

Congestion Control in TCP

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November 22, 2017

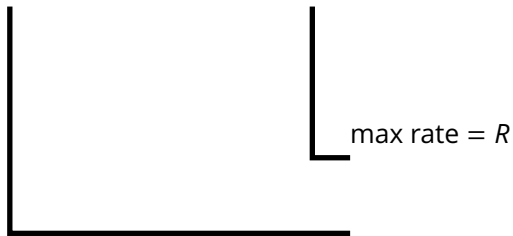
- Intro to congestion control
- Input rate vs. output throughput
- Congestion window
- “Congestion avoidance”
- “Slow start”
- “Fast recovery”

Understanding Congestion

- A router behaves a lot like a kitchen sink

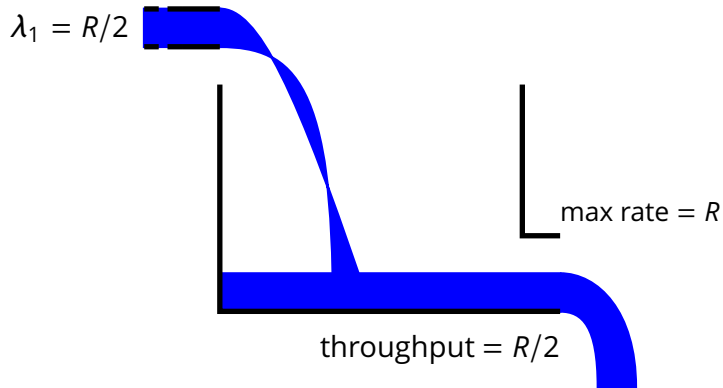
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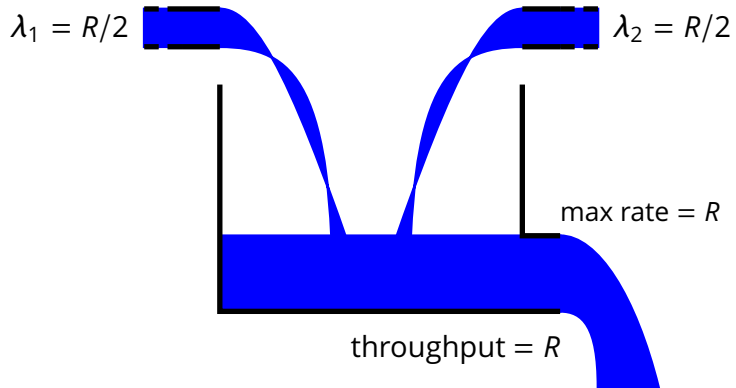
