Internet Protocols
Fall 2006

Lecture 16

TCP Flavors, RED, ECN

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Outline

- TCP congestion control
  - Quick Review
  - TCP flavors
  - Impact of losses
  - Cheating
- Router-based support
  - RED
  - ECN

Quick Review

- Slow-Start: cwnd++ upon every new ACK
- Congestion avoidance: AIMD if cwnd > ssthresh
  - ACK: cwnd = cwnd + 1/cwnd
  - Drop: ssthresh =cwnd/2 and cwnd=1
- Fast Recovery:
  - duplicate ACKS: cwnd=cwnd/2
  - Timeout: cwnd=1

TCP Flavors

- TCP-Tahoe
  - cwnd =1 whenever drop is detected
- TCP-Reno
  - cwnd =1 on timeout
  - cwnd = cwnd/2 on dupack
- TCP-SACK

TCP-SACK

- SACK = Selective Acknowledgements
- ACK packets identify exactly which packets have arrived
- Makes recovery from multiple losses much easier

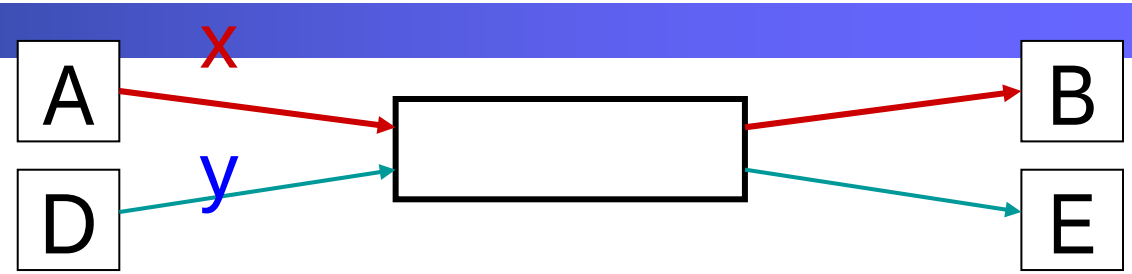
Standards?

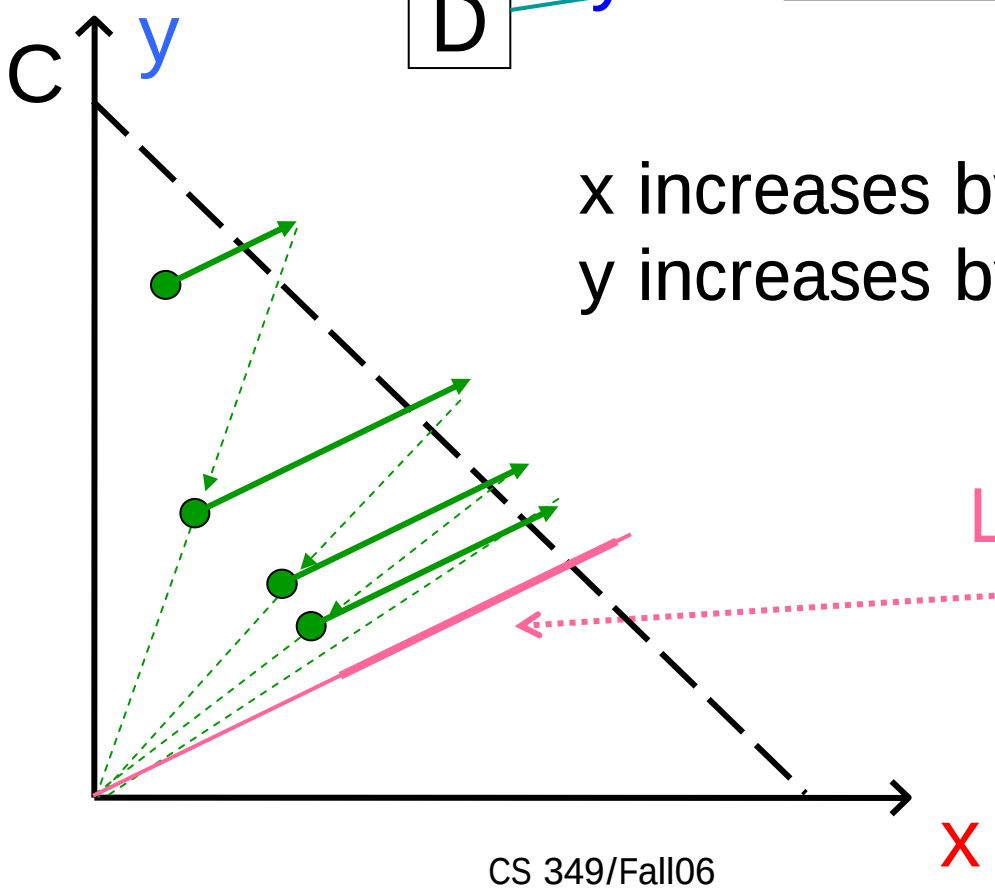
- How can all these algorithms coexist?
- Don’t we need a single, uniform standard?
- What happens if I’m using Reno and you are using Tahoe, and we try to communicate?

