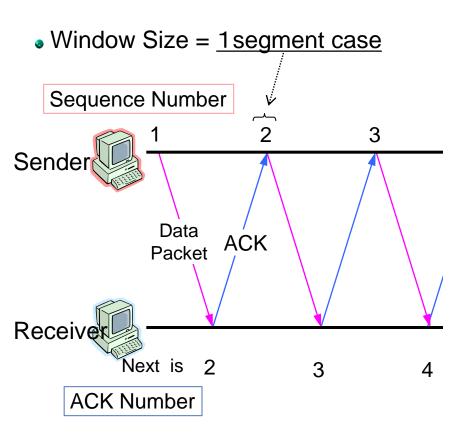
Variety of TCP1—Tahoe

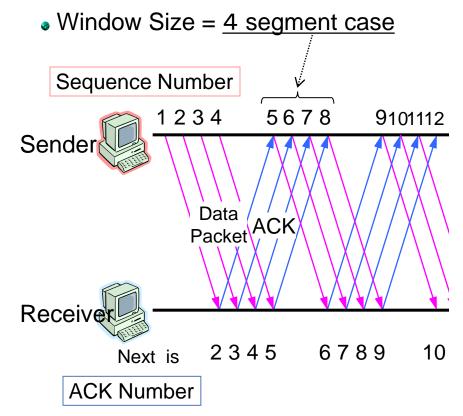
Practice 1

Information and Communications Technology Internet Engineering

Window Control

Adjust rate by change Window Size





Window Size Control

Rule 1

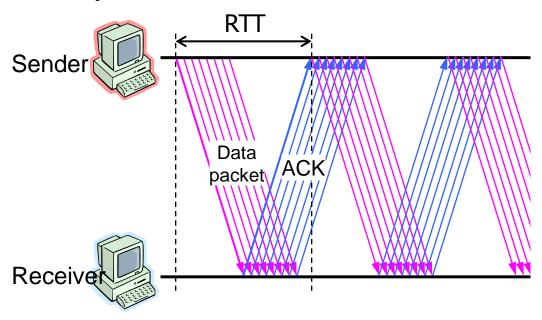
- Window size is the smaller of value of Window Size which calculated by sender (Congestion Window Size) and buffer size of receiver (maximum window size)
 - Transmission Window = min(Congestion Window Size, Maximum Window Size)

Rule 2

- Congestion Window increase until network congestion occur
 - Network state is unknown when start sending data, Window Size chose a low value and increase rapidly by time
 - If the Window Size is large enough, it increase little by little
- If congestion occur, it decrease immediately

TCP — The change of Window size

- Round Window Size (rwnd) = 8 segment
 - Ideally Case



RTT: Round Trip Time

Theoretical maximum throughput [Mbps]

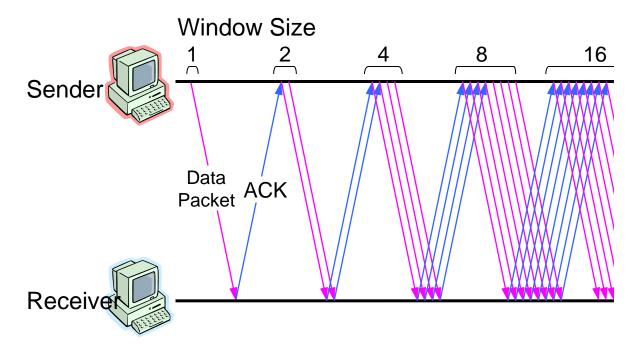
rwnd [bytes] RTT [s]

 \times byte = 8 bits

- Actuality
 - Adjust transmission rate by change window size
 - Slow Start phase
 - Congestion Avoidance Phase

-Slow Start Phase-

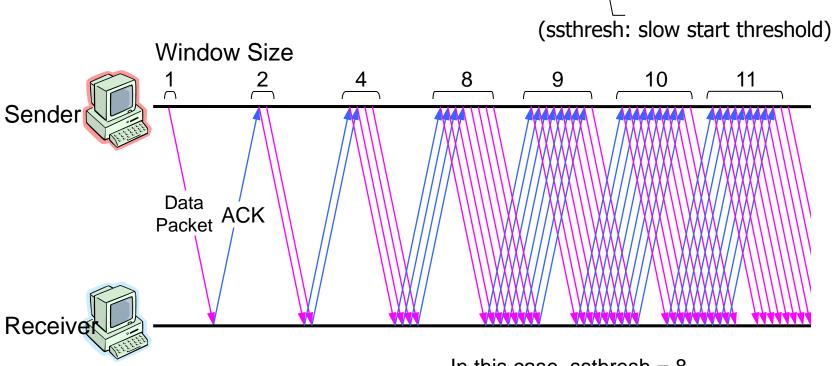
Sending a large amount data from start→Network will congest rapidly



However, window size will increase rapidly by exponent function → How to cope this problem?

