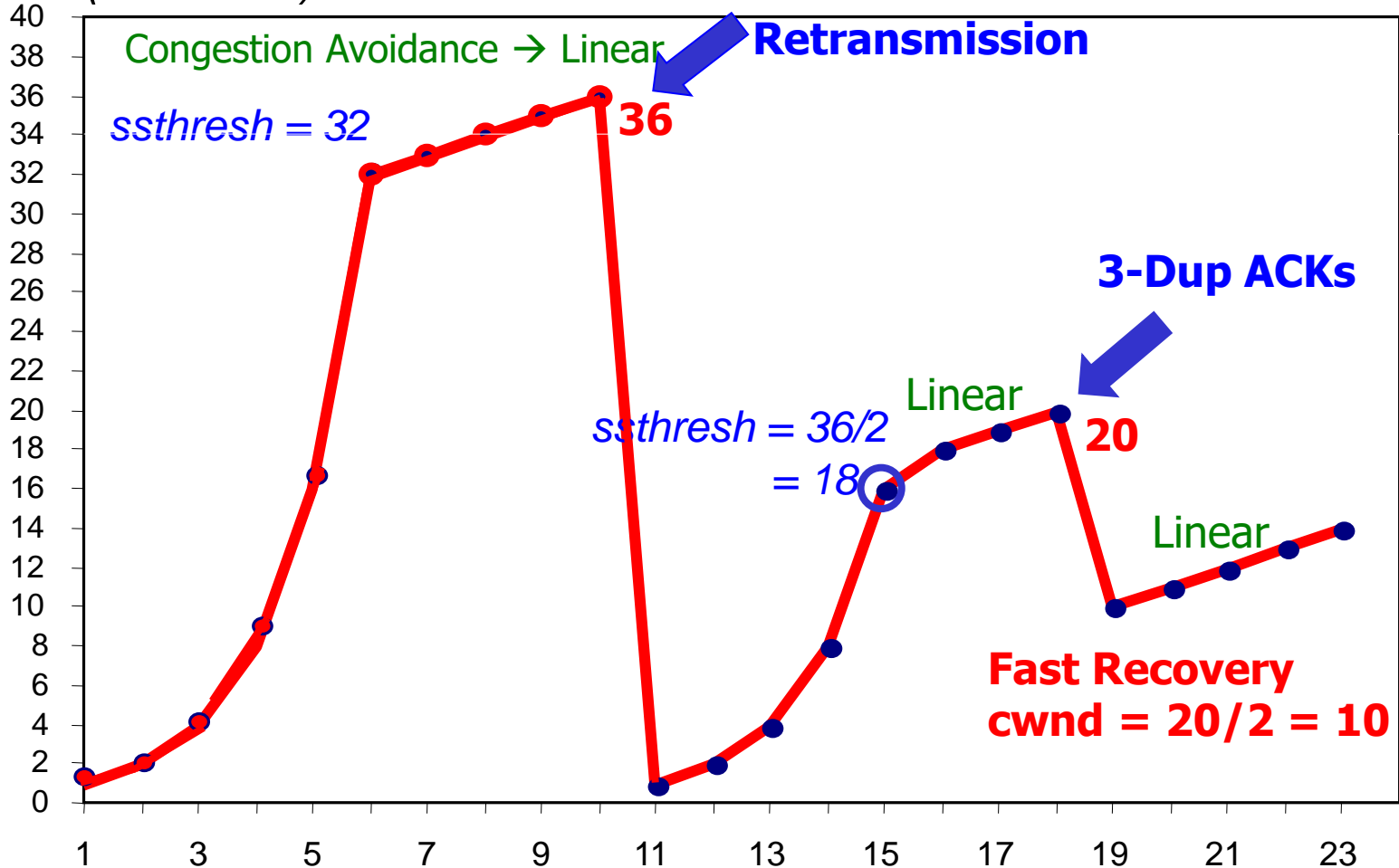
- cwnd
 - Concern about network status
- Different from “receiver window size”
 - Concern about Buffer @ receiver

Amount data send = $\min(\text{cwnd}, \text{window size})$

Slow Start

cwnd starts with value = 1
ssthresh: slow start threshold

cwnd (Max = 64)

