Reliable Data Transfer II

Antonio Carzaniga

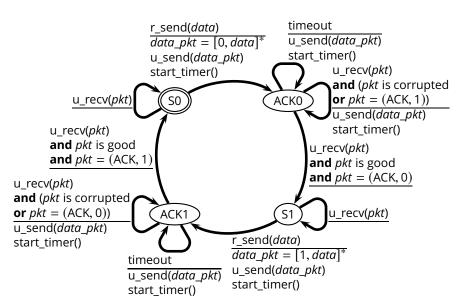
Faculty of Informatics Università della Svizzera italiana

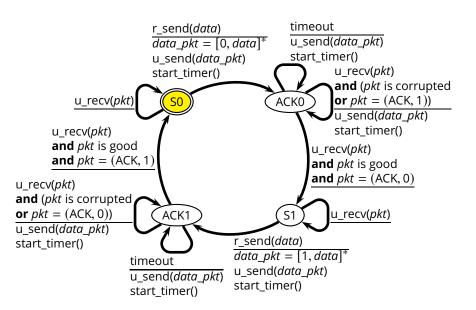
March 25, 2020

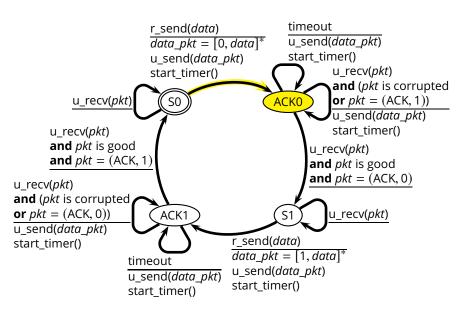
Outline

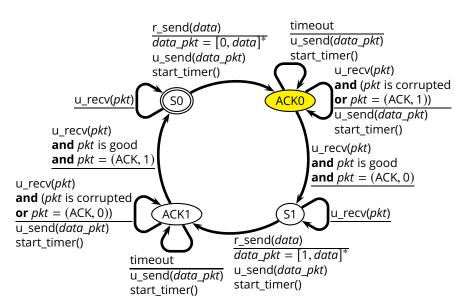
- Performance of the stop-and-wait protocol
- Go-Back-N
- Selective repeat

