An open ECN service in the IP layer

19 Mar 2001 Bob Briscoe, BT & UCL Jon Crowcroft, UCL

M3I - Market Managed Multi-service Internet IST Project No 11429 under the EU Vth Framework Information Society Technologies Programme

motivation

- Q: why add to ECN at this late stage?
- A: ensure space for ECN research (A2: + clarifications for implementors)
- fully support ECN to standards track ASAP
- deeply grateful for many years of work behind this from KKR/SF/DB etc.

ECN in IETF tsvwg

- "TCP/ECN" I-D Ramakrishnan, Floyd, Black draft-ietf-tsvwg-ecn-02.txt
 - "The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP"

- standards track (last call before proposed standard)

• "ECN nonce" I-D Wetherall, Ely, Spring draft-ietf-tsvwg-tcp-nonce-00.txt "Pobust ECN Signaling with Noncos"

"Robust ECN Signaling with Nonces"

• "IP/ECN" I-D Briscoe, Crowcroft draft-ietf-tsvwg-ecn-ip-00.txt

- "An Open ECN Service in the IP layer"

"IP/ECN" status

- review comments on -01 of "TCP/ECN"
 - *intended* for incorporation in -02
 - not intended to go anywhere itself
- off-line discussions
 - digests on tsvwg list
- few of our words used in -02, but sufficient
 - we're happy :-)

• 3 aspects where minor disagreement remains

- ...agreed to "take to tsvwg"
- otherwise 'broadly' happy with **-02** as it stands

"IP/ECN" contents

• highlighted issues with "TCP/ECN" at the IP layer



- code-points not bits
- diffserv interactions
- multicast interactions



TCP

IP

- other transport protocols than TCP → a later RFC
 IP ECN service interface
- access semantics to ECN field → a later RFC
 congestion ctrl proxies
- fragmentation interactions → standards track

ECN code-points, not bits

- TCP/ECN was:
 - ECT = ECN capable transport
 - CE = congestion experienced
- IP/ECN suggests:
 - separate bits meaning nothing, only whole ECN code-point
 - unmarkable <ECT=0, CE=0>
 - markable <ECT=1, CE=*>, <ECT=0, CE=1>
 - marked <ECT=1, CE=1>
 - unmarked <ECT=1, CE=0>, <ECT=0, CE=1>
 - potentially marked = <ECT=0, CE=1>
- TCP/ECN now agrees, but using own terminology

IPv4: type of svc octet	
diffserv (DS) field	ECN field
DSCP	ECT CE

IPv6: traffic class octet





ECN mark/drop equivalence



ECN interactions with diffserv

- *TCP/ECN* -01
 - no explicit mention of diffserv marking behaviours
- *TCP/ECN* 02
 - "mark \equiv drop" defined as default for all PHBs
 - if don't want default...? PHB definitions MAY include marking behaviour
- clarification
 - definition of marking behaviour
 - diffserv already provides framework
 - part of queuing behaviour (like discard behaviour)
 - per PHB
 - no change to *who* defines each: standards /operators
 - above statement in TCP/ECN updates *informational* diffserv architecture guidelines

implementation advice mark/drop equivalence

• TCP/ECN said "mark ≡ drop"

- decide to notify *then* decide how (by ECN capability)
- embedded this assumption in implementation advice

• *IP/ECN has future-proofed implementation advice:*

- may decide marking/discard *behaviour* by ECN capability
 - *then* marking & discard behaviours MAY be same (e.g. for buffer filling behaviours)
 - "mark \equiv drop" doesn't make sense for buffer starving
 - "mark < drop" & "drop \equiv drop" allowed
- ECT code-points like a 2-state extension to DSCP

ECN mark/drop equivalence

- default in "TCP/ECN" is sufficient for now
- except...
 - where future research allowed, constraint needed:
 - within each PHB, definition of equivalence between marking and discard behaviours needs to be consistent
 - ...for all routers & host protocols using that PHB
- *if research shows value of buffer starving...*
 - ...take up in a diffserv w-g



multicast forwarding of ECN

- motivation
 - duplicating congestion indication was incorrect, but unavoidable with loss-signalled congestion
- congestion control protocol can choose meaning of 'potential mark' <ECT=0, CE=1>
 - multi-rate schemes (e.g. layered multicast) treat it as unmarked
 - single rate schemes (e.g. pgmcc) treat it as marked
- may not be necessary research issue
- ECN nonce is compatible (see IP/ECN I-D)
 - no need to mention multicast in TCP/ECN stds track

IP's ECN service to layer 4

- *"IP/ECN"* :
 - documents service interface that IP provides
 - not just for TCP
 - potentially for UDP, IGMP, ICMP, RSVP, RIP
- "TCP/ECN" says nothing
 - don't want to encourage UDP/ECN anarchy until most routers are ECN-capable
- "IP/ECN" forms basis of future RFC on this?
 - silence won't stop UDP apps using ECN-capable routers
 - banning contraceptive advice doesn't prevent pregnancy

UDP/ECN unsafe?

- does "mark ≡ drop" give wrong incentives?
- "drop \equiv drop" gives ECN capable flows:
 - no *delivery* advantage (functional)
 - latency advantage (non-functional)
 - ...through network supporting co-operation



ECN & IP fragmentation



ECN & IP fragmentation

• IP/ECN says:

- IPv4 MUST set don't fragment (DF) flag
- best practice (path MTU discovery)
- IPv6: don't fragment is implicit
- TCP/ECN -01 said nothing
- TCP/ECN -02 now says:
 - TCP/IPv4 SHOULD set don't fragment
 - if not set & fragments arrive, receiver uses logical OR
- argument...
 - SHOULD leaves doubt, so all implementers MUST add complex re-assembly code that will never be used

ECN & IP fragmentation solution

- what "TCP/ECN" -02 says, another way:
- don't fragment MUST be set...
 - ...UNLESS the sending TCP knows the receiving IP will not ignore CE on any fragment
 - this document doesn't describe negotiation of such a capability

• old ECN implementations not compatible

• bug fix for something we didn't notice

summary

- we're happy with standards track I-D as it is, but...
- 3 wishes
 - add explicit guideline on marking/discard equivalence being consistent within a PHB
 - **2** define IP's ECN interface to higher layers (soon)
 - Odon't fragment: best as a MUST...UNLESS
- nothing worth fighting about
- what does the w-g think?