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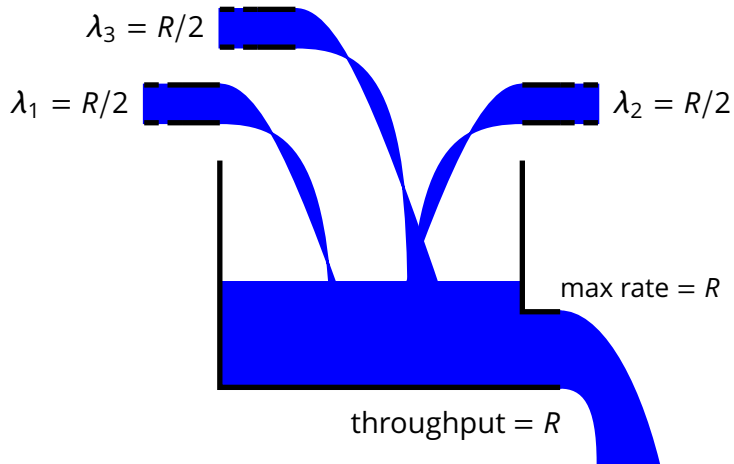
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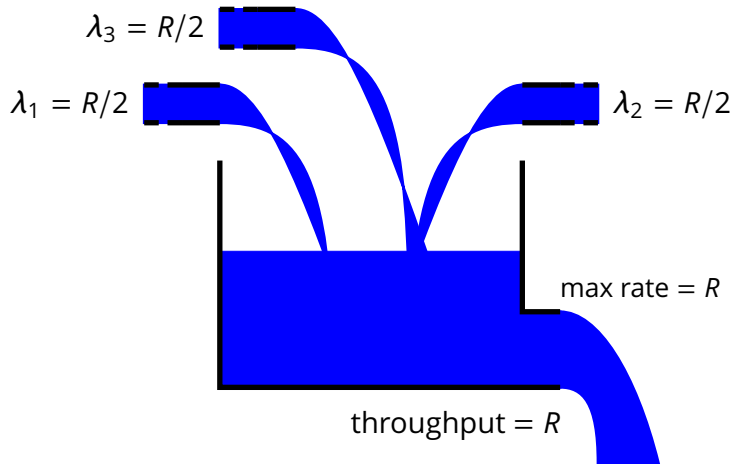
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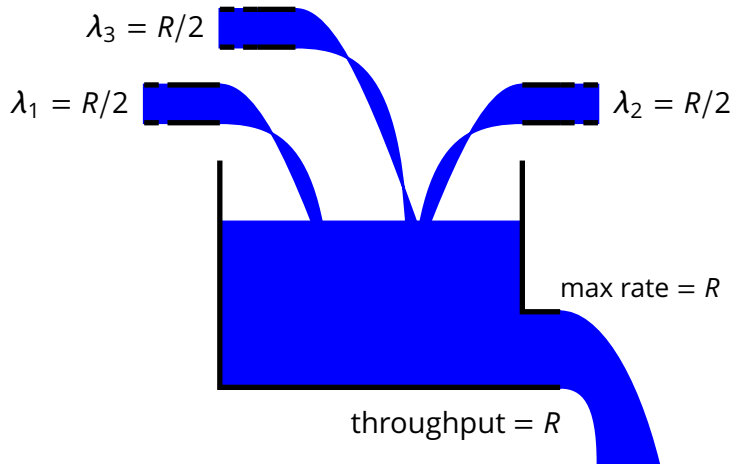
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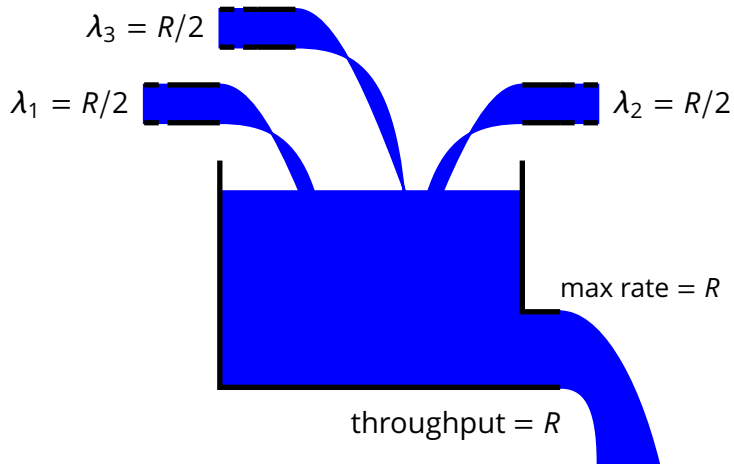
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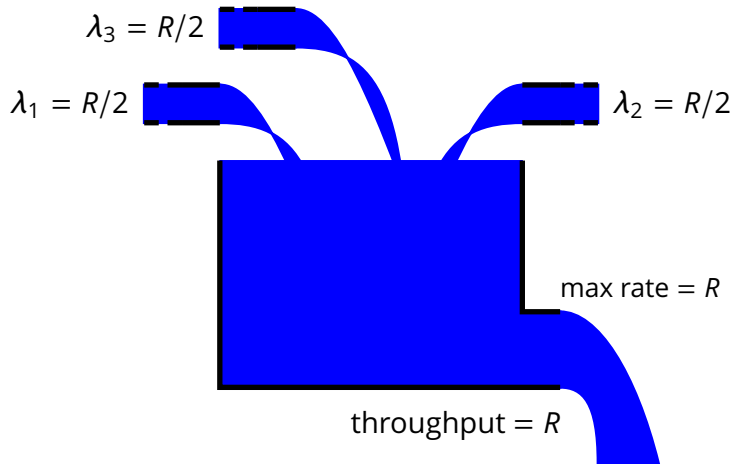
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- **Extreme case:** constant input data rate

