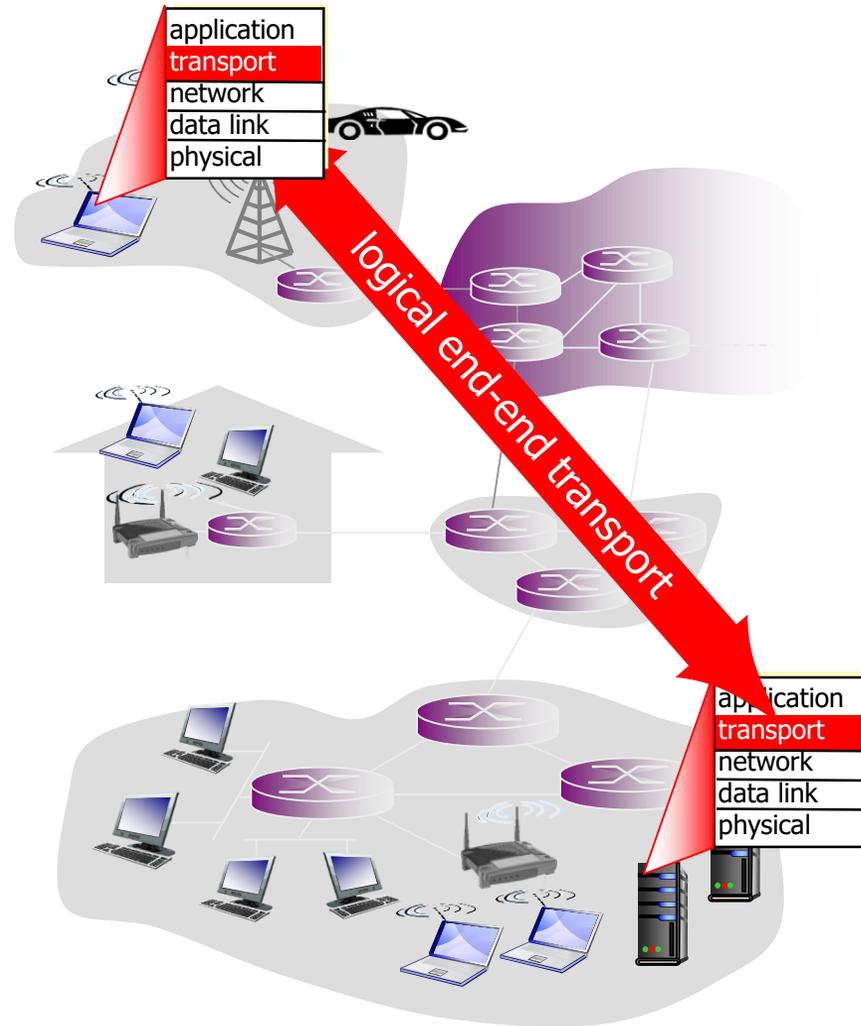


# Transport Layer

Peler Levinsky, Roskilde IT

31.10.2022

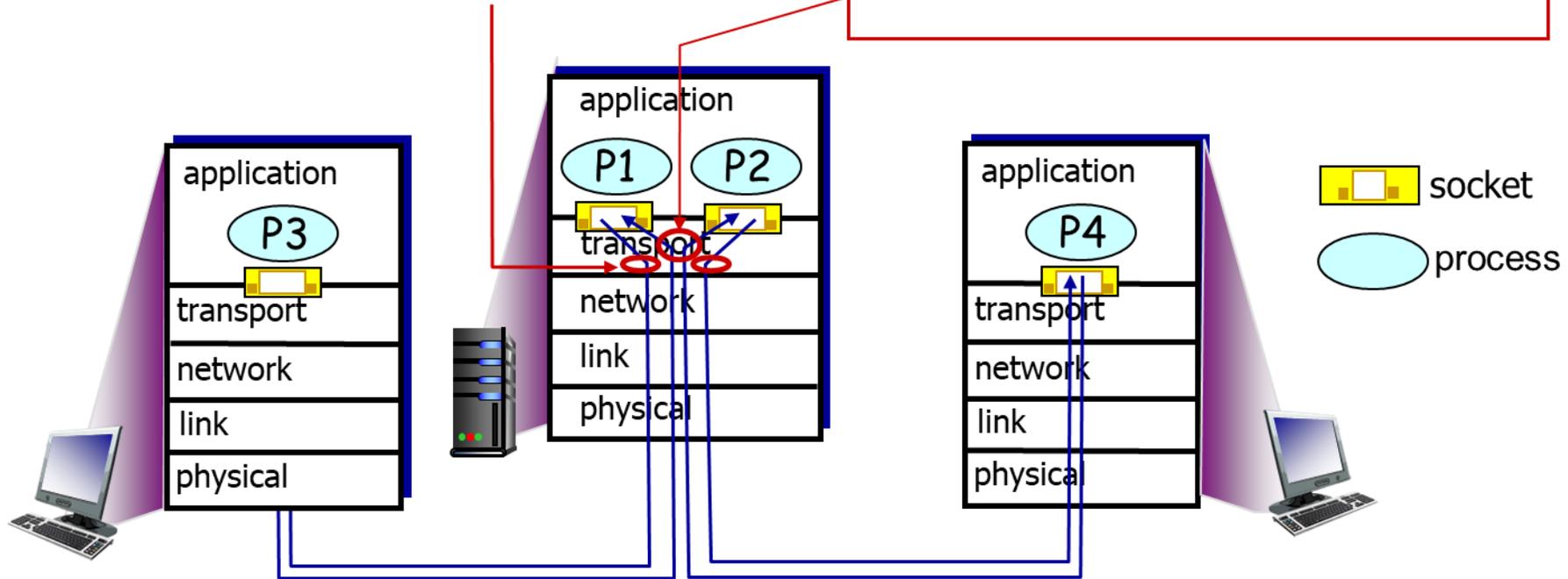