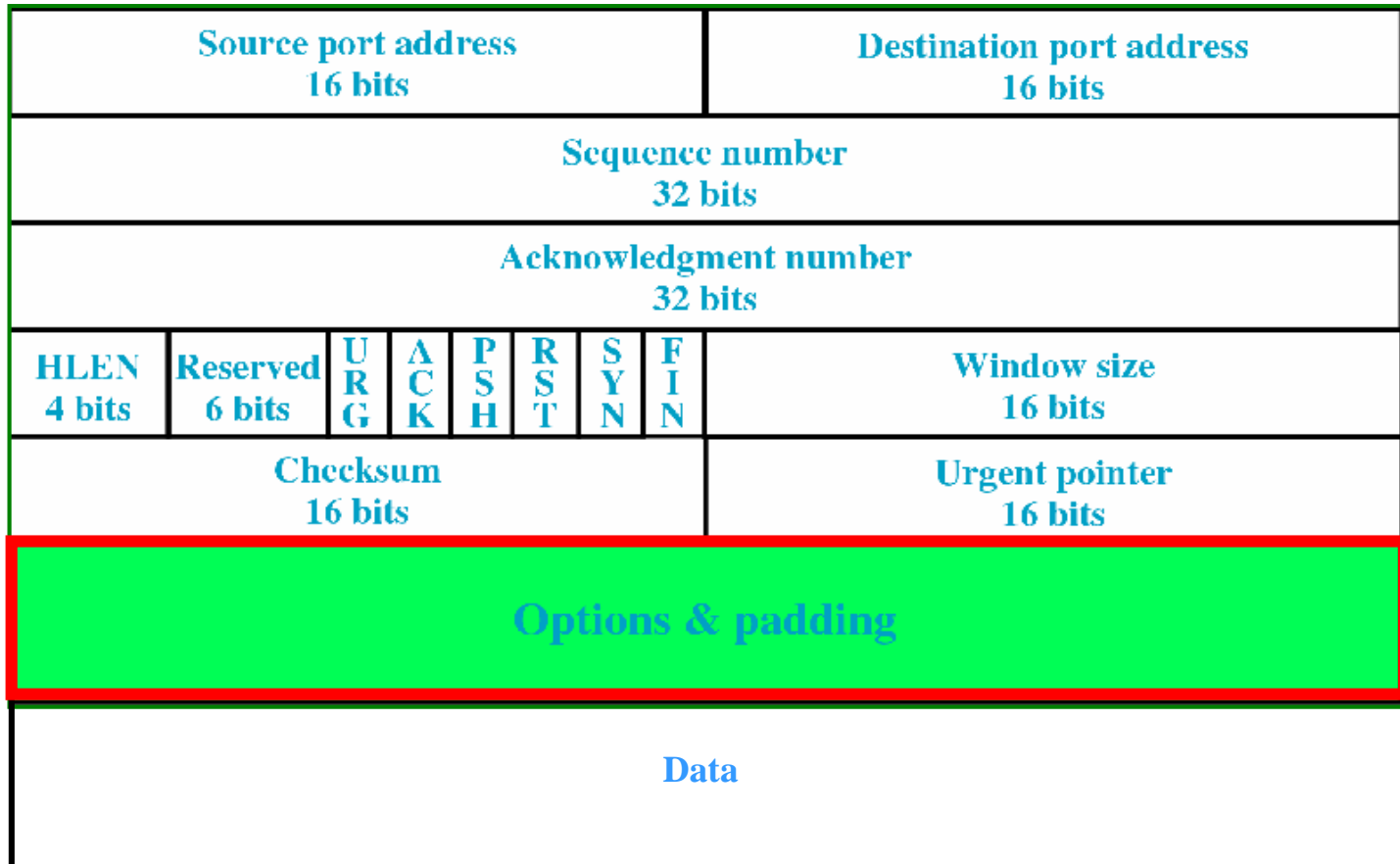




Understanding TCP Characteristics

- Keep-alive mechanism
- Sequence number
 - wrapping boundary
- **Slow start**
- No congestion detection in TCP
 - use **ICMP source quench** message
 - destination cannot receive too fast info., issue ICMP source quench to slow down sender

TCP Options



TCP Options

- Encoded as **Type-Length-Variable (TLV)** sequences

TCP Header			
1st Option Type 8 bits	1st Option Len 8 bits	1st Option Data 16 bits	
1st Option Data (Con't)	2nd Option Type	2nd Option Len	2nd Option Data
2nd Option Data			Padding
Data			



TCP Options

To advertise the value of max. support TCP segment size

Type =2 (1 byte)	Length =4 (1 byte)	Max Segment Size in byte (2 bytes)
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To announce the window scaling factor

Type =3	Length =3	Window Scaling Factor
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To utilize time stamp

Type =8	Length =10	Timestamp
Timestamp (Con't)		Echoed Timestamp
Echoed Timestamp (Con't)		



Choosing between TCP and UDP

- TCP
 - reliable transport services
- UDP
 - only delivery data to specific port



Protocols that use TCP

- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
- Post Office Protocol (POP3)
- Telnet
- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP-4)
- Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)



TCP well-known ports

<i>Port</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Description</i>
7	Echo	Echoes a received datagram back to the sender
9	Discard	Discards any datagram that is received
11	Users	Active users
13	Daytime	Returns the date and the time
17	Quote	Returns a quote of the day
19	Chargen	Returns a string of characters
20 and 21	FTP	File Transfer Protocol (Data and Control)
23	TELNET	Terminal Network
25	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
53	DNS	Domain Name Server
67	BOOTP	Bootstrap Protocol
79	Finger	Finger
80	HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol



Summary

- Transport Layer
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)
- Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)