#### **Announcements**

- HW #2 (due 10/28/97):
  - Chapter 5: 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 21, 30, 35
- Reading
  - Today: 6.1-6.2.6
  - Thursday: 6.3-6.4

### Transport Layer

- Goal: provide error free end-to-end delivery of data
  - provide in-order delivery over unreliable network layer

#### Issues:

- checking packet integrity
- re-transmission of lost of corrupt packets
- connection establishment and management
- addresses
  - need to define a host plus process
  - typical abstraction is <host, port>
- byte vs. packet transport serive
  - byte service
    - bytes are in order, but packet boundries are lost
    - used by TCP
  - packet serivce
    - preserve packet boundries

### **Duplicate Packets**

- Issue: packets can be lost or duplicated
  - need to detect duplicates
  - need to re-send lost packets
    - but how do we know they are not just delayed?

#### • Solution 1

- use a sequence number
  - each new packet uses a new sequence number
  - can detect arrival of stale packets
- problem: when node crashes, sequence number resets

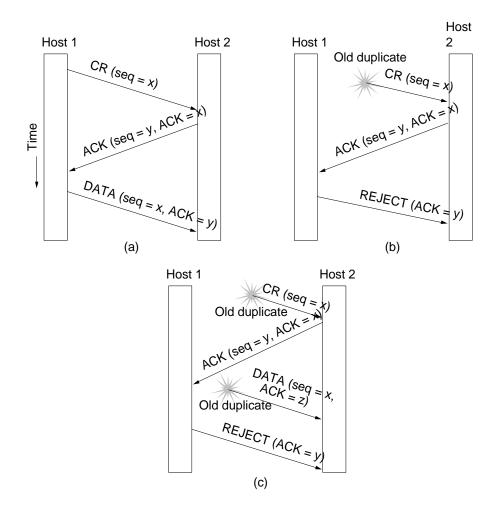
#### Solution 2

- use a clock for the sequence number
  - clocks don't reset on reboot, so we never lose sequence #
- use a max lifetime for a packet
  - permits clocks to roll over
- can get into **forbidden** region

# Three-way Handshake

- Use different sequence number spaces for each direction
- Three messages used
  - Connection Request
    - send initial sequence number from caller to callee
  - Connection Request Acknowledgment
    - send ACK of initial sequence number from caller to callee
    - send initial sequence number from callee to caller
  - First Data TPDU
    - send ACK of initial sequence number from callee to caller
- Each Side Selects an initial number
  - it knows that the number is not currently valid
    - uses time of day
- limits number of connects per unit time, but not data!

# Example of Three-way Handshake



From: Computer Networks, 3rd Ed. by Andrew S. Tanenbaum, (c)1996 Prentice Hall.

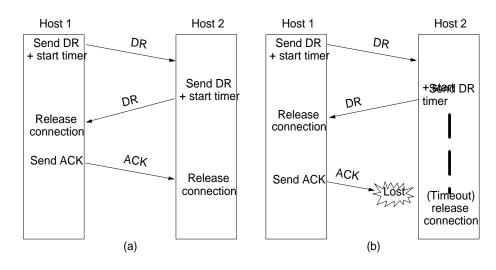
# Closing a Connection

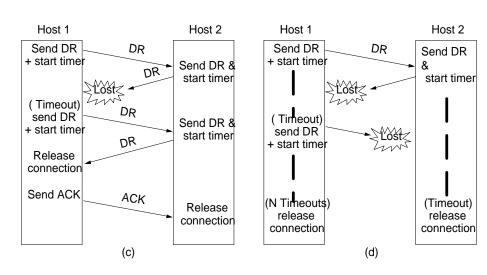
- To prevent data loss,
  - both sides must agree they are done
- Problem: how to agree
  - possible that "I am done" messages will get lost
  - possible that "I ACK you are done" messages will get lost

#### Solution:

- initiator sends Disconnect Request, start DR timer
- when initiated party receives DR, send DR and start DR timer
- when initiator gets DR back, send ACK and release connection
- when initiated gets ACK, release connection
- if initiator times out, send new DR
- if initiated times out, release connection

# Connection Close Example





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# Lingering Half-Duplex Connections

- If a party (or a link) dies
  - can be left with dead connections
- Solution: use keep-alive packets
  - every n seconds, send a packet
  - if no packet is received after n \* m seconds, cleanup