Cheating

- Three main ways to cheat:
  - increasing cwnd faster than 1 per RTT
  - using large initial cwnd
  - Opening many connections

Increasing cwnd Faster

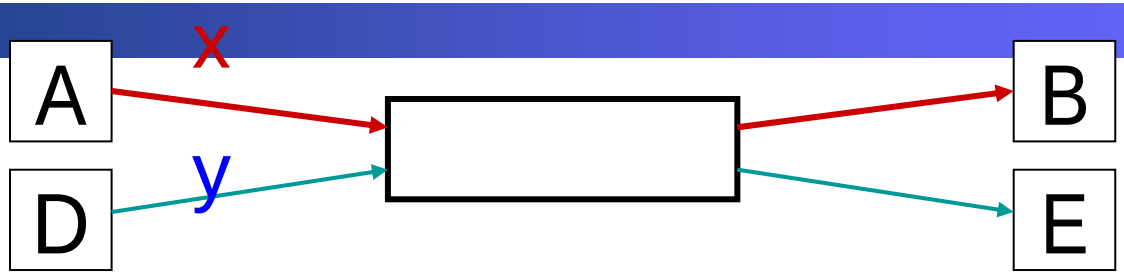


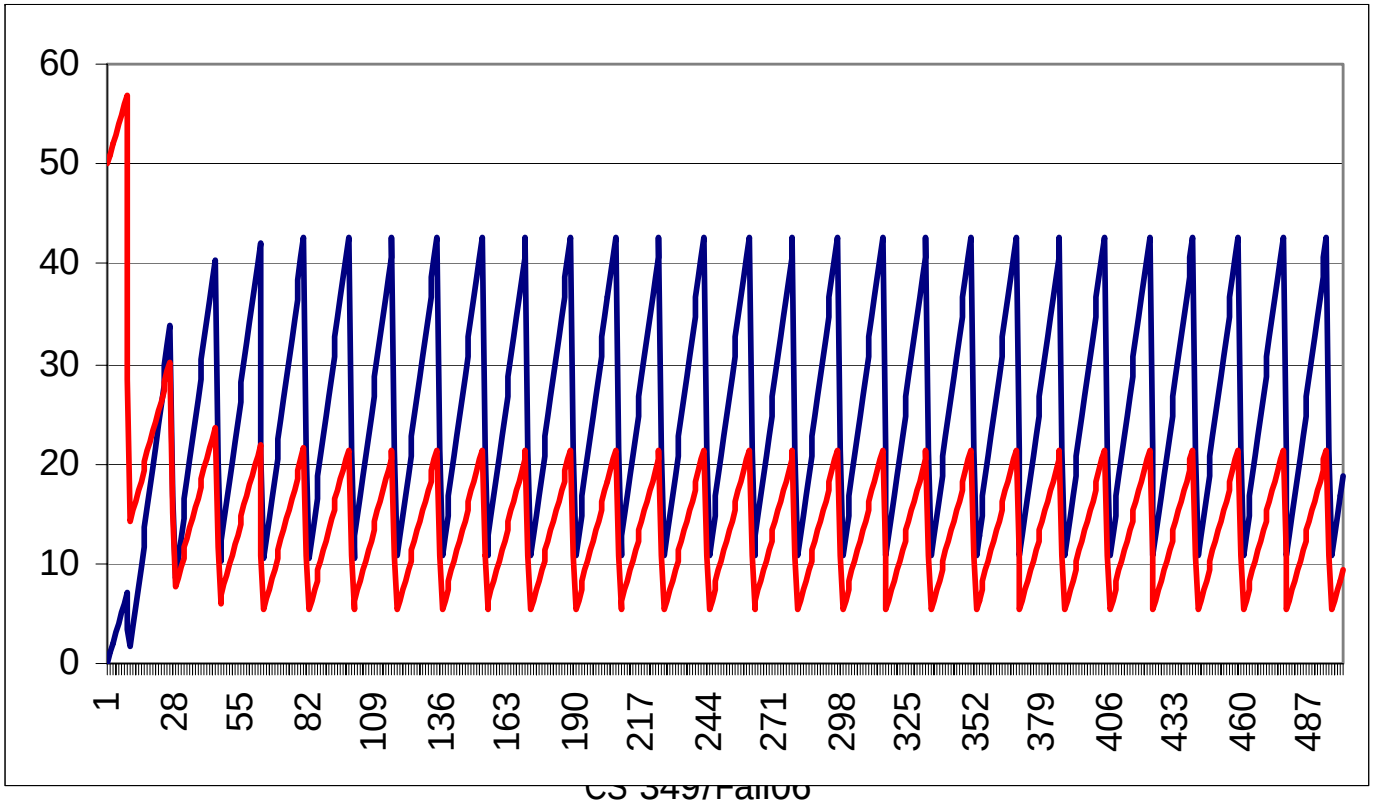


x increases by 2 per RTT
y increases by 1 per RTT