–Congestion Avoidance Phase–

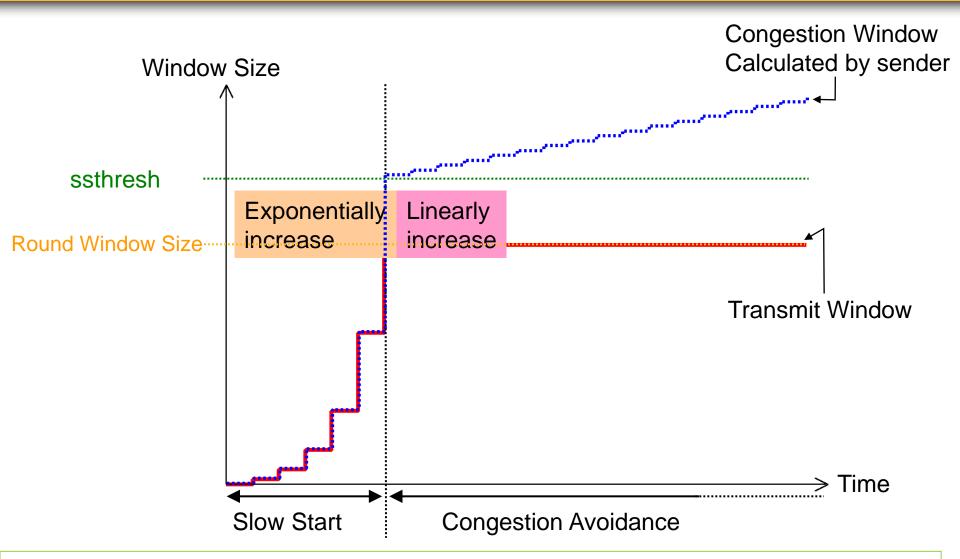
If congestion window is bigger than a value...



In this case, ssthresh = 8

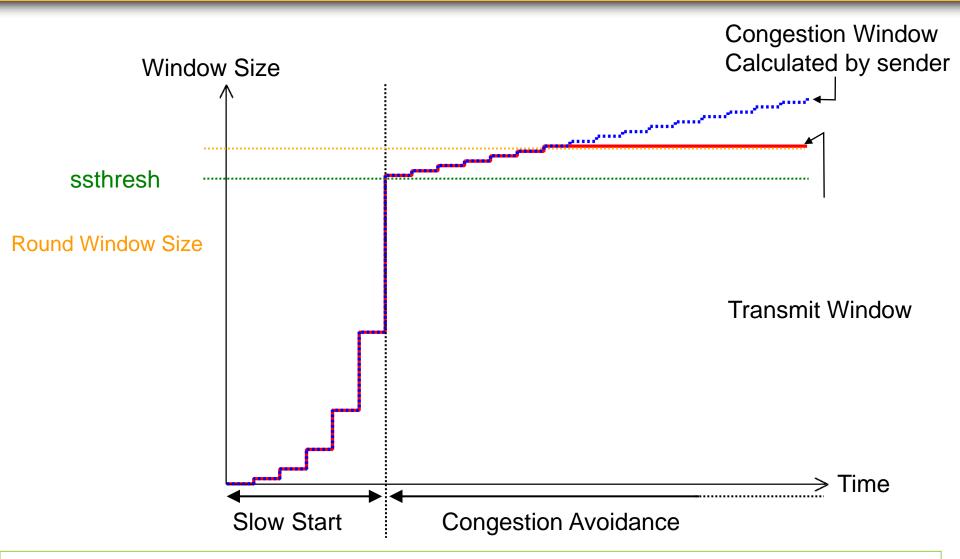
Window Size increase linearly

Change of Window Size



Rule 1: Transmit Window Size = min(Congestion Window Size, Round Window Size)

Change of Window Size



Rule 1: Transmit Window Size = min(Congestion Window Size, Round Window Size)

Network Congestion Case

- Receive three duplicate ACK
- Time Out

Packet was drop (determine)

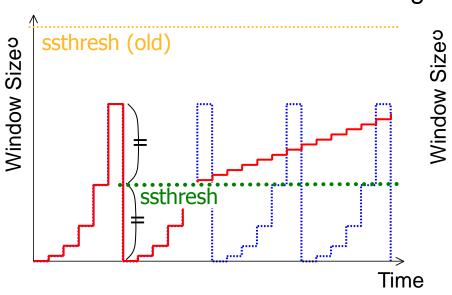


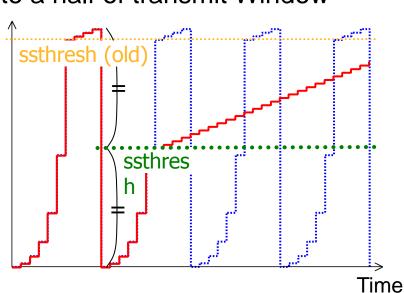
Network is congestion?



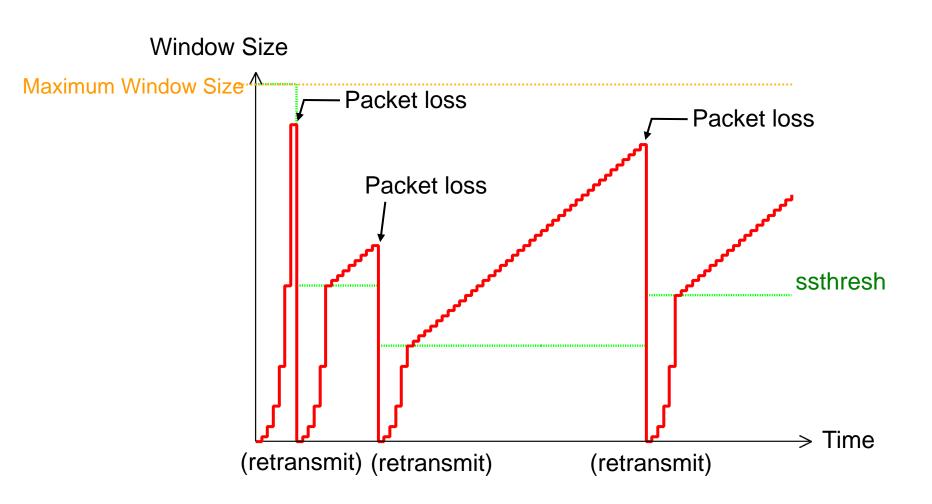
Congestion Window Size is decrease to 1→Slow Start Phase

Ssthresh is changed to a half of transmit Window





Summarize of TCP Window Control (Tahoe)



Experiment 2-1