# Transport level

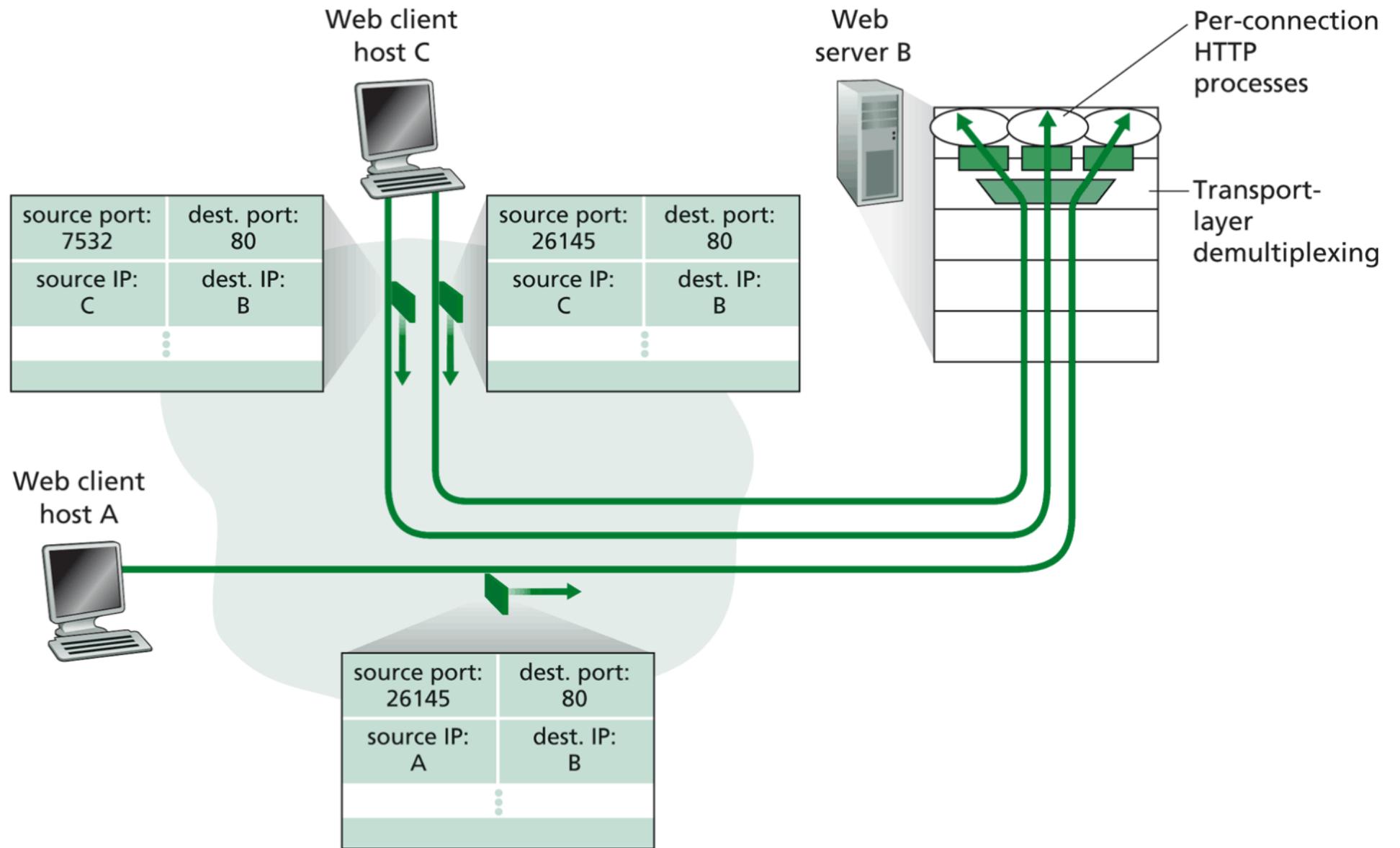


# Multiplexing/demultiplexing

*multiplexing at sender:*  
handle data from multiple sockets, add transport header (later used for demultiplexing)