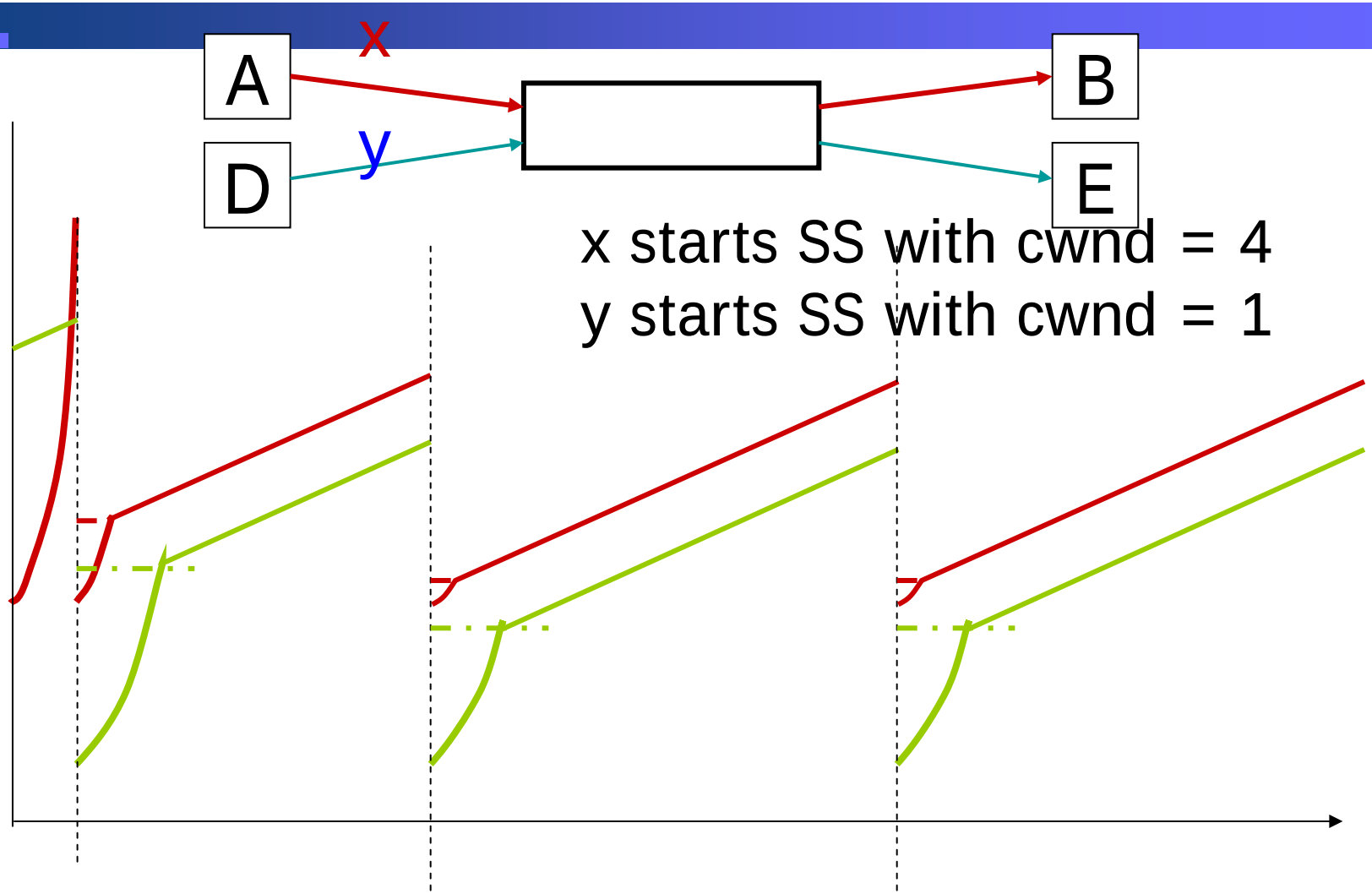
Limit rates:
x = 2y

Increasing cwnd Faster





Larger Initial cwnd



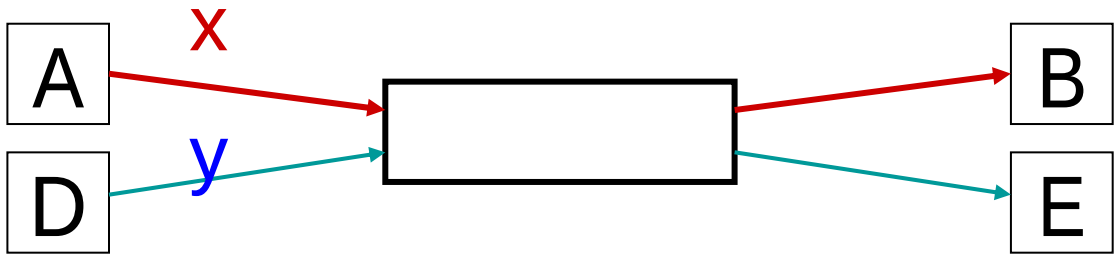
Open Many Connections

Assume

- A starts 10 connections to B
- D starts 1 connection to E
- Each connection gets about the same throughput

