

UDP CS rules

ATOMIC

- UDP CS if acting as L4
- OMIT if acting as L2

Non-ATOMIC

- Never UDP CS each fragment
- Reassembled result
 - Reassembled CS required if this is the "real" L4
 - OMIT if this layer acts as L2

Reasoning – in order

- 1. IPv6 assumes L2/L4 checks for errors
- 2. Tunnels are L2s but over other L2s
- 3. Nodes don't mangle, transmission and reassembly does i.e., true L2s check transmission; all L2s check reassembly so tunnels that don't reassemble don't need checks
- 4. UDP CS needed when L4;UDP CS needed when L2<u>only</u> upon reassembly and <u>only</u> on that result

Some details follow...

1. IPv6 assumes others check

IPv6 has header-only checksum

- Assumes L2 checks hop errors
- Assumes L4 checks E2E errors
- Because "nodes don't mangle,"
 but packets (at any layer) can be lost

Which is why UDPv6 requires UDP CS

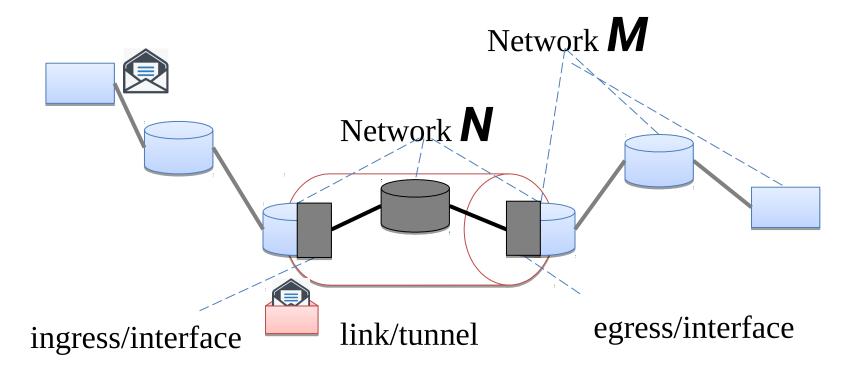
- UDPv6 refers to UDP in the IPv6
- UDPv6 is thus L4
- L4 needs to check E2E errors

And why UDP as L2 requires UDP CS

- But only when there isn't another layer that does so already...

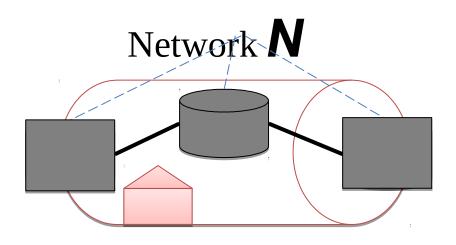
2. A tunnel is L2

They look the same:



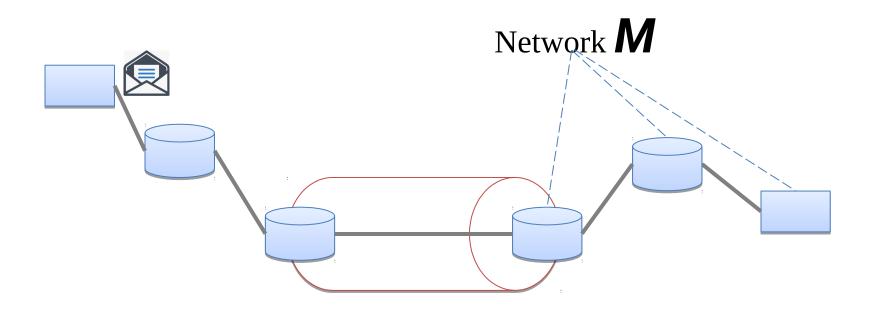
View from inside the next layer

- Link or tunnel
 - both look like a host-to-host path at layer N
 - ingress/egress or interfaces look like hosts



View from the upper layer

Both look like a (L2) hop in a (L3) network M



3. Reassembly vs. checks

- Transmission as reassembly
 - Packets become sequence of symbols
 - Symbols represent bits or groups of bits
 - Transmission is reassembly of these groups

- Other reassembly
 - None for "atomic" packets (not fragmented)
 - IPv6 reassembles (but doesn't check)
 - Still relies on L2 to check chunks, L4 to check whole

4. UDP CS rules

- ATOMIC
 - UDP CS if acting as L4
 - OMIT if acting as L2

Current IPv6 rules

- Non-ATOMIC
 - Never UDP CS each fragment (wasted effort!)
 - Reassembled result
 - Reassembled CS required if this is the "real" L4
 - OMIT if this layer acts as L2