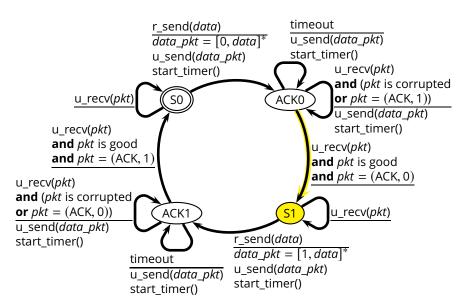


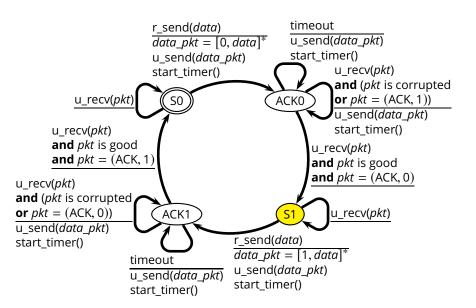


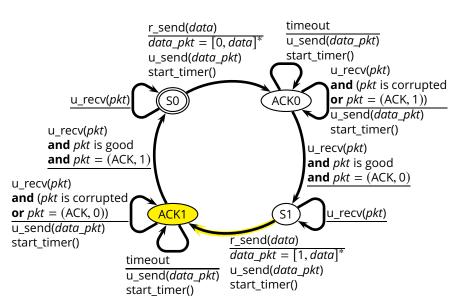


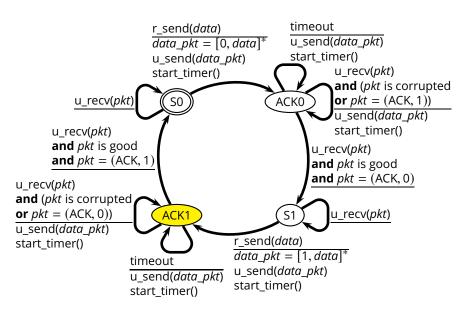


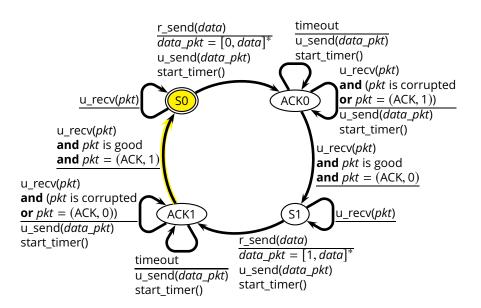


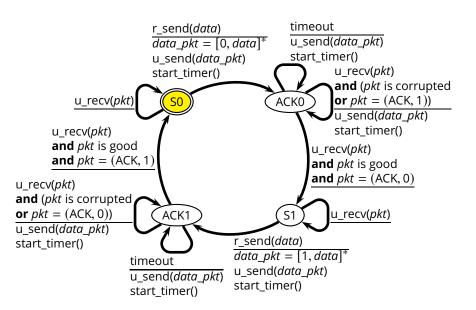


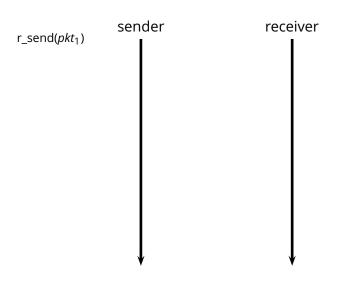


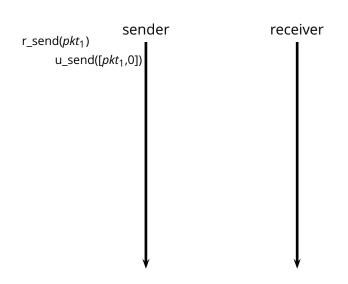


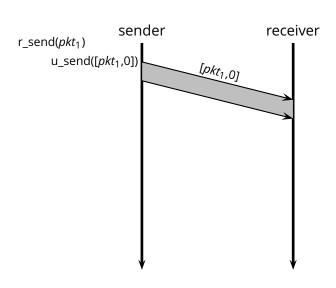


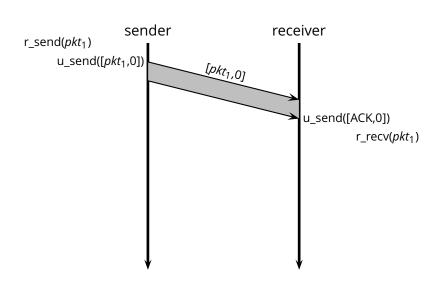


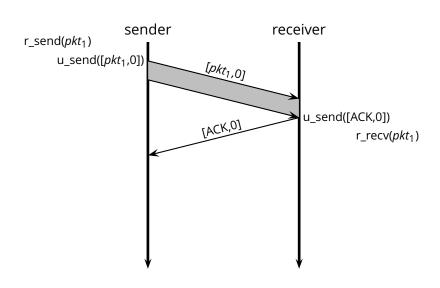


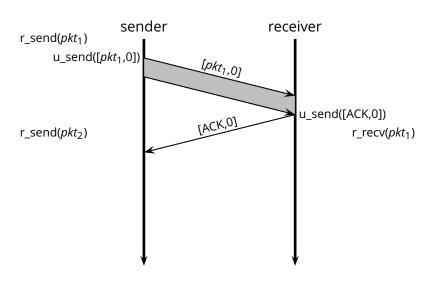


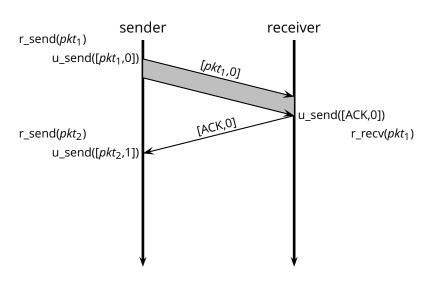


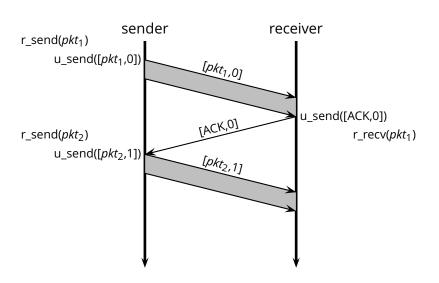


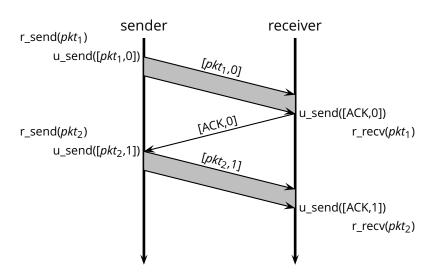


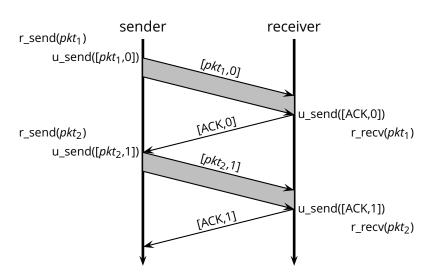


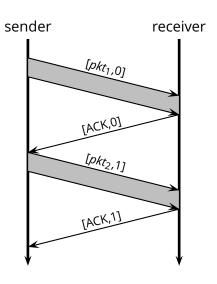


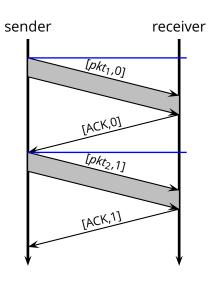


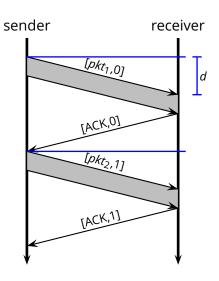


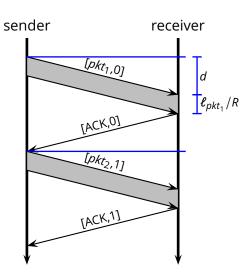


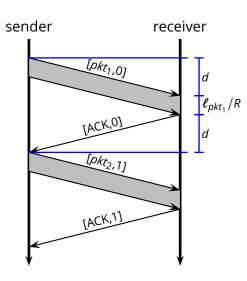


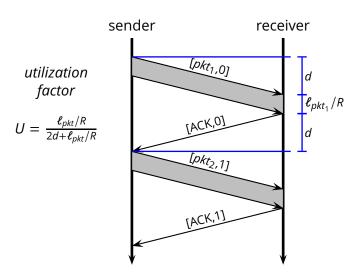


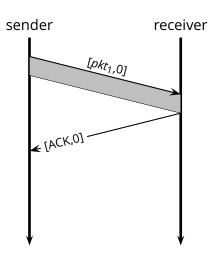


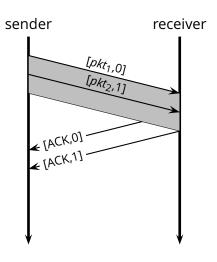