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In this case $|q| = (\lambda_{in} - R)t$ and therefore

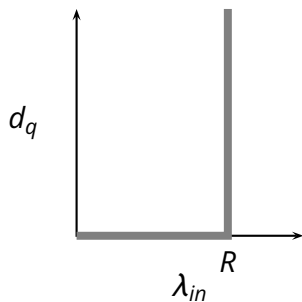
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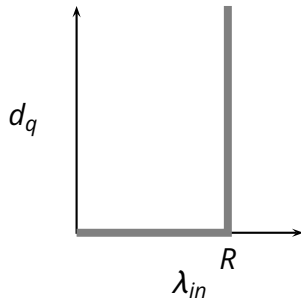
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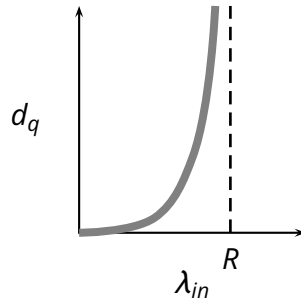
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 λ_{in} constant

■ Steady-state queuing delay

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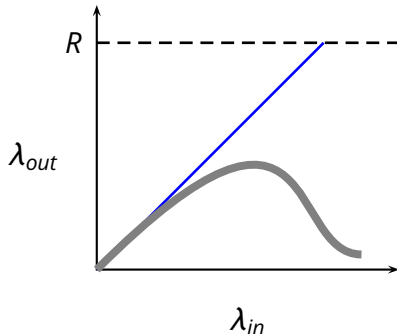


realistic input flow
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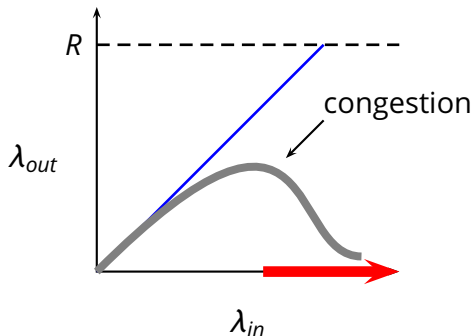
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- More realistic assumptions and models
 - ▶ finite queue length (buffers) in routers
 - ▶ effects of retransmission overhead
 - ▶ full queues along multi-hops paths

