

**TCP Fails To Respect IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU**  
**draft-andrews-tcp-and-ipv6-use-minmtu-04**

Abstract

The IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU socket option directs the IP layer to limit the IPv6 packet size to the minimum required supported MTU from the base IPv6 specification, i.e. 1280 bytes. Many implementations of TCP running over IPv6 neglect to check the IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU value when performing MSS negotiation and when constructing a TCP segment despite MSS being defined to be the MTU less the IP and TCP header sizes (60 bytes for IPv6). This leads to oversized IPv6 packets being sent resulting in unintended Path Maximum Transport Unit Discovery (PMTUD) being performed and to fragmented IPv6 packets being sent.

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## [1.](#) Introduction

The IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU [\[RFC3542\]](#), [Section 11.1](#), socket option directs the IP layer to limit the IPv6 packet size to the minimum required supported MTU from the base IPv6 specification [\[RFC2460\]](#), i.e. 1280 bytes. Many implementations of TCP running over IPv6 neglect to check the IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU value when performing MSS negotiation and when constructing a TCP segment despite MSS being defined to be the MTU less the IP and TCP header sizes [\[RFC0879\]](#) (60 bytes for IPv6). This leads to oversized IPv6 packets being sent resulting in unintended Path Maximum Transport Unit Discovery (PMTUD) [\[RFC1191\]](#) being performed and to fragmented IPv6 packets being sent.

TCP, when running over IPv6, SHOULD check the value of IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU when performing MSS negotiation. TCP implementations already use learnt PMTU and interface MTU when performing MSS negotiation. This is yet another constraint on the MTU which SHOULD be considered.

TCP, when running over IPv6, SHOULD check the value of IPV6\_USE\_MIN\_MTU when calculating the segment size to send. TCP implementations already use learnt PMTU and interface MTU when calculating the segment size to send.

### [1.1.](#) Reserved Words

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 [\[RFC2119\]](#).



## **2. MSS Negotiation**

TCP, when running over IPv6, SHOULD check the value of `IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU` when performing MSS negotiation. If the value of `IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU` is one (1) then the application has requested that PMTUD not be performed on the socket and that IPv6 packets be sent at a size no greater than the network minimum MTU of 1280 bytes. This means that the TCP MSS negotiation size SHOULD be no bigger than 1220 ( $1280 - 40 - 20$ ) to account for the IPv6 header and the TCP header and MAY be smaller.

If this negotiation is properly performed then PMTUD of reply traffic should not normally occur.

## **3. Segment Size Calculation**

TCP, when running over IPv6, SHOULD check the value of `IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU` when calculation the next segment to send. If the value of `IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU` is one (1) then the maximum segment size SHOULD be 1220.

If the TCP layer neglects to check the value of `IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU` and it is one (1), the packet, when passed to the IPv6 layer, will be fragmented if the resulting packet is bigger than 1280 octets. This can result in communications failures due to intermediate nodes not passing fragmented packets.

## **4. Current Usage**

An example of current usage of `IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU=1` and TCP is in DNS nameservers. This is done as the TCP message streams are normally no more than a couple of IPv6 packets so there is little benefit in using maximum sized packet, and no real negative effects from using smaller packets. There are lots of servers / clients that these servers talk to and maintaining PMTU knowledge is not effective for long enough resulting in PMTUD being repeatedly performed. There are external time constraints where recovery from lost ICMPv6 PTB will result in an elapsed transaction time that falls outside of the time constraint window.

## **5. Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Havard Eidnes, Sander Steffann, John Leslie, and Brian E Carpenter for their feedback.



## **6. Security Considerations**

The document makes no changes that could impact on the security of a IPv6 stack.

## **7. IANA Considerations**

There are no actions for IANA.

## **8. Normative References**

- [RFC0879] Postel, J., "The TCP Maximum Segment Size and Related Topics", [RFC 879](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC0879, November 1983, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc879>>.
- [RFC1191] Mogul, J. and S. Deering, "Path MTU discovery", [RFC 1191](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC1191, November 1990, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc1191>>.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
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- [RFC3542] Stevens, W., Thomas, M., Nordmark, E., and T. Jinmei, "Advanced Sockets Application Program Interface (API) for IPv6", [RFC 3542](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC3542, May 2003, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3542>>.

### Author's Address

M. Andrews  
Internet Systems Consortium  
950 Charter Street  
Redwood City, CA 94063  
US

Email: marka@isc.org