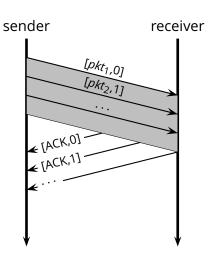


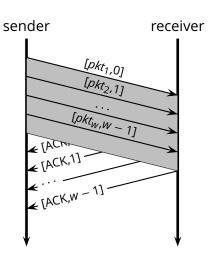












Go-Back-N

■ **Idea:** the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement

Go-Back-N

- **Idea:** the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement
- Sender has up to *W* unacknowledged packets in the pipeline
 - the sender's state machine gets very complex
 - we represent the sender's state with its queue of acknowledgements

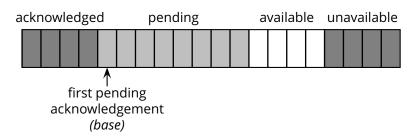
- Idea: the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement
- Sender has up to *W* unacknowledged packets in the pipeline
 - the sender's state machine gets very complex
 - we represent the sender's state with its queue of acknowledgements



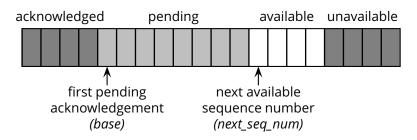
- Idea: the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement
- Sender has up to *W* unacknowledged packets in the pipeline
 - the sender's state machine gets very complex
 - we represent the sender's state with its queue of acknowledgements