Then A gets 10 times more throughput than D

Cheating and Game Theory



D → Increases by 1 Increases by 5

A ↓

Increases by 1	22, 22	10, 35
Increases by 5	35, 10	15, 15

(x, y)

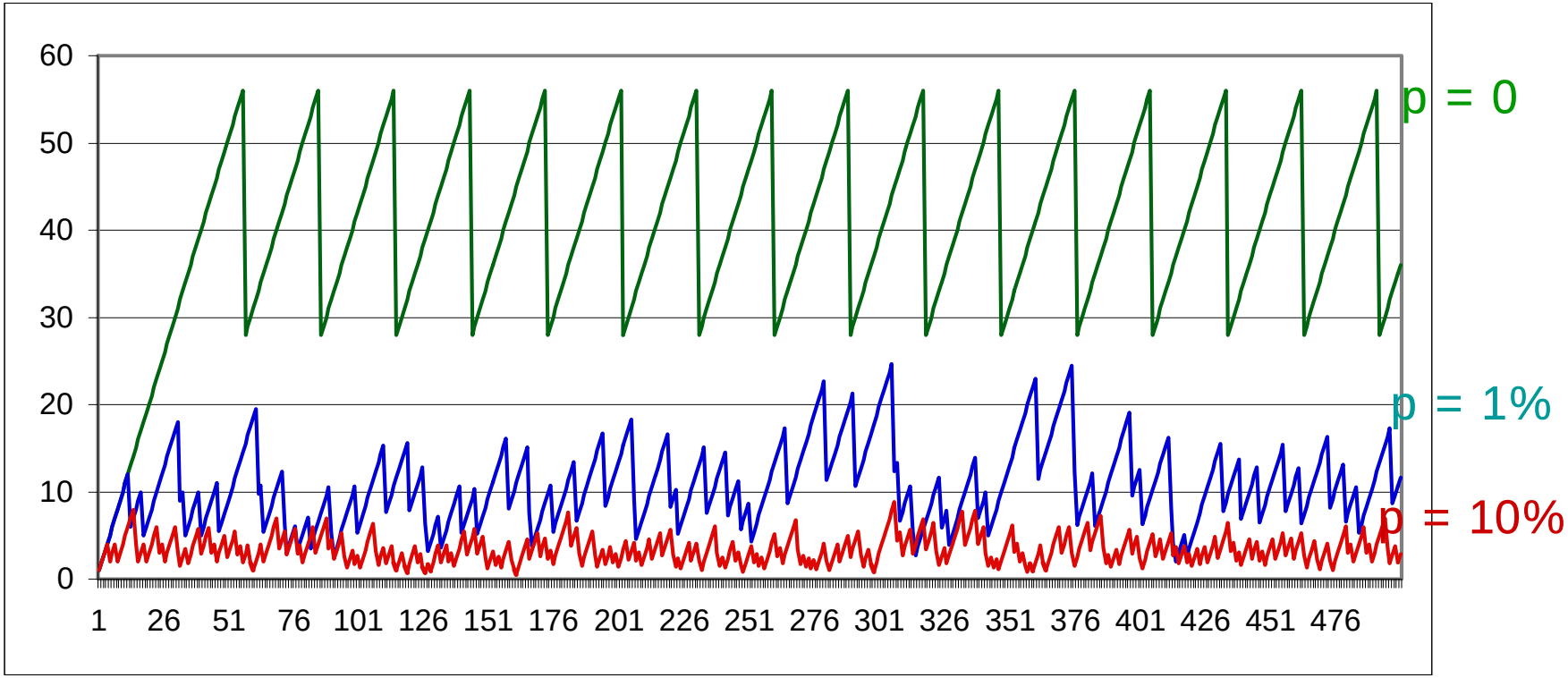
Too aggressive
→Losses
→Throughput falls

Individual incentives: cheating pays
Social incentives: better off without cheating

Lossy Links

- TCP assumes that all losses are due to congestion
- What happens when the link is lossy?
- Tput ~ 1/sqrt(p) where p is loss prob.
- This applies even for non-congestion losses

