

Transport Area Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Experimental
Expires: January 9, 2020

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July 08, 2019

Lossless and overhead free DCCP - UDP header conversion (U-DCCP)
draft-amend-tsvwg-dccp-udp-header-conversion-01

Abstract

The Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP) is a transport-layer protocol that provides upper layers with the ability to use non-reliable congestion-controlled flows. DCCP is not widely deployed in the Internet, and the reason for that can be defined as a typical example of a chicken-egg problem. Even if an application developer decided to use DCCP, the middle-boxes like firewalls and NATs would prevent DCCP end-to-end since they lack support for DCCP. Moreover, as long as the protocol penetration of DCCP does not increase, the middle-boxes will not handle DCCP properly. To overcome this challenge, NAT/NATP traversal and UDP encapsulation for DCCP is already defined. However, the former requires special middle-box support and the latter introduces overhead. The recent proposal of a multipath extension for DCCP further underlines the challenge of efficient middle-box passing as its main goal is to be applied over the Internet, traversing numerous uncontrolled middle-boxes. This document introduces a new solution which disguises DCCP during transmission as UDP without requiring middle-box modification or introducing any overhead.

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Internet-Draft

DCCP - UDP header conversion

July 2019

This Internet-Draft will expire on January 9, 2020.

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[1.](#) Introduction

The Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP) [[RFC4340](#)] is a transport-layer protocol that provides upper layers with the ability to use non-reliable congestion-controlled flows. The current

specification for DCCP [[RFC4340](#)] specifies a direct native encapsulation in IPv4 or IPv6 packets.

DCCP support has been specified for devices that use Network Address Translation (NAT) or Network Address and Port Translation (NAPT)

[[RFC5597](#)]. However, there is a significant installed base of NAT/NAPT devices that do not support [[RFC5597](#)]. An UDP encapsulation for DCCP [[RFC6773](#)] circumvents such limitations and makes DCCP compatible with any UDP [[RFC0768](#)] compliant device that supports [[RFC4787](#)] but does not support [[RFC5597](#)]. For convenience, the standard encapsulation for DCCP [[RFC4340](#)] (including [[RFC5596](#)] and [[RFC5597](#)] as required) is referred to as DCCP-STD, whereas the UDP encapsulation for DCCP [[RFC6773](#)] is referred to as DCCP-UDP.

It can be stated that DCCP-STD and DCCP-UDP are techniques which increase the success rate of DCCP transmissions significantly. However, DCCP-STD fails on devices that block DCCP for any reasons. On the other hand, DCCP-UDP uses the well-accepted UDP to let devices assume they are handling the UDP protocol, but at the cost of a reduced goodput/throughput ratio.

To compensate for the inefficiency of DCCP-STD (device blocking) and DCCP-UDP (overhead), this document proposes a beneficial modification scheme relying on UDP (like DCCP-UDP), but with no overhead. This goal is reached by re-arranging DCCP's extended header to make it look like UDP, without losing critical information. This solution is referred to as U-DCCP.

U-DCCP is limited to DCCP's extended header, requiring X is set to 1. Otherwise U-DCCP relies on the NAT/NAPT functionalities specified for UDP in [[RFC4787](#)], [[RFC6888](#)] and [[RFC7857](#)].

[2.](#) Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

[3.](#) U-DCCP

[3.1.](#) Overview

The basic approach of U-DCCP is to modify the extended header of a DCCP packet so that it appears like UDP [[RFC0768](#)]. In particular, this takes place without losing any header information, but requires a U-DCCP termination before the packet is delivered to the DCCP end system . This method does not change the 4-tuple of IP and port addressing, however it changes the protocol carried over IP from DCCP to UDP. As a consequence, the length of the packet remains unchanged and behaves like DCCP-STD. The solution is not a tunneling approach. It requires that the same port used by DCCP can be used by UDP.

The method is designed to support use when the IP addresses are modified by a device that implements NAT/NAPT. A NAT translates the IP addresses, which impacts the transport-layer checksum. A NAPT device may also translate the port values (usually the source port). In both cases, the outer transport header that includes these values would need to be updated by the NAT/NAPT.

U-DCCP supports IPv4 and IPv6.

The basic format of a U-DCCP packet is:

+-----+		
	IP Header (IPv4 or IPv6)	Variable length
+-----+		
	UDP like arranged DCCP ext. Header	8 bytes \
+-----+) U-DCCP header
	Rest of rearranged DCCP ext. Header	8 bytes /
+-----+		
	Additional (type-specific) Fields	Variable length (could be 0)
+-----+		
	DCCP Options	Variable length (could be 0)
+-----+		
	Application Data Area	Variable length (could be 0)
+-----+		

Figure 1: Format of U-DCCP packet

The U-DCCP header is described in [Section 3.4](#) after introducing the traditional DCCP header in [Section 3.1](#) and its target appearance of a

UDP header in [Section 3.2](#). [Section 3.3](#) discusses considerations for building the U-DCCP header upfront.