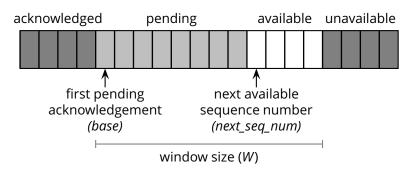
- Idea: the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement
- Sender has up to *W* unacknowledged packets in the pipeline
 - the sender's state machine gets very complex
 - we represent the sender's state with its queue of acknowledgements

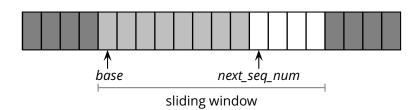


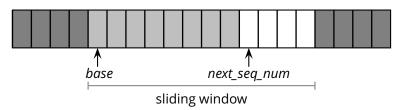
- Idea: the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement
- Sender has up to *W* unacknowledged packets in the pipeline
 - the sender's state machine gets very complex
 - we represent the sender's state with its queue of acknowledgements



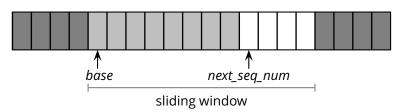
- Idea: the sender transmits multiple packets without waiting for an acknowledgement
- Sender has up to *W* unacknowledged packets in the pipeline
 - the sender's state machine gets very complex
 - we represent the sender's state with its queue of acknowledgements



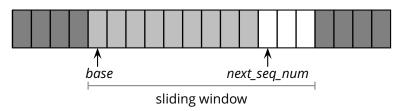




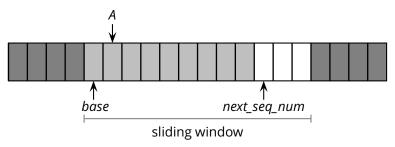
 \blacksquare r_send(pkt_1)



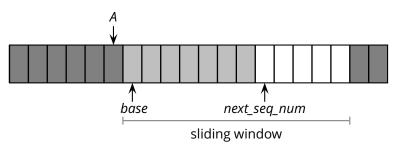
- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])



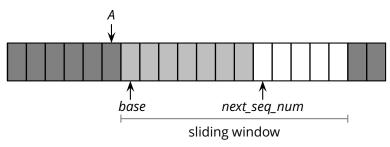
- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - ▶ u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1



- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - ▶ u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1
- u_recv([ACK,A])



- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1
- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - \triangleright base = A+1



- \blacksquare r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1
- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - ▶ base = A + 1
 - notice that acknewledgements are "cumulative"



- The sender remembers the first sequence number that has not yet been acknowledged
 - or the highest acknowledged sequence number
- The sender remembers the first available sequence number
 - or the highest used sequence number (i.e., sent to the receiver)
- The sender responds to three types of events

- The sender remembers the first sequence number that has not yet been acknowledged
 - or the highest acknowledged sequence number
- The sender remembers the first available sequence number
 - or the highest used sequence number (i.e., sent to the receiver)
- The sender responds to three types of events
 - r_send(): invocation from the application layer: send more data if a sequence number is available

- The sender remembers the first sequence number that has not yet been acknowledged
 - or the highest acknowledged sequence number
- The sender remembers the first available sequence number
 - or the highest used sequence number (i.e., sent to the receiver)
- The sender responds to three types of events
 - r_send(): invocation from the application layer: send more data if a sequence number is available
 - ► ACK: receipt of an acknowledgement: shift the window (it's a "cumulative" ACK)

- The sender remembers the first sequence number that has not yet been acknowledged
 - or the highest acknowledged sequence number
- The sender remembers the first available sequence number
 - or the highest used sequence number (i.e., sent to the receiver)
- The sender responds to three types of events
 - r_send(): invocation from the application layer: send more data if a sequence number is available
 - ► ACK: receipt of an acknowledgement: shift the window (it's a "cumulative" ACK)
 - timeout: "Go-Back-N." I.e., resend all the packets that have been sent but not acknowledged

```
■ init

| base = 1
| next_seq_num = 1
```

```
init
  base = 1
  next\_seq\_num = 1
```

```
r send(data)
```

```
if next\_seq\_num < base + W:
    pkt[next_seq_num] = [next_seq_num, data]*
    u_send(pkt[next_seq_num])
    if next_seg_num == base:
        start_timer()
    next\_seq\_num = next\_seq\_num + 1
else:
    refuse data(data) // block the sender
```