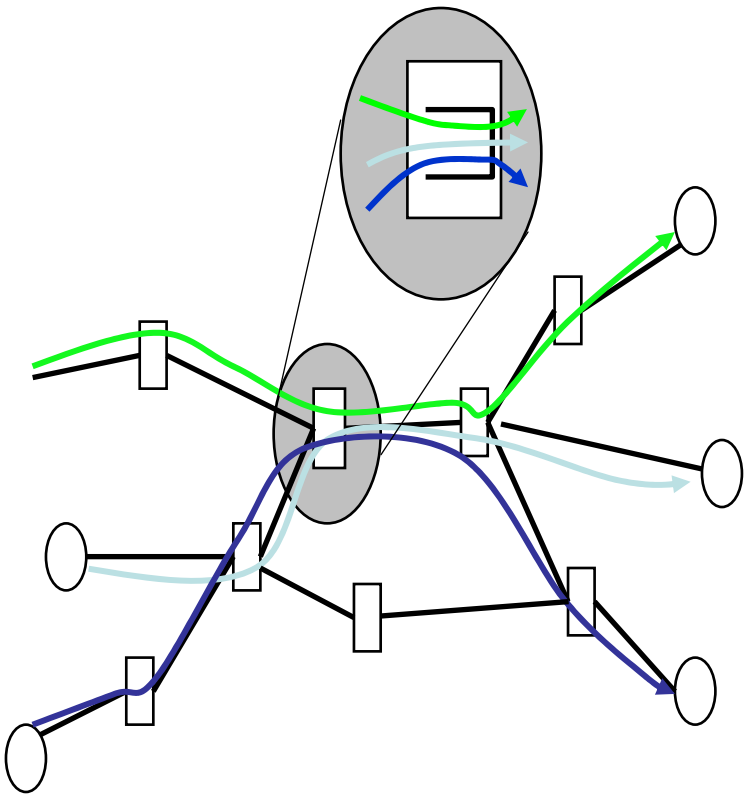
Example


60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1
26
51
76
101
126
151
176
201
226
251
276
301
326
351
376
401
426
451
476
p = 0
p = 1%
p = 10%

What can routers do to help?

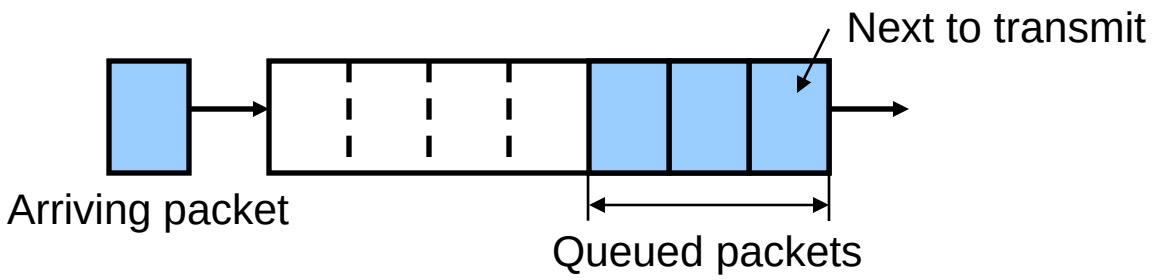
Paradox

- Routers are in middle of action
- But traditional routers are very passive in terms of congestion control
  - FIFO
  - Drop-tail



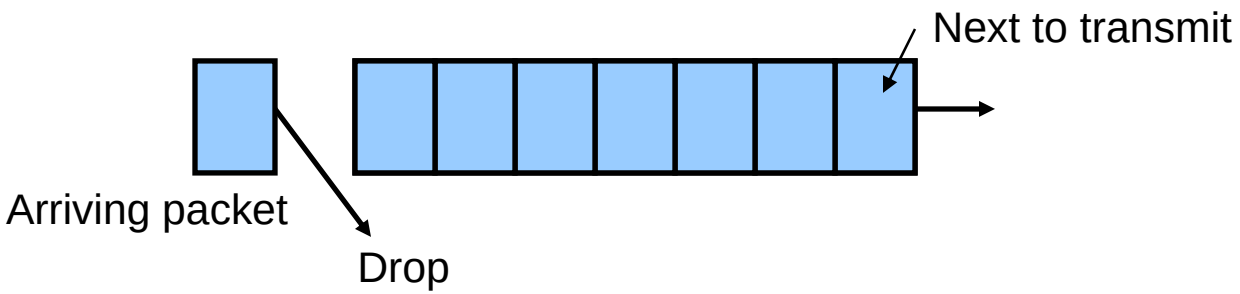
FIFO: First-In First-Out

- Maintain a queue to store all packets
- Send packet at the head of the queue



Tail-drop Buffer Management

- Drop packets only when buffer is full
- Drop arriving packet



Ways Routers Can Help

- Packet scheduling: non-FIFO scheduling
- Packet dropping:
  - not drop-tail
  - not only when buffer is full
- Congestion signaling

Question!