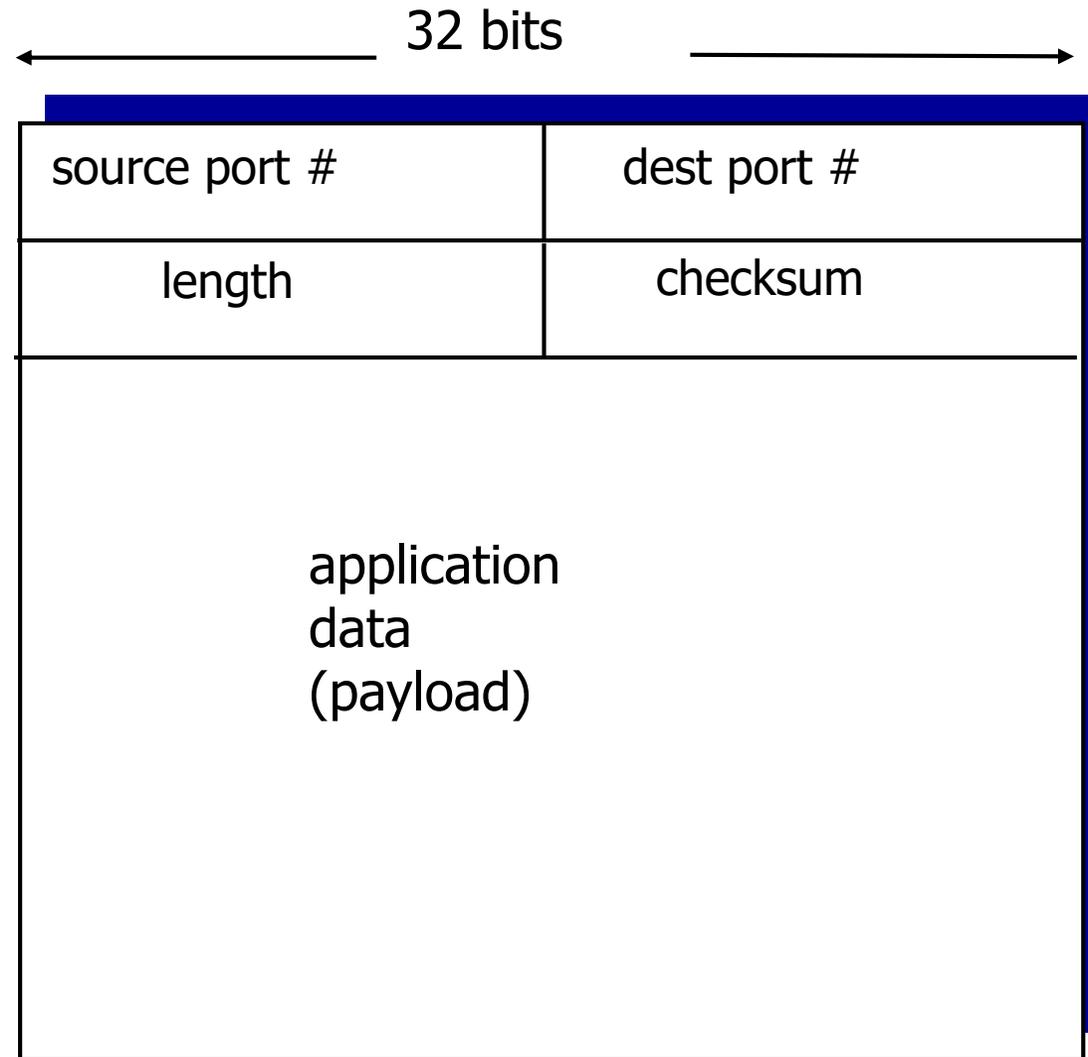
*demultiplexing at receiver:*  
use header info to deliver received segments to correct socket