■ u_recv(*pkt*) **and** *pkt* is corrupted

- u_recv(pkt) and pkt is corrupted
- u_recv(ACK,ack_num)
 base = ack_num + 1 // resume the sender
 if next_seq_num == base:
 stop_timer()
 else:
 start_timer()

- u_recv(pkt) and pkt is corrupted
- u_recv(ACK,ack_num)
 base = ack_num + 1 // resume the sender
 if next_seq_num == base:
 stop_timer()
 else:
 start_timer()
- timeout
 start_timer()
 foreach i in base . . . next_seq_num 1:
 u_send(pkt[i])



■ Simple: as in the stop-and-wait case, the receiver maintains a counter representing the *expected sequence number*

- Simple: as in the stop-and-wait case, the receiver maintains a counter representing the *expected sequence number*
- The receiver waits for a (good) data packet with the expected sequence number

- Simple: as in the stop-and-wait case, the receiver maintains a counter representing the *expected sequence number*
- The receiver waits for a (good) data packet with the expected sequence number
 - acknowledges the expected sequence number

- Simple: as in the stop-and-wait case, the receiver maintains a counter representing the *expected sequence number*
- The receiver waits for a (good) data packet with the expected sequence number
 - acknowledges the expected sequence number
 - delivers the data to the application

■ init expected_seq_num = 1 ackpkt = [ACK, 0]*

- init $expected_seq_num = 1$ $ackpkt = [ACK, 0]^*$
- u_recv([data, seq_num]) and good
 and seq_num = expected_seq_num
 r_recv(data)
 ackpkt = [ACK, expected_seq_num]*
 expected_seq_num = expected_seq_num + 1
 u_send(ackpkt)

- init
 expected_seq_num = 1
 ackpkt = [ACK, 0]*
- u_recv([data, seq_num]) and good
 and seq_num = expected_seq_num
 r_recv(data)
 ackpkt = [ACK, expected_seq_num]*
 expected_seq_num = expected_seq_num + 1
 u_send(ackpkt)
- u_recv([data, seq_num])
 and (corrupted or seq_num ≠ expected_seq_num)
 u_send(ackpkt)

Concepts

- Concepts
 - ► sequence numbers

- Concepts
 - ► sequence numbers
 - ► sliding window

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - ► sliding window
 - ► cumulative acknowledgements

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - ► sliding window
 - cumulative acknowledgements
 - checksums, timeouts, and sender-initiated retransmission

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - ► sliding window
 - cumulative acknowledgements
 - checksums, timeouts, and sender-initiated retransmission
- Advantages: simple, minimal state

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - sliding window
 - cumulative acknowledgements
 - checksums, timeouts, and sender-initiated retransmission
- Advantages: simple, minimal state
 - the sender maintains two counters and one timer, plus packet buffer
 - the receiver maintains one counter, no packet buffer

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - sliding window
 - cumulative acknowledgements
 - checksums, timeouts, and sender-initiated retransmission
- Advantages: simple, minimal state
 - the sender maintains two counters and one timer, plus packet buffer
 - the receiver maintains one counter, no packet buffer
- Disadvantages: *not optimal, not adaptive*

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - sliding window
 - cumulative acknowledgements
 - checksums, timeouts, and sender-initiated retransmission
- Advantages: simple, minimal state
 - the sender maintains two counters and one timer, plus packet buffer
 - the receiver maintains one counter, no packet buffer
- Disadvantages: *not optimal, not adaptive*
 - the sender can fill the window without filling the pipeline

- Concepts
 - sequence numbers
 - sliding window
 - cumulative acknowledgements
 - checksums, timeouts, and sender-initiated retransmission
- Advantages: simple, minimal state
 - the sender maintains two counters and one timer, plus packet buffer
 - the receiver maintains one counter, no packet buffer
- Disadvantages: *not optimal, not adaptive*
 - the sender can fill the window without filling the pipeline
 - the receiver may buffer out-of-order packets...

■ What is a good value for *W*?