- Why not use infinite buffers?
  - no packet drops!

The Buffer Size Quandary

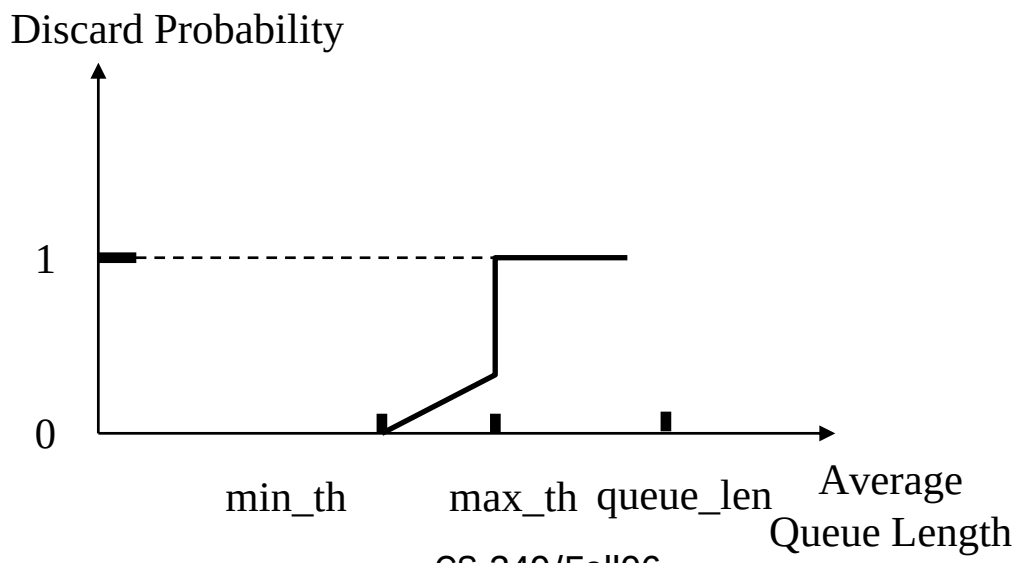
- Small buffers:
  - often drop packets due to bursts
  - but have small delays
- Large buffers:
  - reduce number of packet drops (due to bursts)
  - but increase delays
- Can we have the best of both worlds?

Random Early Detection (RED)

- Basic premise:
  - router should signal congestion when the queue first starts building up (by dropping a packet)
  - but router should give flows time to reduce their sending rates before dropping more packets
- Therefore, packet drops should be:
  - early: don't wait for queue to overflow
  - random: don't drop all packets in burst, but space drops out

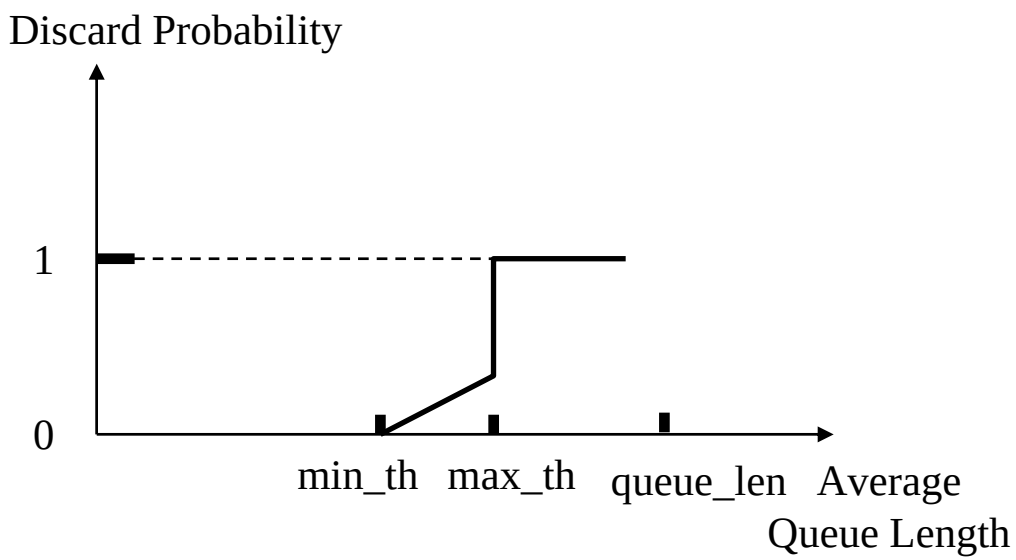
RED

- FIFO scheduling
- Buffer management:
  - Probabilistically discard packets
  - Probability is computed as a function of average queue length (why average?)