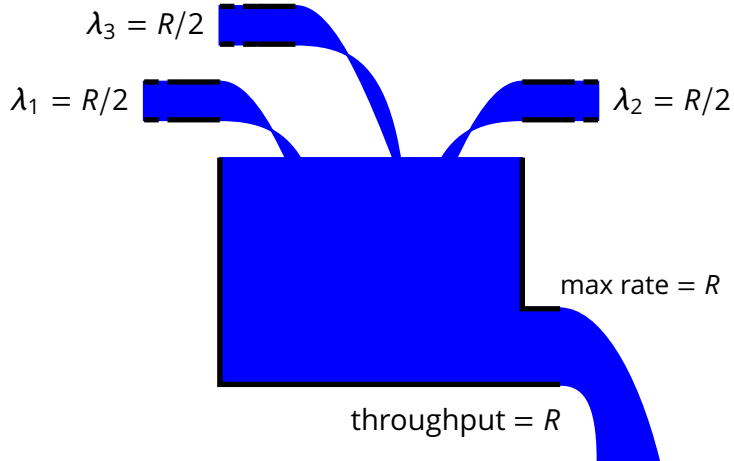
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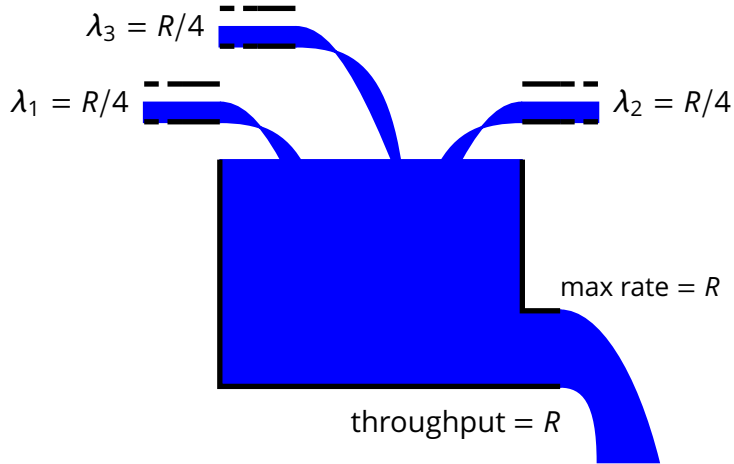
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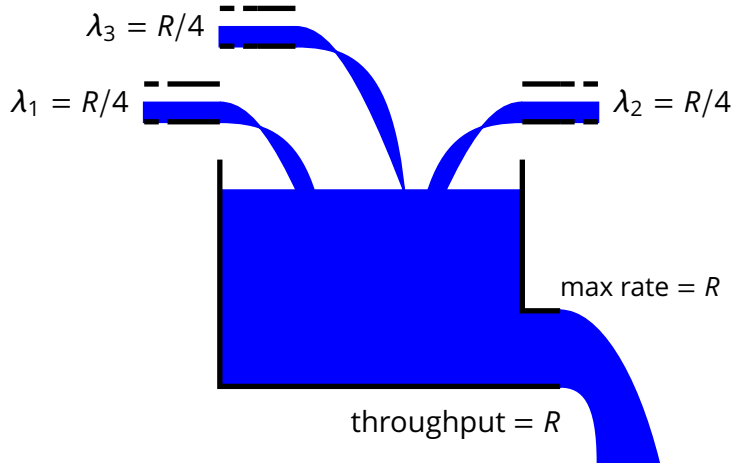
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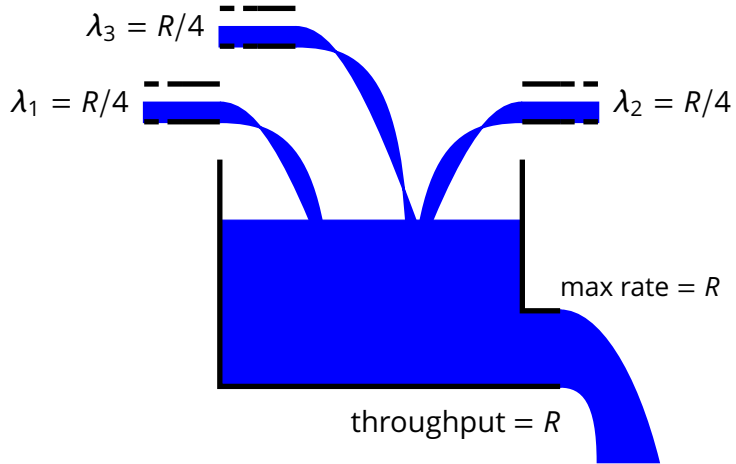
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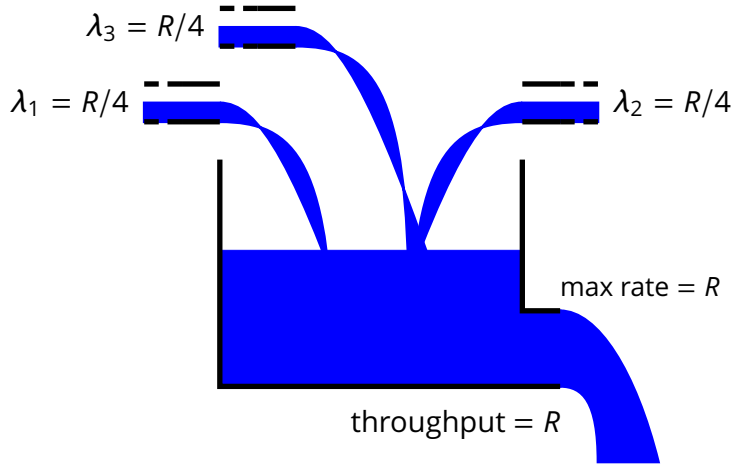
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- ▶ how does the sender “measure” the status of the network?
 - ▶ i.e., how does the sender detect congestion?
- ▶ how does the sender effectively limit its output rate?
- ▶ how should the sender “modulate” its output rate?
 - ▶ i.e., what algorithm should the sender use to decrease or increase its output rate?