[3.2](#). The DCCP Generic header

The DCCP Generic Header [[RFC4340](#)] takes two forms: one with long sequence numbers (48 bits) and the other with short sequence numbers (24 bits). The short one is not part of U-DCCP's modification.

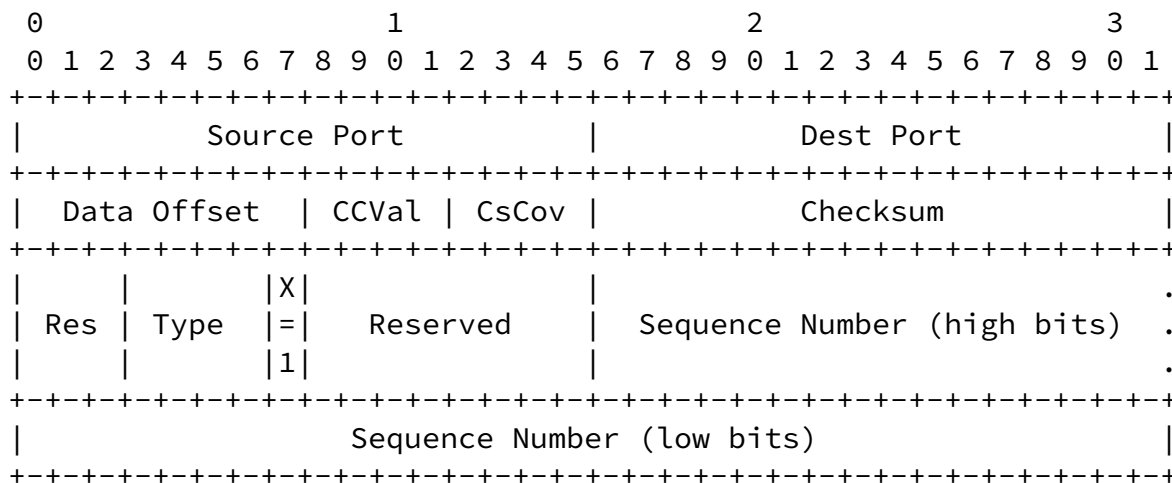
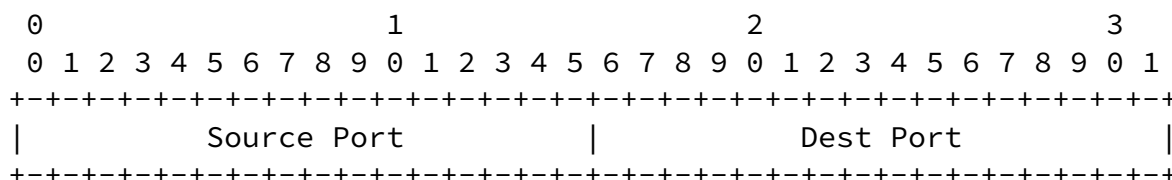


Figure 2: The extended DCCP Header with Long Sequence Numbers
[[RFC4340](#)]



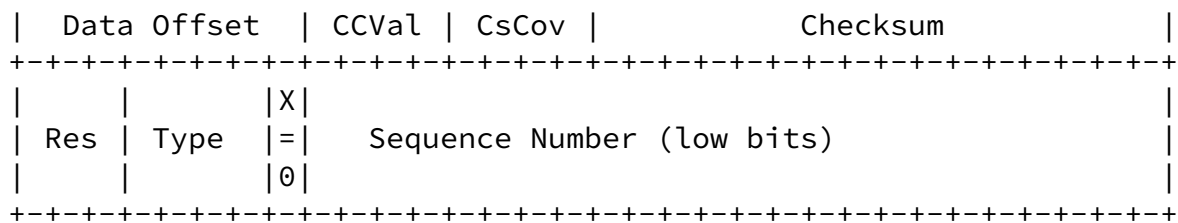


Figure 3: The short DCCP Header with Short Sequence Numbers [RFC4340]

All generic header fields have the meaning specified in [RFC4340], updated by [RFC5596].