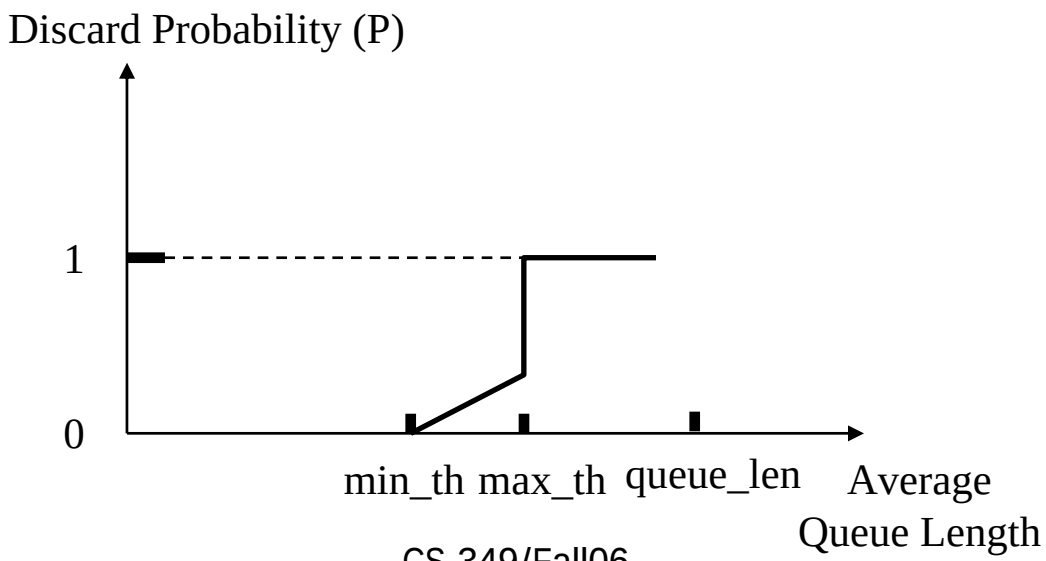
RED (cont'd)

- min_th – minimum threshold
- max_th – maximum threshold
- avg_len – average queue length
  - avg_len = (1-w)*avg_len + w*sample_len



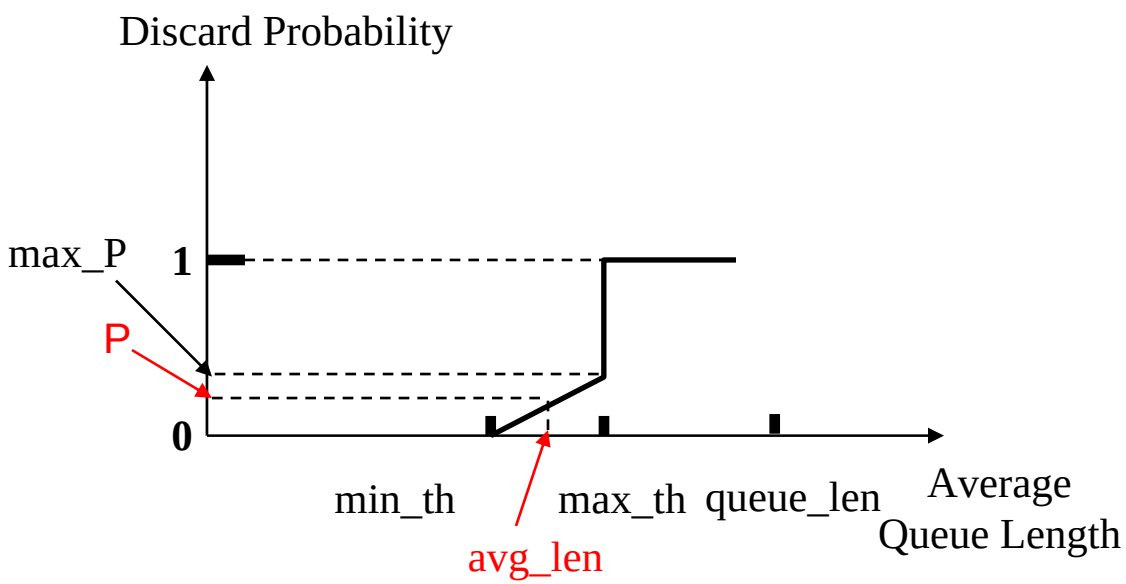
RED (cont'd)

- If (avg_len < min_th) → enqueue packet
- If (avg_len > max_th) → drop packet
- If (avg_len >= min_th and avg_len < max_th) → enqueue packet with probability P