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Detecting Congestion

- If all traffic is correctly acknowledged, then the sender assumes (quite correctly) that there is no congestion
- Congestion means that the queue of one or more routers between the sender and the receiver overflow
 - ▶ the visible effect is that some segments are dropped
- Therefore the server assumes that the network is congested when it detects a segment loss
 - ▶ time out (i.e., no ACK)
 - ▶ multiple acknowledgements (i.e., NACK)

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- The resulting maximum output rate is roughly

$$\lambda = \frac{W}{2L}$$

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- *Reaction to timeout events*

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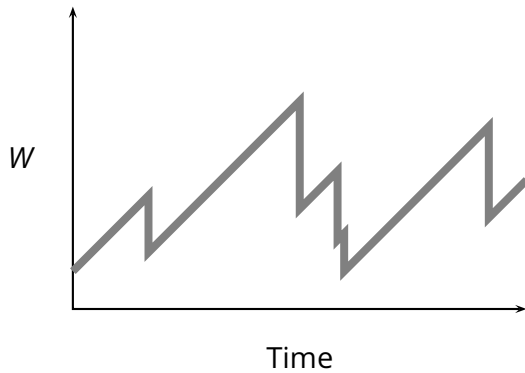
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 - ▶ e.g., suppose $W = 14600$ and $MSS = 1460$, then the sender increases W to 16060 after 10 acknowledgments

Additive-Increase/Multiplicative-Decrease

- Window size W over time



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- After the threshold, TCP proceeds with its linear push
- This process is called “slow start” because of the small initial value of W

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- So, TCP reacts differently to a timeout and to a triple duplicate ACKs

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■ *Timeout*

- ▶ go back to $W = MSS$
- ▶ set $ssthresh = \bar{W}/2$
- ▶ run *slow start* up to $W = ssthresh$
- ▶ then proceed with *congestion avoidance*

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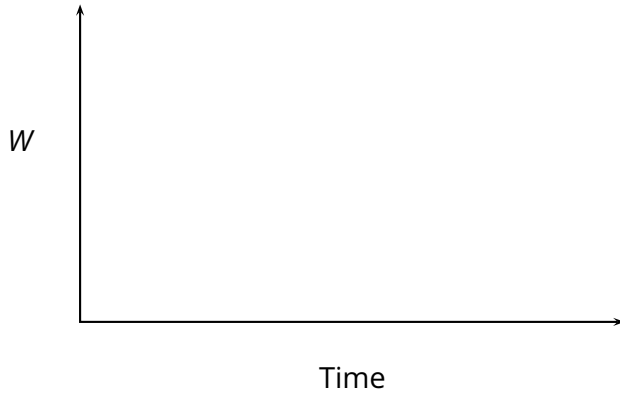
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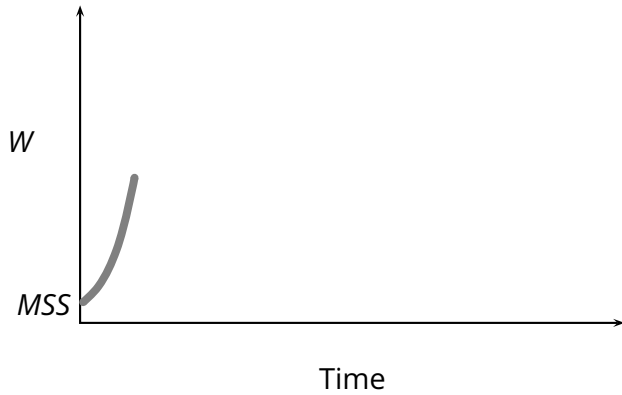
■ NACK (i.e., triple duplicate-ack)

- ▶ set $ssthresh = \bar{W}/2$
- ▶ cut W in half: $W = \bar{W}/2$
- ▶ run *congestion avoidance*, ramping up W linearly
- ▶ This is called ***fast recovery***