- What is a good value for *W*?
 - ▶ *W* that achieves the *maximum utilization* of the connection

- What is a good value for *W*?
 - ▶ *W* that achieves the *maximum utilization* of the connection

```
\ell = stream

d = 500ms

R = 1Mb/s

W = ?
```

- What is a good value for *W*?
 - ▶ *W* that achieves the *maximum utilization* of the connection

```
\ell = stream

d = 500ms

R = 1Mb/s

W = ?
```

■ The problem may seem a bit underspecified. What is the (average) packet size?

```
\ell_{pkt} = 1Kb 

d = 500ms 

R = 1Mb/s 

W = <math>\frac{2d \times R}{\ell_{pkt}} = 1000
```

■ The RTT-throughput product $(2d \times R)$ is the crucial factor

- The RTT-throughput product $(2d \times R)$ is the crucial factor
 - ▶ $W \times \ell_{pkt} \leq 2d \times R$
 - why $W \times \ell_{pkt} > 2d \times R$ doesn't make much sense?

- The RTT-throughput product $(2d \times R)$ is the crucial factor
 - ▶ $W \times \ell_{pkt} \leq 2d \times R$
 - why $W \times \ell_{pkt} > 2d \times R$ doesn't make much sense?
 - ▶ maximum channel utilization when $W \times \ell_{pkt} = 2d \times R$
 - $ightharpoonup 2d \times R$ can be thought of as the *capacity* of a connection

■ Let's consider a fully utilized connection

■ Let's consider a fully utilized connection

```
\ell_{pkt} = 1Kb 

d = 500ms 

R = 1Mb/s 

W = <math>\frac{R \times d}{\ell_{pkt}} = 1000
```

■ Let's consider a fully utilized connection

```
\ell_{pkt} = 1Kb
d = 500ms
R = 1Mb/s
W = \frac{R \times d}{\ell_{pkt}} = 1000
```

■ What happens if the first packet (or acknowledgement) is lost?

■ Let's consider a fully utilized connection

$$\ell_{pkt} = 1Kb
d = 500ms
R = 1Mb/s
W = $\frac{R \times d}{\ell_{pkt}} = 1000$$$

- What happens if the first packet (or acknowledgement) is lost?
- Sender retransmits the entire content of its buffers

Let's consider a fully utilized connection

$$\ell_{pkt} = 1Kb$$
 $d = 500ms$
 $R = 1Mb/s$
 $W = \frac{R \times d}{\ell_{pkt}} = 1000$

- What happens if the first packet (or acknowledgement) is lost?
- Sender retransmits the entire content of its buffers
 - $V \times \ell_{pkt} = 2d \times R = 1Mb$
 - retransmitting 1Mb to recover 1Kb worth of data isn't exactly the best solution. Not to mention conjestions...

Let's consider a fully utilized connection

$$\ell_{pkt} = 1Kb
d = 500ms
R = 1Mb/s
W = $\frac{R \times d}{\ell_{pkt}} = 1000$$$

- What happens if the first packet (or acknowledgement) is lost?
- Sender retransmits the entire content of its buffers
 - $V \times \ell_{pkt} = 2d \times R = 1Mb$
 - retransmitting 1Mb to recover 1Kb worth of data isn't exactly the best solution. Not to mention conjestions...
- Is there a better way to deal with retransmissions?

■ **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted

- **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted
 - sender maintains a vector of acknowledgement flags

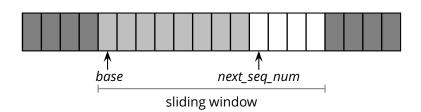
- **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted
 - sender maintains a vector of acknowledgement flags
 - receiver maintains a vector of acknowledged falgs

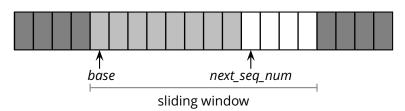
- **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted
 - sender maintains a vector of acknowledgement flags
 - receiver maintains a vector of acknowledged falgs
 - ▶ in fact, receiver maintains a buffer of out-of-order packets

- **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted
 - sender maintains a vector of acknowledgement flags
 - receiver maintains a vector of acknowledged falgs
 - ▶ in fact, receiver maintains a buffer of out-of-order packets
 - sender maintains a timer for each pending packet