**Figure 3.5** ♦ Two clients, using the same destination port number (80) to communicate with the same Web server application

# UDP: segment header



UDP segment format

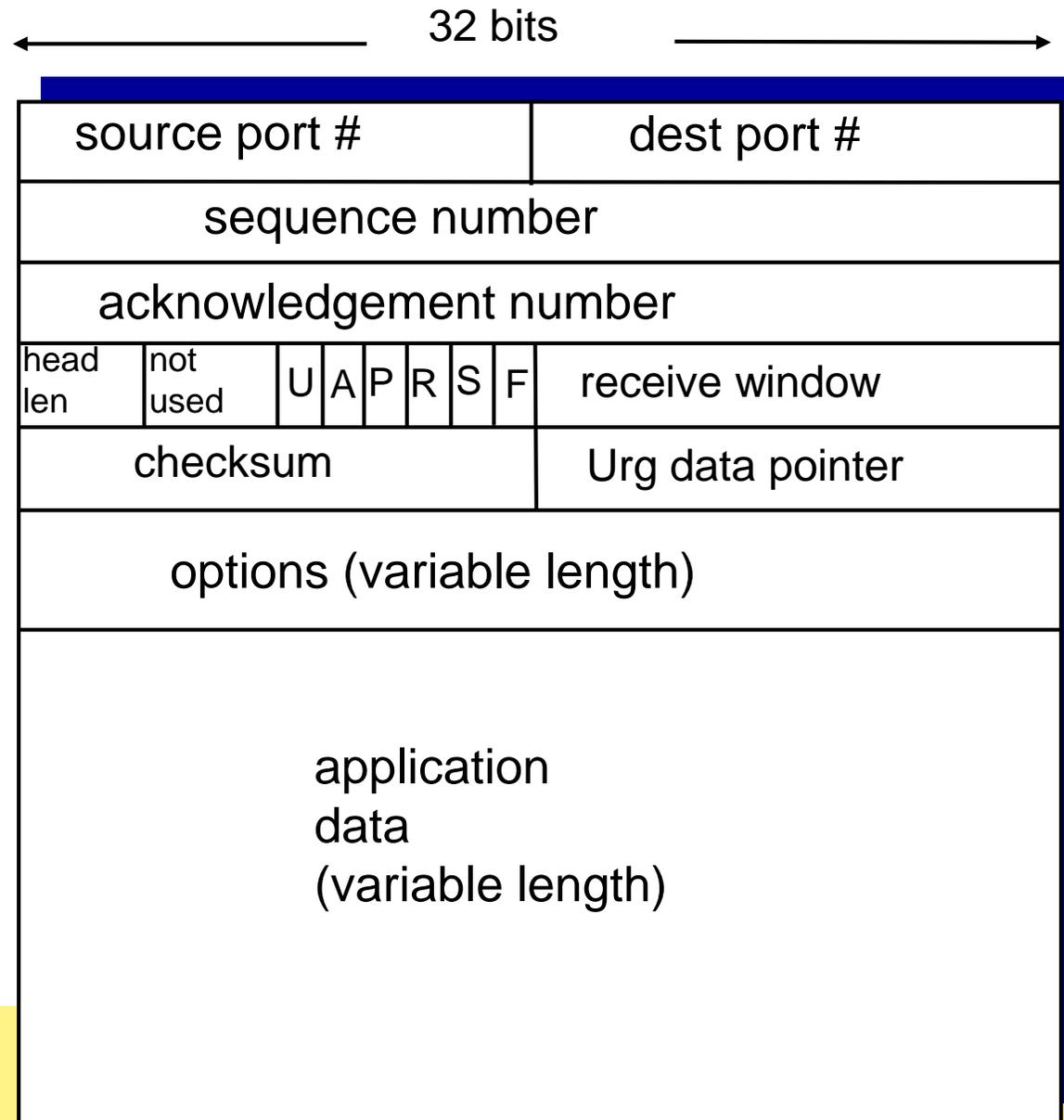
# Internet checksum: example

example: add two 16-bit integers

	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
	<hr/>																
wraparound	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
	<hr/>																
sum	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
checksum	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	