3.3. UDP header

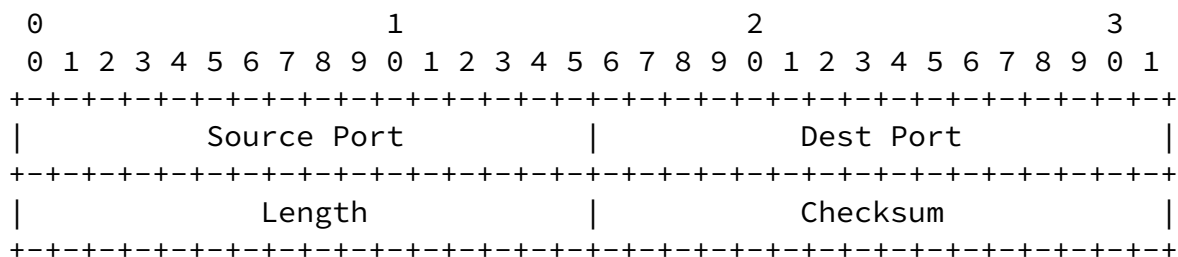


Figure 4: The UDP Header [RFC768]

All header fields have the meaning specified in [RFC0768].

3.4. U-DCCP conversion considerations

The U-DCCP header has the goal to merge the information of DCCP's extended header (Section 3.1) and imitates in the first 64 bits the UDP header (Section 3.2). Information required to restore a DCCP header from any conversion, which must not be lost, includes: source and destination port, Data Offset, CCVal, CsCov, Checksum, Type, X and the Sequence Number.

Compared with the UDP header, the DCCP extended header shows similarities in source and destination port and checksum. The length field of UDP (bits 33-48) is not part of the DCCP header and contains in case of DCCP the fields Data Offset, CCVal and CsCov.

For the goal of imitating UDP, the checksum must cover the whole

header and the payload (for U-DCCP, the payload comprises the payload of the original DCCP datagram and part of its header).

Checksum: 16 bits

This field is the Internet checksum of a network-layer pseudoheader and Length bytes of the UDP packet [[RFC0768](#)]. The UDP checksum MUST NOT be zero for a U-DCCP packet.

The remaining 8 bytes of the U-DCCP header contains:

Type, CCVal, Data Offset, Seq. Number: As specified in [[RFC4340](#)]

In case U-DCCP is applied, the IP layer must be instructed to carry an UDP datagram and its checksum must be re-calculated. For detailed information see [Section 3.7](#).

[3.6](#). Implementation

The process of applying U-DCCP is defined as follows:

DCCP generation -> U-DCCP conversion -> UDP transmission -> U-DCCP reception and restoration -> DCCP reception

The conversion can be integrated into DCCP endpoints directly or as an additional component on the way along the transmission route. Depending on the degree of integration, especially the process of checksum calculation and validation can be optimized. [Section 3.7](#) and [Section 3.8](#) provide a possible pseudo-code for the conversion without any optimized integration into the sender's network stack or into the receiver's network stack. The pseudo-code assumes explicit knowledge on which U-DCCP flows need conversion between the sender and the receiver.

[3.7](#). Pseudo-code DCCP to U-DCCP conversion

A possible processing of an already generated DCCP datagram for U-DCCP conversion:

1. Receive DCCP datagram.

2. Check eligibility for conversion; otherwise bypass conversion.

3. Verify consistency, e.g. checksum; otherwise drop.
4. Shift Type and CCVal field to the ninth octet.
5. Shift Data Offset field to the tenth octet.
6. Place a length information at octet 5+6 corresponding to [\[RFC0768\]](#).
7. Modify the IP header's encapsulated protocol from DCCP to UDP.
8. Re-calculate IP header checksum.
9. Reset DCCP checksum field: octet 7+8 = 0.
10. Generate new checksum at octet 7+8 as described in [\[RFC0768\]](#).
11. Forward to destination based on the unmodified 4-tuple of IP-addresses and ports.

[3.8.](#) Pseudo-code U-DCCP to DCCP restoration

A possible processing of an already converted U-DCCP datagram for DCCP restoration:

1. Receive UDP datagram.
2. Check eligibility for restoration; otherwise bypass restoration
3. Validate UDP checksum; otherwise drop.
4. Restore Data Offset field according to [\[RFC4340\]](#).
5. Restore CCVal field according to [\[RFC4340\]](#).
6. Set CsCov field according to [\[RFC4340\]](#) to "0".
7. Restore Type field according to [\[RFC4340\]](#).
8. Set Reserved bits according to [\[RFC4340\]](#) to "0".
9. Set X according to [\[RFC4340\]](#) to "1".
10. Modify the IP header's encapsulated protocol from UDP to DCCP.
11. Re-calculate IP header checksum.

12. Reset DCCP checksum field: octet 7+8 = 0.
13. Generate new checksum at octet 7+8 as described in [[RFC0768](#)].
14. Forward to destination based on the unmodified 4-tuple of IP-addresses and ports.

[3.9](#). U-DCCP negotiation (required???)

Tbd later if required. Otherwise assumes explicit knowledge about the U-DCCP conversion between sender and receiver.

[4](#). Security Considerations

TBD.

[5](#). IANA Considerations

[6](#). Notes

This document is inspired by [[RFC6773](#)] and some text passages for the -00 version are copied unmodified.

[7](#). Acknowledgments

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