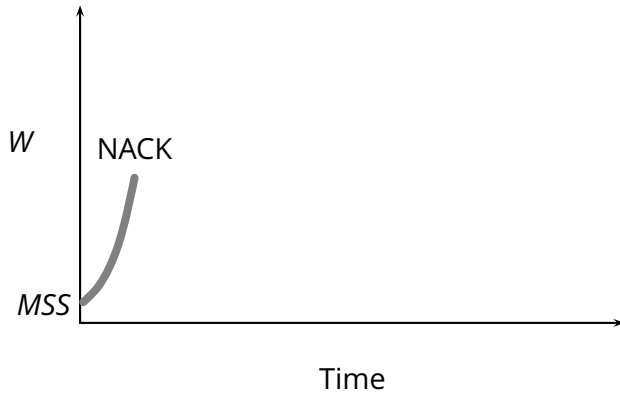
Sender Behavior



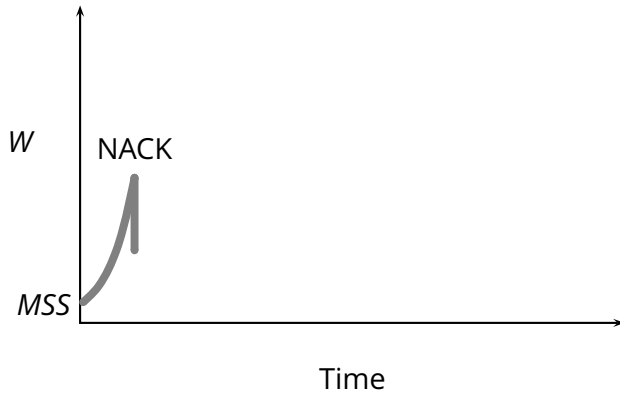
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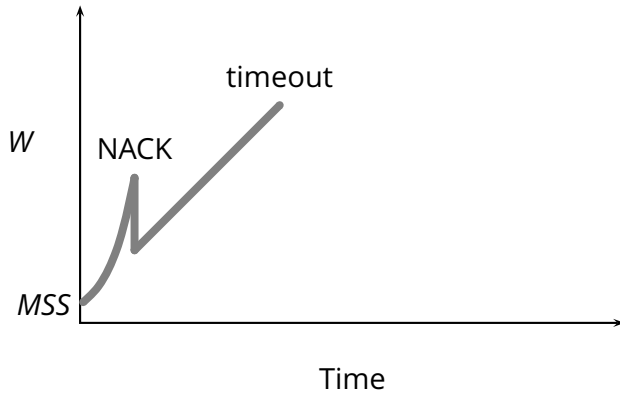
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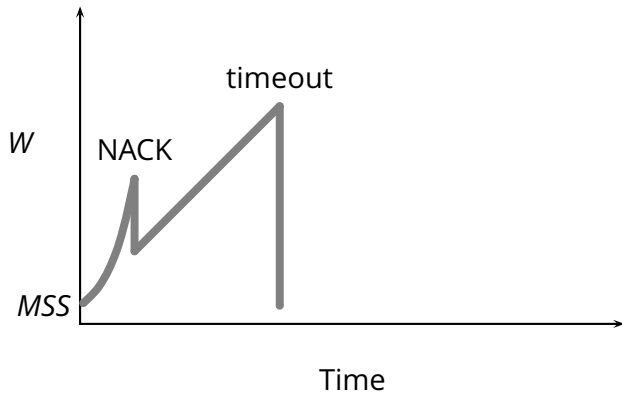
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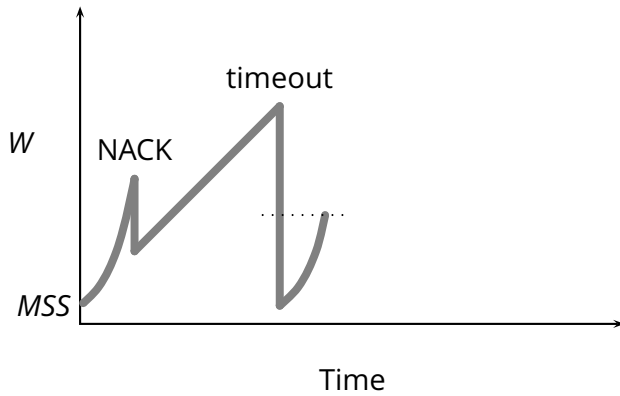
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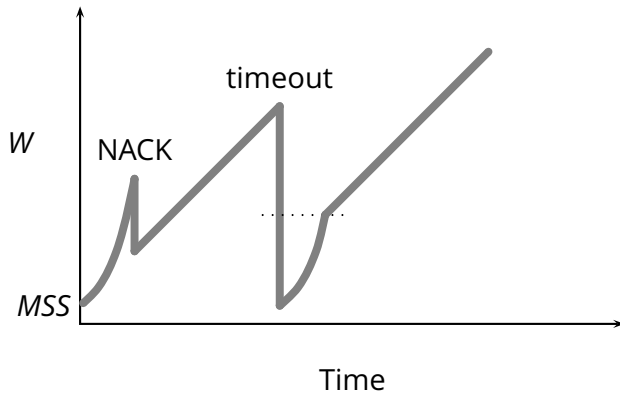