*Note:* when adding numbers, a carryout from the most significant bit needs to be added to the result

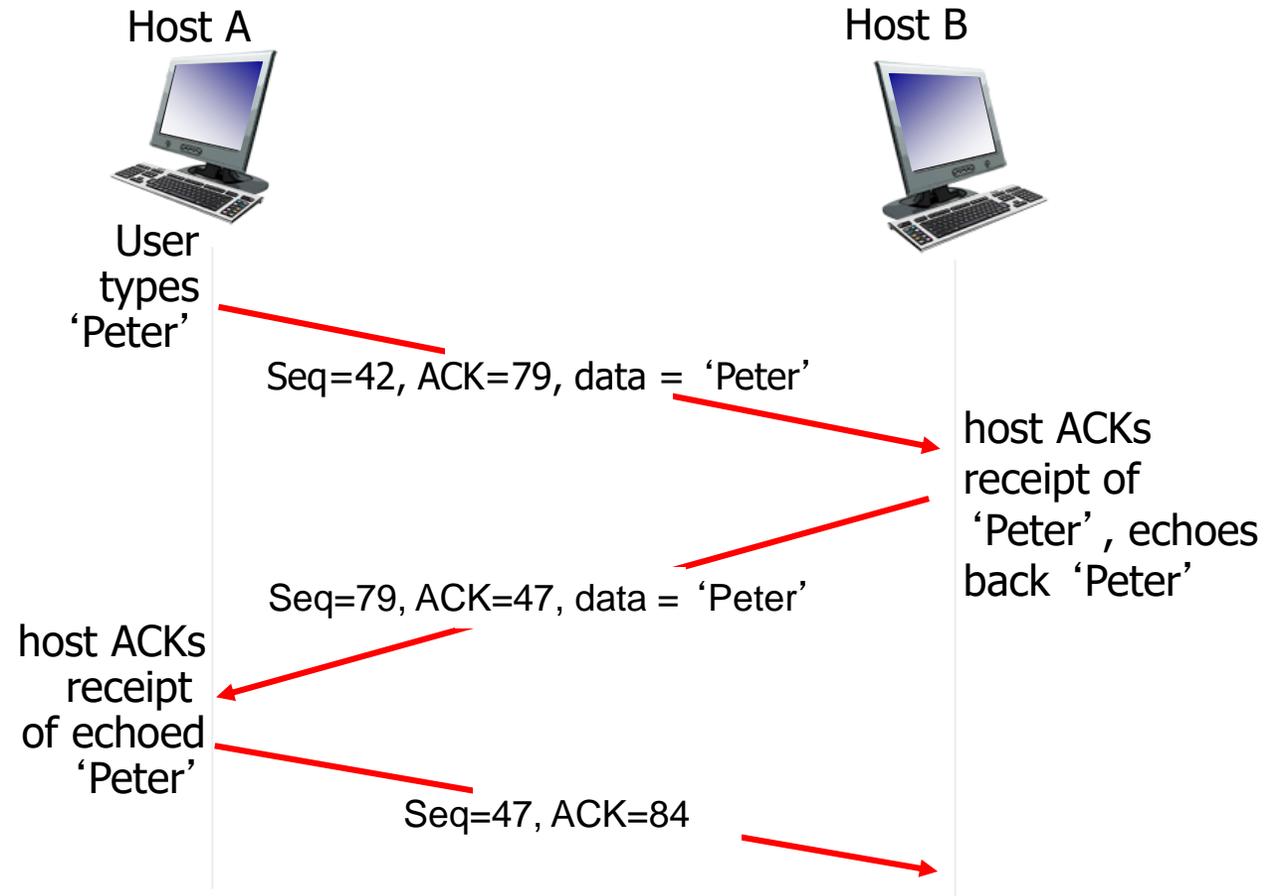
# TCP segment structure (TCP Header)





