TCP over Constrained-Node Networks

draft-gomez-core-tcp-constrained-node-networks-00

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Motivation

- Several application layer protocols being used for the Internet of Things (IoT)
  - Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)
    - Originally over UDP
    - CoAP over TCP in progress
      - To overcome middlebox problems
  - HTTP/2 and HTTP/1.1
  - MQTT

TCP

- TCP is being / will be used in many IoT scenarios
  - However, it has not received attention yet...

Main goal

- To offer simple measures to allow for lightweight TCP implementation and suitable operation in CNNs

Related WGs

- CoRE
  - CoAP, related framework
- TCPM
  - TCP maintenance and minor extensions
- LWIG
  - Lightweight implementation guidance
  - Suggested as the *home* for this draft
  - Not yet confirmed...

CNN characteristics

- Constrained nodes [RFC 7228]:
  - Significant limitations on
    - Processing, memory
    - Energy resources
  - Use *lossy* physical/link layer technologies
    - Wireless
    - Wired (but harsh, e.g. PLC)
  - Network topology
    - Star (single-hop)
    - Mesh (multihop)

TCP over CNNs

- Maximum Segment Size (MSS)
  - IPv6 requires support for 1280-byte packets
  - Many link layers have a short MTU
    - Tens to a few hundred bytes
  - 6Lo(WPAN) adaptation layers generally do not ensure support of IPv6 packet size > 1280 bytes
  - Therefore:
    - TCP MSS MUST NOT be set to > 1220 bytes
    - TCP MSS MUST NOT lead to IPv6 datagram size exceeding 1280 bytes

TCP over CNNs

- Window Size
  - Stop-and-wait (window size of one MSS)
    - Equivalent to CoAP end-to-end reliable mechanism
  - TCP often criticized as *too complex*, comments in CoRE WG to avoid reproducing TCP in CoAP
  - Stop-and-wait seems to be accepted for CoAP
- For -01
  - Recommend, not mandate, stop-and-wait
  - How to enable stop-and-wait operation

TCP over CNNs

- RTO estimation
  - CoCoA RTO SHOULD be used in TCP over CNNs
    - draft-bormann-core-cocoa

```
RTO := 0.25 * E_weak_ + 0.75 * RTO (1)

RTO := 0.5 * E_strong_ + 0.5 * RTO (2)
```

    - Designed specifically for IoT scenarios
      - Adaptive RTO (based on RFC 6298), uses weak RTTs, Variable Backoff Factor, aging mechanism, dithering
      - Good PDR, settling time after a burst of messages, fairness
  - RFC 6298 RTO MAY be used

TCP over CNNs

- Keep-alive, TCP connection lifetime
  - TCP connection SHOULD be kept open if data will be sent (in the next two hours)
  - Keep-alive messages MAY be supported by a server
    - Useful to clean inactive connections state
    - Keep-alive timer cannot be set to less than 2 hours
      - Does not guarantee avoiding middlebox problems
      - Alternatives: frequent TCP connection establishment, application layer heartbeat messages
- For -01
  - Consider TCP Fast Open (RFC 7413)
  - Consider that many middleboxes fail to meet the recommended timeout of 124 min

TCP over CNNs

- Explicit Congestion Notification
  - ECN MAY be used in CNNs
  - When congestion signal reaches the sender and the sender window is of one segment
    - Rate reduced from 1/RTT to 1/RTO_default
  - Congestion control can be triggered earlier than upon reception of 3 duplicate ACKs or RTO expiration

TCP over CNNs

- TCP options
  - Stop-and-wait, therefore MUST NOT support
    - Window scale
    - TCP timestamps
    - SACK
- For -01
  - Parsing options 0, 1, and 2. Ignore options not wanted...
  - If not stop-and-wait, consider more options (e.g. SACK)

TCP over CNNs

- Explicit Loss Notifications
  - Would be useful to avoid activation of congestion control for corruption-induced losses
    - Lossy links in CNNs
  - Remains as experimental work
  - Not widely deployed
  - Not standardized by the IETF

Further items (for -01)

- Clarify scenarios
  - E.g. constrained device to unconstrained device
- Delayed ACKs
- Collect feedback from experiences with TCP in CNNs
  - What went wrong?
  - What went right?

Thanks a lot for the feedback so far!

- Carsten Bormann, Zhen Cao, Wei Genyu, Michael Scharf, Ari Keranen, Abhijan Bhattacharyya, Andrés Arcia-Moret, Yoshifumi Nishida, Joe Touch, Fred Baker