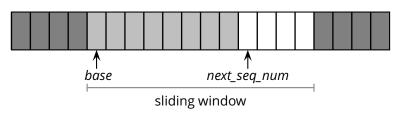
- **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted
 - sender maintains a vector of acknowledgement flags
 - receiver maintains a vector of acknowledged falgs
 - ► in fact, receiver maintains a buffer of out-of-order packets
 - sender maintains a timer for each pending packet
 - sender resends a packet when its timer expires

- **Idea:** have the sender retransmit only those packets that it suspects were lost or corrupted
 - sender maintains a vector of acknowledgement flags
 - receiver maintains a vector of acknowledged falgs
 - ► in fact, receiver maintains a buffer of out-of-order packets
 - sender maintains a timer for each pending packet
 - sender resends a packet when its timer expires
 - sender slides the window when the lowest pending sequence number is acknowledged

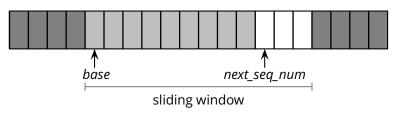




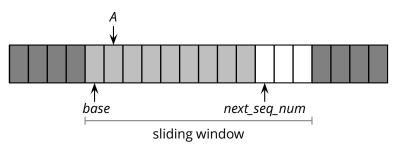
■ r_send(*pkt*₁)



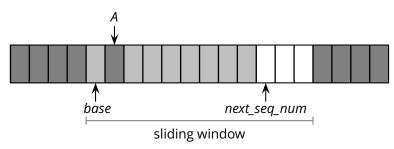
- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - start_timer(next_seq_num)



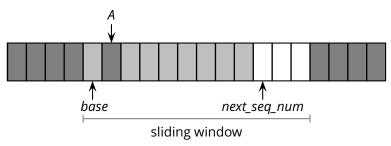
- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - ▶ u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - start_timer(next_seq_num)
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1



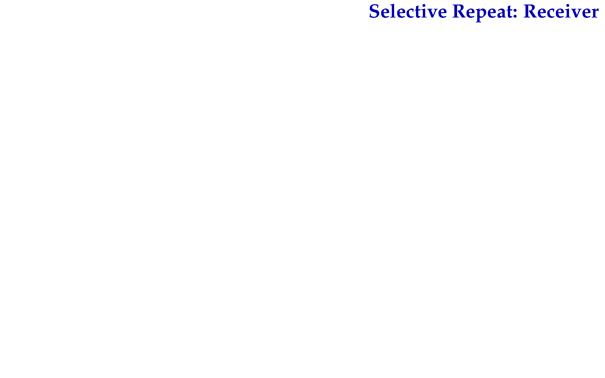
- ightharpoonup r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - start_timer(next_seq_num)
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1
- u_recv([ACK,A])

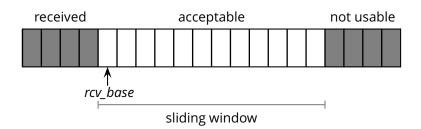


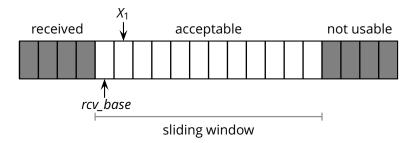
- \blacksquare r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - start_timer(next_seq_num)
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1
- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - acks[A] = 1 // remember that A was ACK'd



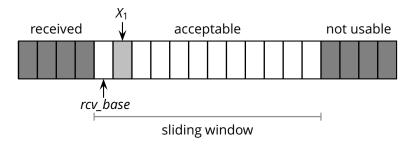
- \blacksquare r_send(pkt_1)
 - u_send([pkt₁,next_seq_num])
 - start_timer(next_seq_num)
 - next_seq_num = next_seq_num + 1
- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - acks[A] = 1 // remember that A was ACK'd
 - acknewledgements are no longer "cumulative"