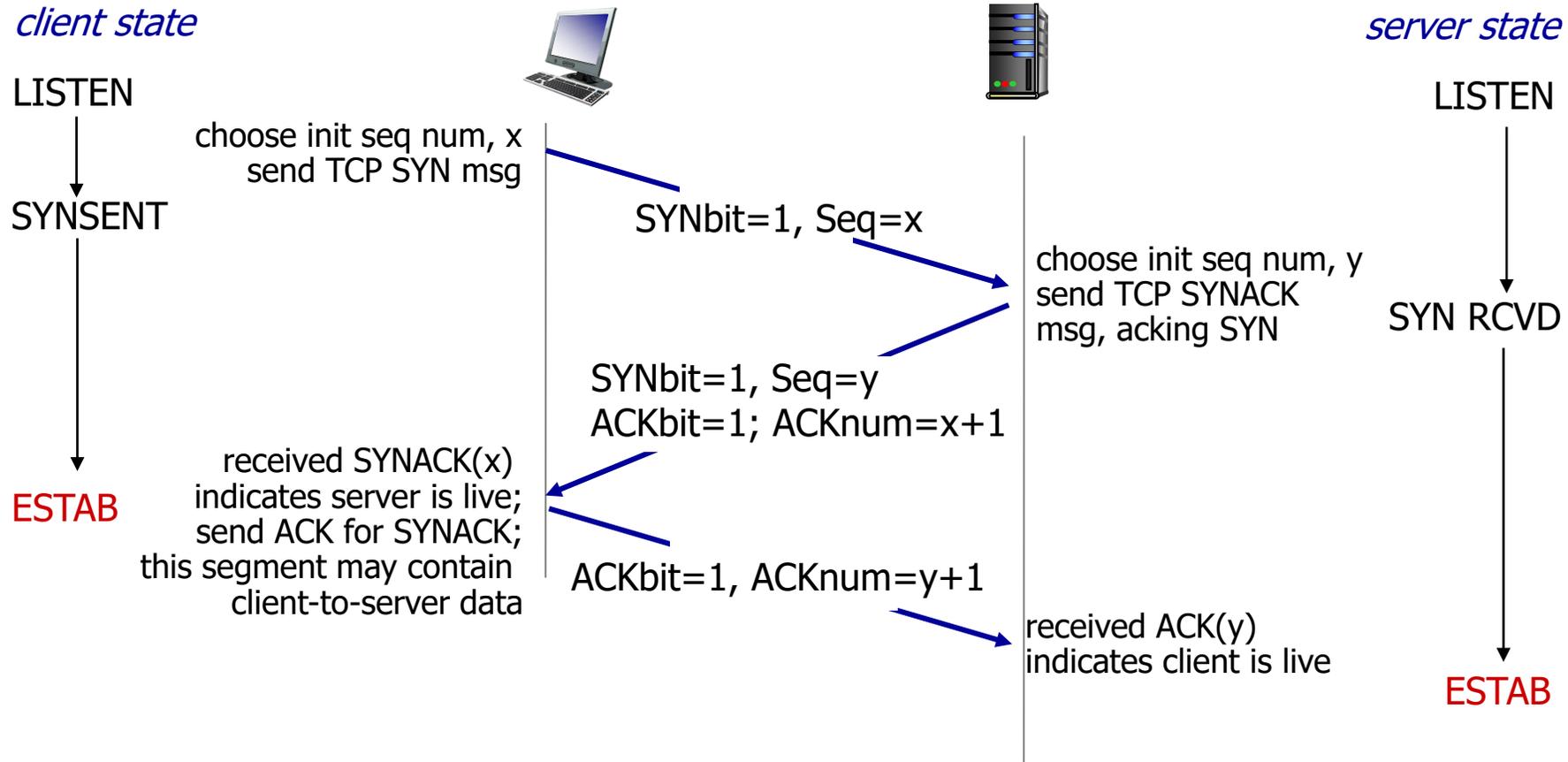


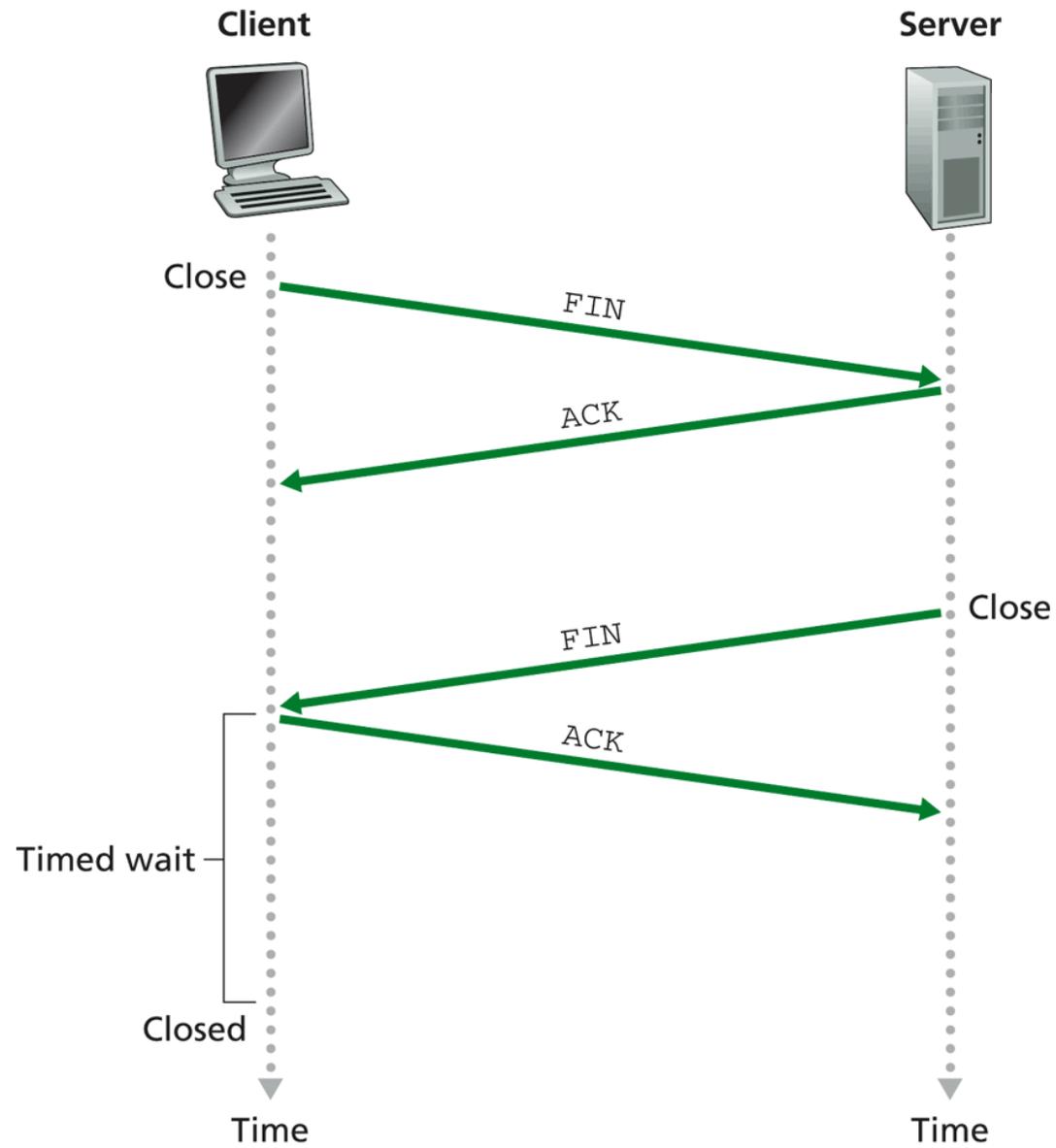
# TCP seq. numbers, ACKs



simple telnet scenario

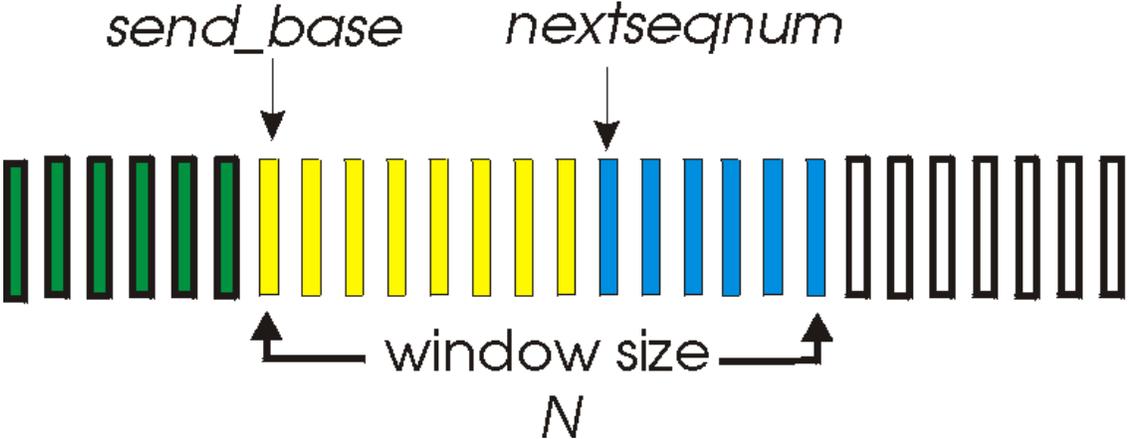
# TCP 3-way handshake





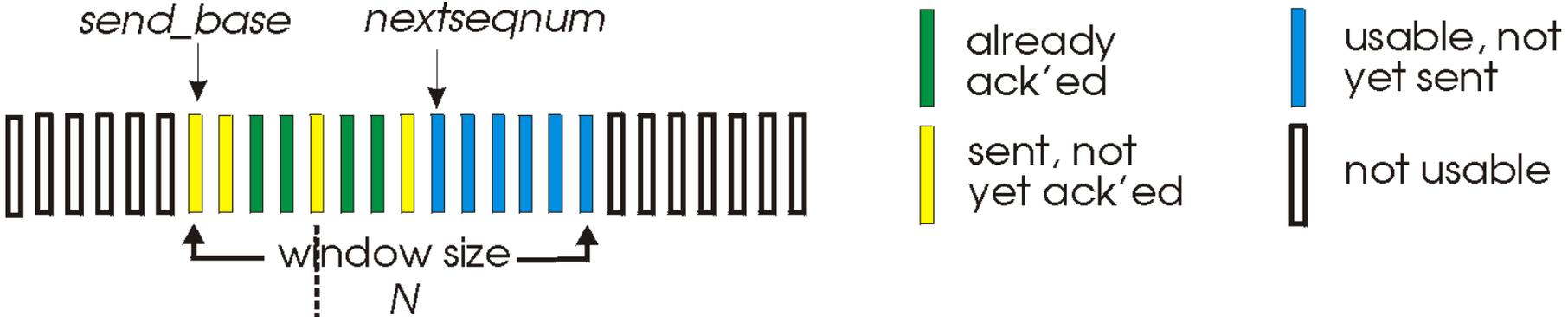
