CS 925Lecture 9 Congestion Control

Tuesday, February 20, 2024



Two Types of Congestion

- Receiver Congestion

 - receiver is unable to keep up with incoming data solved by explicit feedback from receiver to sender
- Network Congestion
 - nodes or links of the network are overloaded
 - explicit congestion notification (few technologies)
 - implicit congestion notification (Internet)

ECN in IP

Last two bits in the IP TOS/DSCP field

From Wireshark:

Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) 0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0)00 = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable Transport (0)

ECN bits

- 00 Non ECN-Capable Transport Non-ECT
- 01 or 10 ECN-Capable Transport ECT(0) or ECT(1)
- 11 Congestion Encountered CE

Non-ECT ECT(0) or ECT(1)

TCP session management

Offsets Octet Octet Bit Source port 96 Data offset Reserved N Checksum

Another image appropriated from Wikipedia...



ECN in ICP

Two formerly reserved bits in the TCP Flags field

- From Wireshark: Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)

 - [TCP Flags: ·····AP···]
- received congestion indication (CE in IP)
- Congestion Window Reduced (CWR) sender's

000. = Reserved: Not set $\dots 0 \dots \dots = Nonce: Not set$ 0.... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set $\dots 0 \dots = ECN-Echo: Not set$ $\dots \dots 0 \dots =$ Urgent: Not set 1 = Acknowledgment: Set 1... = Push: Set0. = Syn: Not set 0 = Fin: Not set ECN-Echo (ECE) - receiver echoes back to sender

acknowledgment of received ECE (and reduced Tx rate)

- It needs:
 - a mechanism in routers to detect congestion

ECN is not a solution in itself, it is apart of a larger mechanism

a method to adjust sending rate in response to congestion indication