TCP modifications for Congestion Exposure

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draft-kuehlewind-conex-tcp-modifications-01

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A ConEx sender MUST ...

- "... expose congestion to the network according to the congestion information received by ECN or based on loss provided by the TCP feedback loop."
  → Only sender-side modifications needed
  → Both half-connections of one TCP connection can enable ConEx independently

- "... negotiate for both SACK (SACK-Permitted Option in SYN, RFC 2018) and ECN or the more accurate ECN feedback in the TCP handshake if these TCP extension are available at the sender."
  → It’s not required to implement more accurate ECN feedback but if available it must be used

Timeliness of the ConEx Signals

- The sender SHOULD send the ConEx signaling with the next available packet
- The sender MUST NOT delay the ConEx signal more than one RTT
Accounting Congestion

Byte-wise Accounting

From draft-ietf-conex-abstract-mech:

"Within any flow or aggregate of flows, the volume of data (total number of bytes) tagged with ConEx Signals should never be less than the total volume of ECN marked data seen near the receiver."

- A TCP ConEx sender MUST account congestion byte-wise (and not packet-wise)
- A ConEx sender MAY only account the TCP payload bytes (if packets are equal sized)
  → The ConEx marked packets as well as the original packets causing the congestion will both contain about the same number of headers
- Otherwise the sender MUST take the headers into account
- A ConEx sender MUST mark the respective number of payload bytes in subsequent packets (after the congestion notification)
Accounting Congestion

ECN-based Congestion feedback

Congestion Exposure Gauge (CEG): num. of outstanding bytes with E bit

Accurate ECN feedback

→ CEG += \( \min( \text{SMSS} \times D, \text{acked_bytes} ) \)
  
  \( D \) is the number of ECN feedback marks (calculation depends on the coding)

Classic ECN support

1. Full compliance mode (Only one ECN feedback signal per RTT)
   
   → CEG += SMSS (whenever the ECE flag toggles from "0" to "1")

2. Simple compatibility mode
   
   – Set the CWR permanently to force the receiver to signal only one ECE per CE mark
   – Problem with delayed ACKs will cause information loss in high congestion situation
   – Proposed solution: Assume every received marking as \( M \) markings (\( M=2 \) delayed ACKs)
   
   → CEG += M*SMSS (for every ECE flag)

3. Advanced compatibility mode
   
   – Set CWR only on those data segments, that will actually trigger an (delayed) ACK
   
   → if previous_marked: CEG += \( \min( \text{M*SSMS}, \text{acked_bytes} ) \), else: CEG += SMSS
Accounting Congestion

Loss Detection with/without SACK

Loss Exposure Gauge (LEG): number of outstanding bytes with L bit

- Increase LEG by the size of the TCP payload containing a retransmission (if equal sized packets are sent)
  → L bit is set on subsequent packet
- Decrease LEG if spurious retransmit have been detected
  → LEG can get negative
Setting the ConEx IPv6 Bits

### Setting the X bit

- All packets carrying payload MUST be marked with the X bit set (including retransmissions)
- Control packets as pure ACKs (which are not carrying any payload) MUST carry a ConEx Destination Option with the X bit unset
  → No congestion feedback information is available about those packets
  → Should not be taken into account when determining ConEx information
Setting the ConEx IPv6 Bits

Setting the E Bit and the L Bit

- As long as the CEG/LEG is positive, ConEx-capable packets MUST be marked with E or respective L and the CEG/LEG is decreased by the TCP payload bytes carried in this packet.
- If the CEG/LEG is negative, the CEG/LEG is drained by one byte with every packet sent out, as ConEx information are only meaningful for a certain time.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{if } \text{CEG} > 0 & : \text{CEG} -= \text{TCPpayload.length}, \text{else: CEG}++ \\
\text{if } \text{LEG} > 0 & : \text{LEG} -= \text{TCPpayload.length}, \text{else: LEG}++
\end{align*}
\]
Setting the ConEx IPv6 Bits

Setting C(redit) Bits

From draft-ietf-conex-abstract-mech:

"The transport SHOULD signal sufficient credit in advance to cover any reasonably expected congestion during its feedback delay."

→ Credits should cover the increase of CWND per RTT (as this can cause congestion)

**Slow Start** (RFC5681 congestion control)

Exponential increase means double CWND very RTT

→ Half of the flight size has to be marked
→ Marking of every fourth packet (as credit will not time out during Slow Start phase)

**Increasing number of losses**

→ Can indicate losses incorporated by audit device → Sender should send further credits
Question?