**Figure 3.39** ♦ Closing a TCP connection

# Go Back N



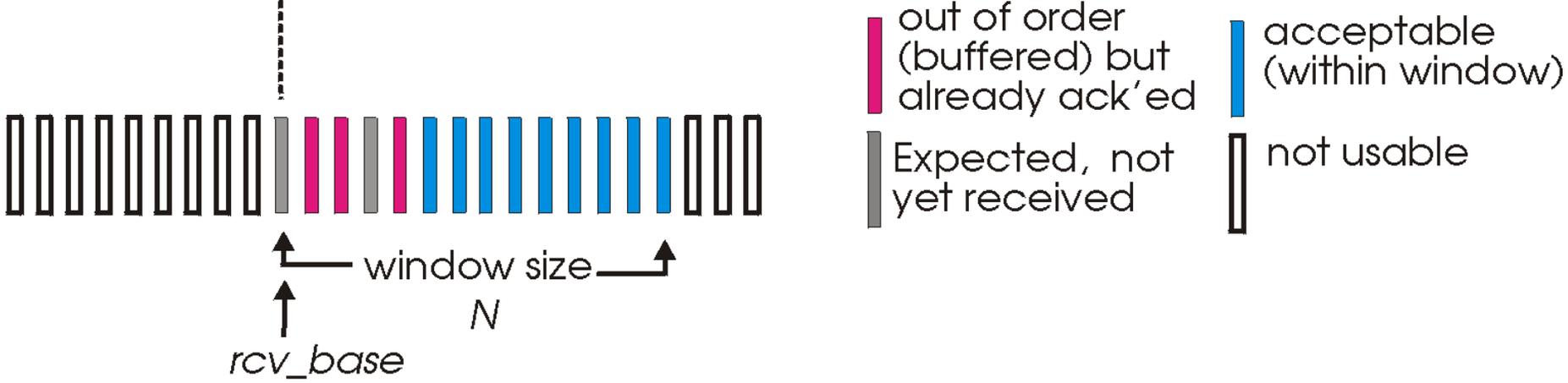
- already ack'd
- sent, not yet ack'd
- usable, not yet sent
- not usable

# Selective Repeat



- already ack'ed
- sent, not yet ack'ed
- usable, not yet sent
- not usable

(a) sender view of sequence numbers



- out of order (buffered) but already ack'ed
- Expected, not yet received
- acceptable (within window)
- not usable

(b) receiver view of sequence numbers

# TCP segment structure

# TCP Header