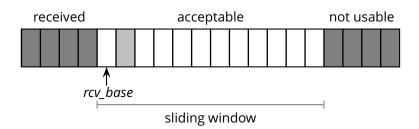


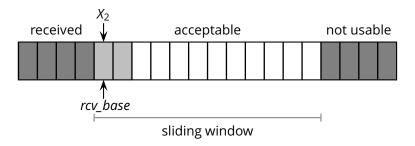


■ u_recv([pkt_1,X_1]) and $rcv_base \le X_1 < rcv_base + W$

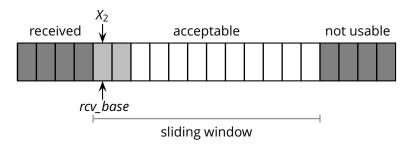


- u_recv([pkt_1,X_1]) and $rcv_base \le X_1 < rcv_base + W$
 - $buffer[X_1] = pkt_1$
 - ▶ u_send($[ACK, X_1]^*$) // no longer a "cumulative" ACK

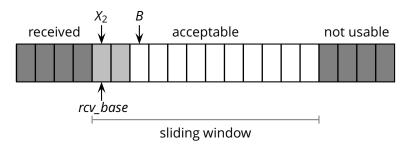




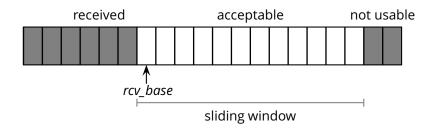
- u_recv([pkt_2 , X_2]) and $rcv_base \le X_2 < rcv_base + W$
 - $buffer[X_2] = pkt_2$
 - ► u_send([*ACK*, *X*₂]*)



- u_recv([pkt_2 , X_2]) and $rcv_base \le X_2 < rcv_base + W$
 - $buffer[X_2] = pkt_2$
 - ► u_send([*ACK*, *X*₂]*)
 - **▶ if** *X*₂ == *rcv_base*:

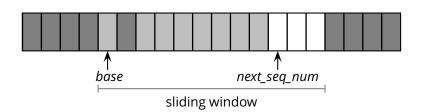


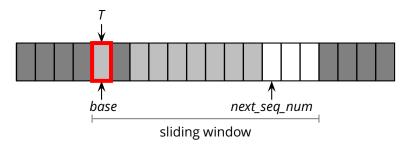
- \blacksquare u_recv([pkt_2,X_2]) and $rcv_base \le X_2 < rcv_base + W$
 - buffer $[X_2] = pkt_2$
 - u send($[ACK, X_2]^*$)
 - **▶ if** *X*₂ == *rcv base*:



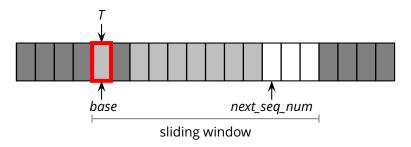
- u_recv([pkt_2 , X_2]) and $rcv_base \le X_2 < rcv_base + W$
 - $buffer[X_2] = pkt_2$
 - u_send([ACK, X₂]*)
 - **▶ if** *X*₂ == *rcv_base*:



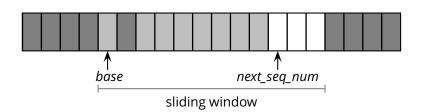


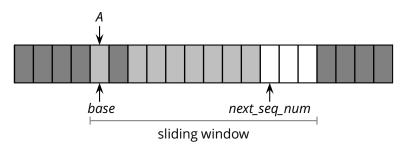


 \blacksquare Timeout for sequence number T

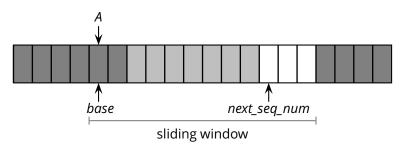


- Timeout for sequence number *T*
 - u_send([pkt[T], T]*)

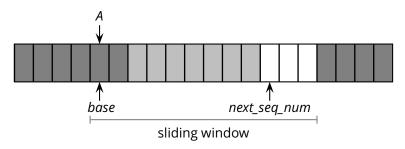




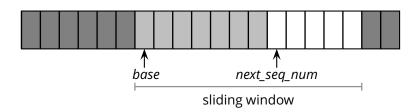
u_recv([ACK,A])



- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - ightharpoonup acks[A] = 1



- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - ightharpoonup acks[A] = 1
 - **▶ if** *A* == base:



- u_recv([ACK,A])
 - ightharpoonup acks[A] = 1
 - ► **if** A == base:

base = first_missing_ack_num()