

# **A Survey on TCP Congestion Control Mechanisms**

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## **How does TCP react to congestion**

- Each endhost controls its packet transmission rate by changing the window size in response to network congestion.
- Basic congestion control schemes
  - Slow start
  - Congestion avoidance
  - Fast retransmission
  - Fast recovery
- TCP Reno vs FACK vs RH vs LRD vs Vegas vs...

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## What could go wrong?

- ❑ Misbehaving connection
  - How about TCP Fairness Issue
  - TCP-LP
- ❑ TCP starvation leading to congestion collapse
  - How about TCP-Friendly protocols

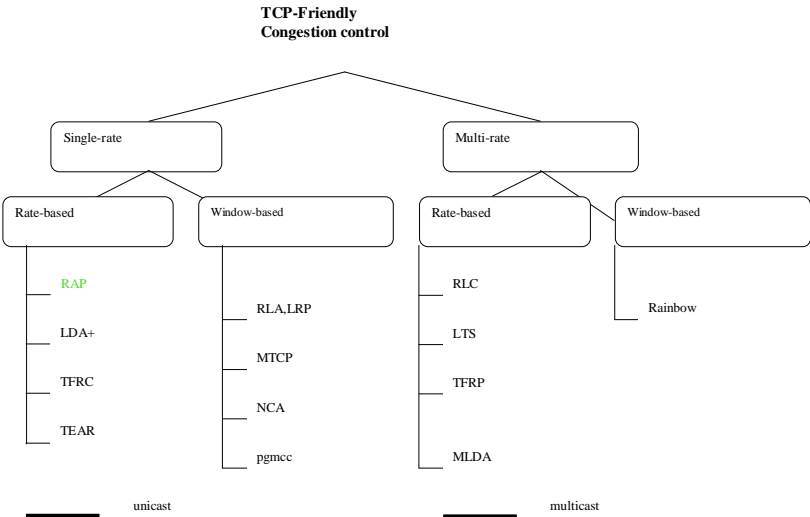
## TCP Friendliness Issue

- ❑ Non-TCP flows are defined as TCP-friendly when “their long-term throughput does not exceed the throughput of a conformant TCP connection under the same conditions”.
- ❑ The throughput of TCP depends mainly on the parameters round-trip time, retransmission timeout value, segment size, and packet loss rate

# Classification of TCP-Friendly Congestion control schemes

- ❑ Window-Based vs Rate-Based
- ❑ Unicast vs Multicast
- ❑ Single-rate vs Multi-rate
- ❑ End-to-end vs Router-supported

# TCP-Friendly protocol family



## **TCP-LP: A distributed algorithm**

- ❑ Design objectives
- ❑ Proposed model vs Real Model
- ❑ Useful applications
- ❑ Parameter settings

## **TCP-LP: Design Objectives**

- ❑ Goal of TCP-LP
  - Use only excess bandwidth as compared to the “fair share” of bandwidth as targeted by TCP
- ❑ Non-intrusive to TCP flows
- ❑ Fairness among multiple TCP-LP & TCP flows

## TCP-LP: Proposed Model

### Proposed Model

- ❑ Two class hierarchical scheduling model with a high-priority class and low-priority class.
- ❑ Strict switching between the two classes according to priority
- ❑ In each class, service is fair among competing flows.

## TCP-LP: Approximated Real Model

### Real Model

- ❑ End-point congestion control algorithm
  - All flows are multiplexed into single FCFS queue
  - Service class approximation using two different protocols TCP and TCP-LP
- ❑ Early congestion inferences
  - ECN messages
  - One way packet delays
  - Delay threshold
  - Delay measurement

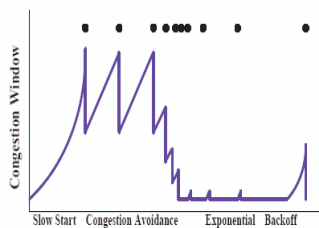
## TCP-LP: Congestion avoidance policy

- ❑ Congestion avoidance policy
  - Quickly back-off in the presence of congestion from TCP flows
  - Quickly reacting to early congestion indications
  - Achieve fairness among TCP-LP flows
  - Inference phase

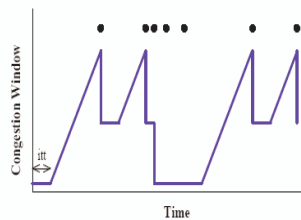
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## TCP-LP: congestion avoidance policy



TCP congestion control



TCP-LP congestion avoidance policy

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## TCP-LP: Useful Applications

- ❑ Low-priority file transfer over internet
- ❑ Inference of available bandwidth by making for network monitoring
- ❑ Response times of web-connections in the best-effort class decrease by 90%
- ❑ Dynamic adaptive algorithm

## TCP-LP: Remarks

- ❑ How far TCP-LP flows with large round-trip times can still infer congestion prior to TCP flows with small round-trip times
  - Queuing model approach

## References

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- ❑ J. Widmer, R. Denda, and M. Mauve, “A survey on TCP-friendly congestion control,” IEEE Networks, pp. 28{37, May/June 2001.