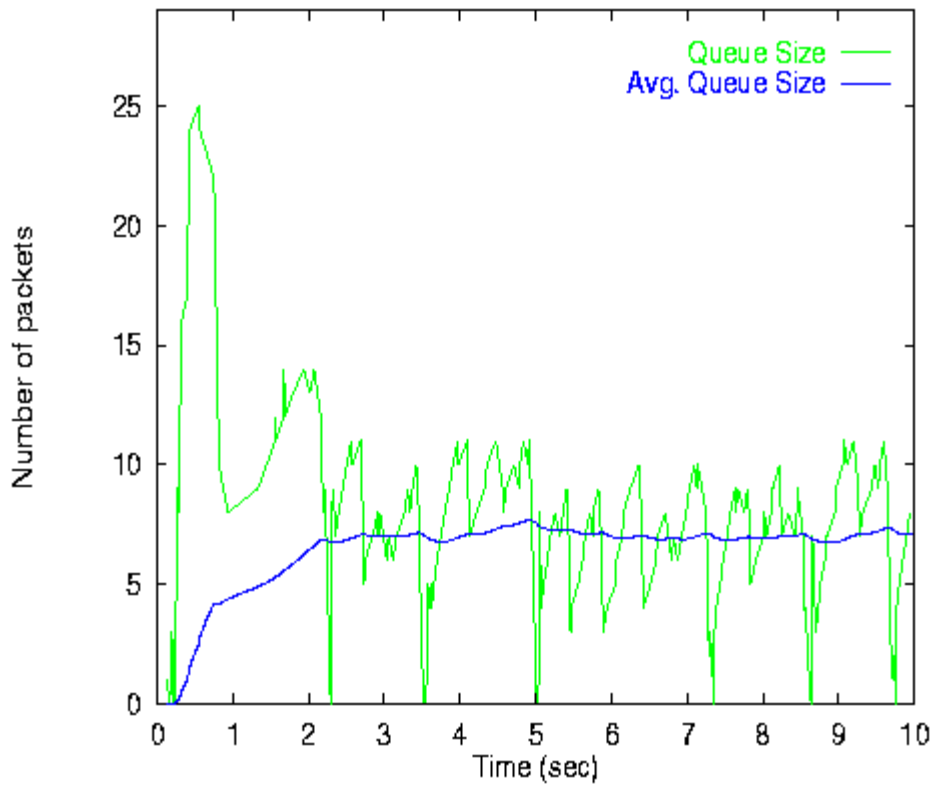


RED (cont'd)

- P = max_P*(avg_len – min_th)/(max_th – min_th)



Average vs. Instantaneous Queue



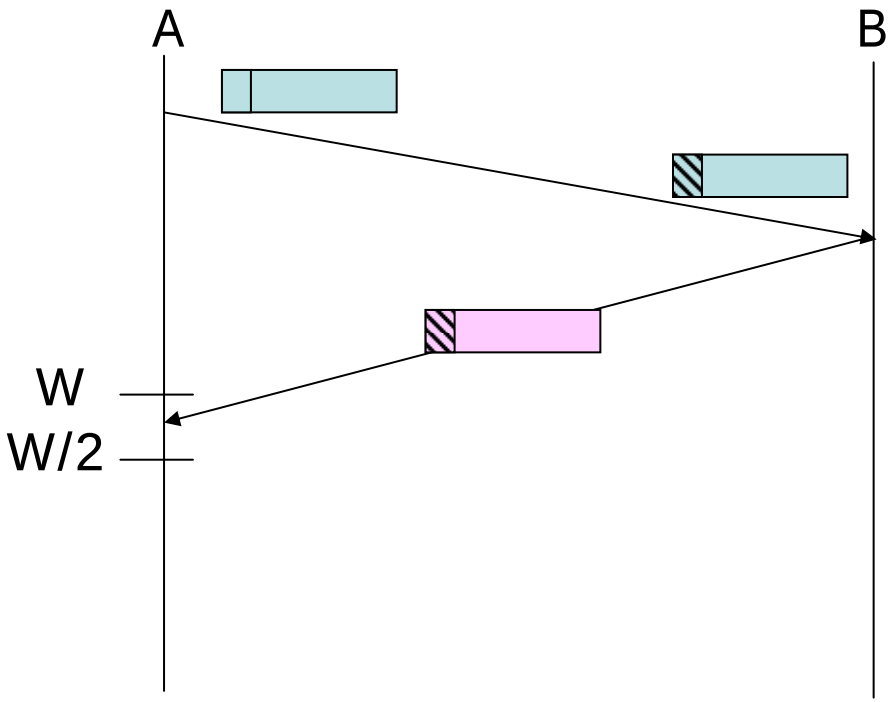
RED Advantages

- High network utilization with low delays
- Average queue length small, but capable of absorbing large bursts
- Many refinements to basic algorithm make it more adaptive (requires less tuning)

Explicit Congestion Notification

- Rather than drop packets to signal congestion, router can send an explicit signal
- Explicit congestion notification (ECN):
  - instead of optionally dropping packet, router sets a bit in the packet header
  - If data packet has bit set, then ACK has ECN bit set
- Backward compatibility:
  - bit in header indicates if host implements ECN
  - note that not all routers need to implement ECN

Picture



ECN Advantages

- No need for retransmitting optionally dropped packets
- No confusion between congestion losses and corruption losses