Computer Communications - CSCI 551

CS551 Handoff Performance in Cellular Networks [Balakrishnan95b]

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http://merlot.usc.edu/cs551-f12

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Key Ideas

- Deals with TCP in mobile environments
 - packet loss (corruption)
 - handoff (changing from one base station to another)
- Snoop
 - base stations cache TCP segments and quickly retransmit
- Handoff
 - cache TCP segments at nearby base-stations to allow rapid handoff



Problem: TCP Loss Handling in Wireless

TCP assumes loss implies congestion

- TCP's reaction: reduce sending rate
- Wireless adds losses due to corruption, collision, handoff desired reaction: retransmit lost packets quickly
 - Approach:
 - let base-station help out
 - alternative is to do link-level reliability



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Alternatives

- > Split-connection TCP:
 - from BS, use one TCP connection to FH and another to MH
 - but requires changes to FH, BS, MH
 - what does an ACK mean now?
- Make TCP distinguish congestion vs. other kinds of loss
 - good idea: done with ECN
 - but done after this work and not widely deployed even today
 - requires changes to FH and MH
- Link-layer retransmission
 - good idea, but must be careful to avoid interactions between link-layer and TCP (works if on different timescale)

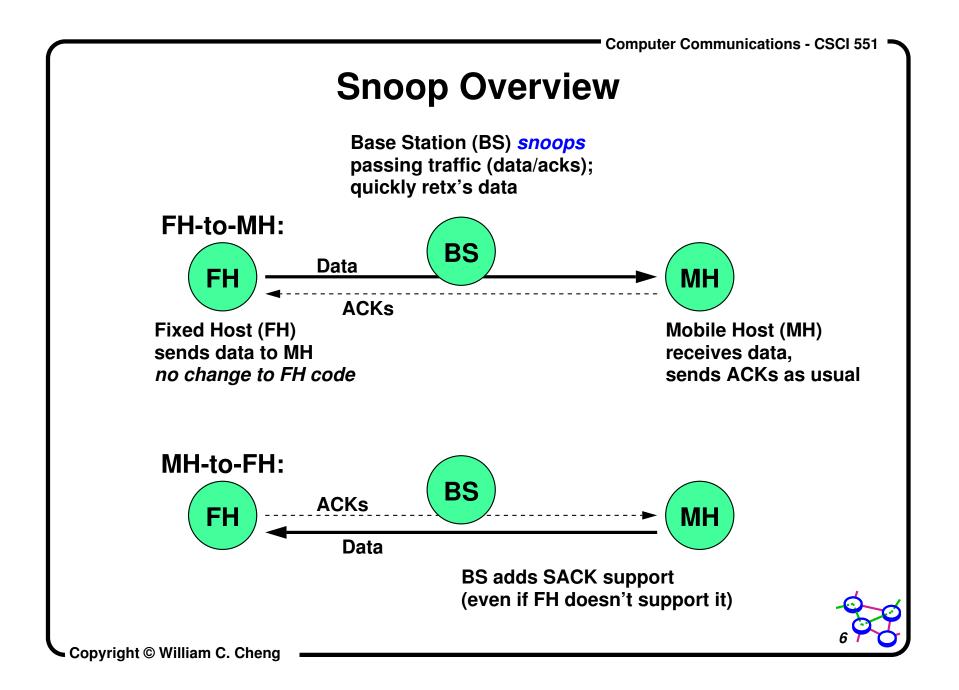


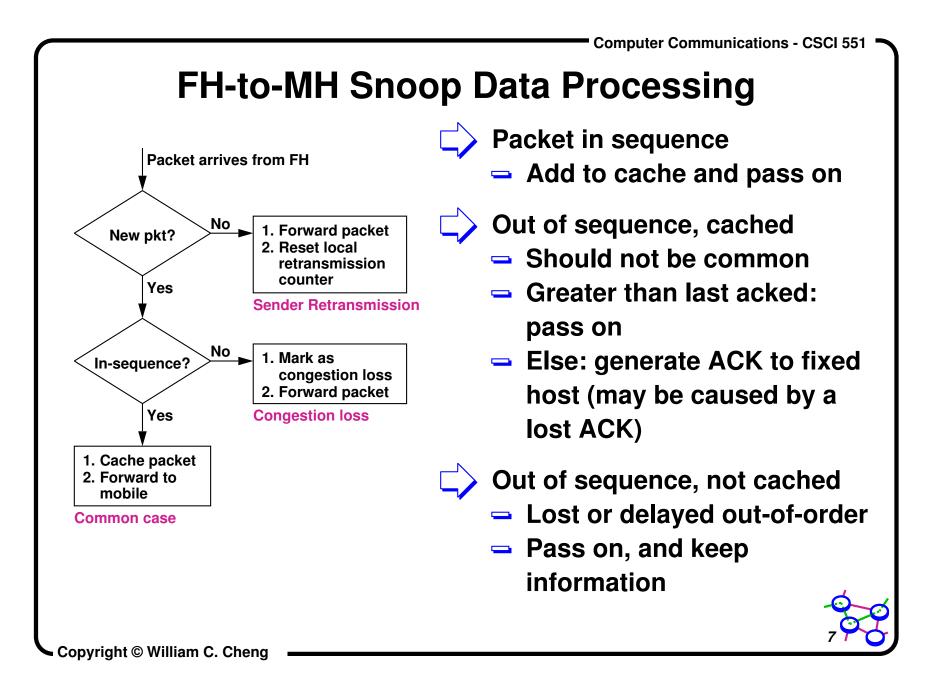
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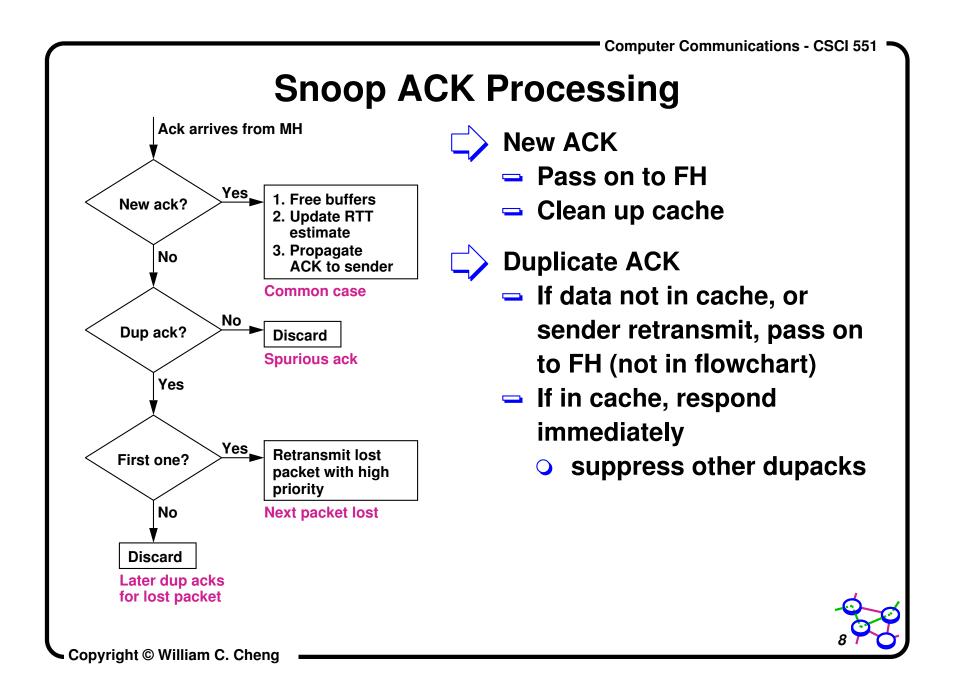
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Constraints

- Incremental deployment
 - Solution should not require modifications to fixed hosts
 - If possible, avoid modifying mobile hosts
- > Preserve TCP end-to-end semantics
 - ACK of a packet means it's at the receiver, not the base station





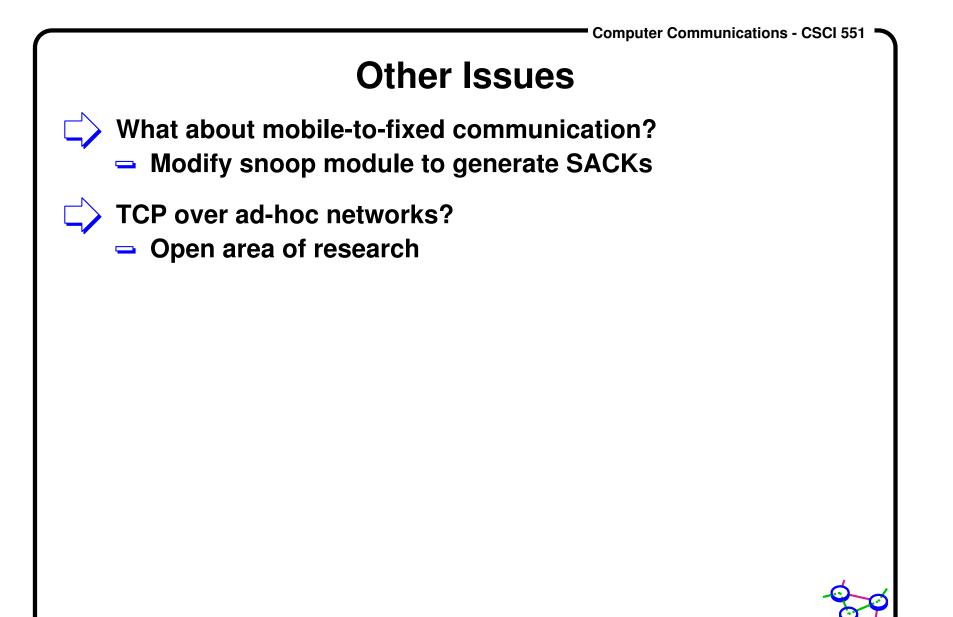




Handoff Support

General approach:

- extend mobile IP to *multicast* packets to several FA's (base stations, BSes)
- MH informs BS when it's changing
- BSes are pre-loaded w/data, can run snoop and quickly repair losses



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