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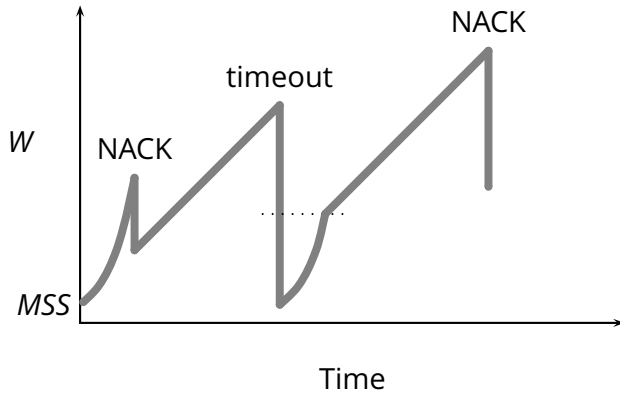
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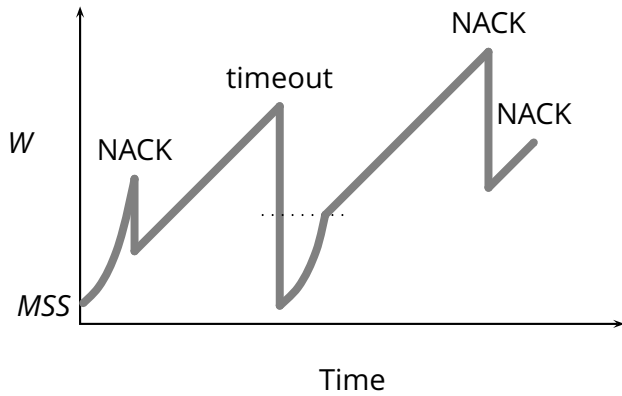
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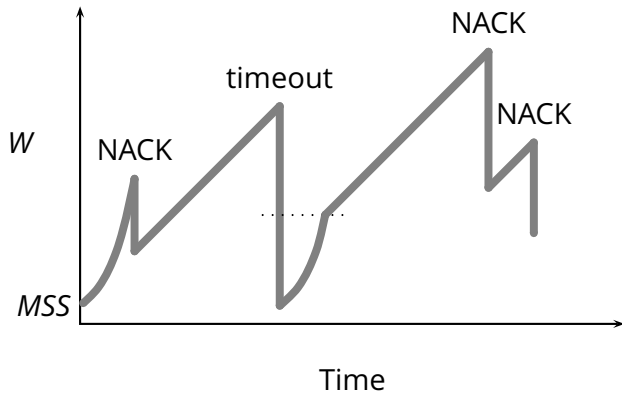
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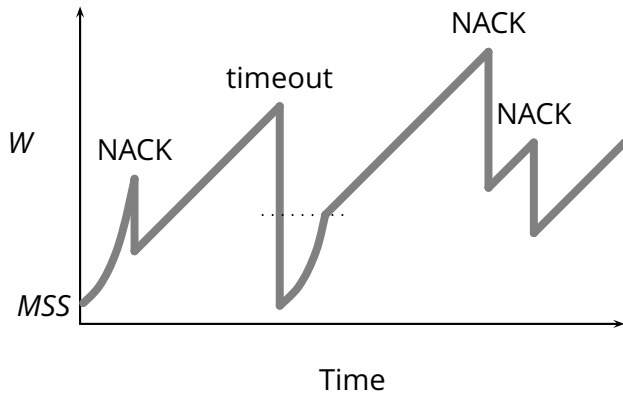
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