UDP or TCP?
- UDP must be used for broadcast or multicast
  - Error control?
  - Reliable multicast protocols
- UDP can be used for simple request-reply applications
  - Acknowledgments, timeouts, and retransmission?
  - Flow control?
- TCP for bulk data transfer
  - An exception is TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)

Adding Reliability to a UDP Application 1/2
Need to add 2 features
- Sequence numbers so client can verify that a reply is for the appropriate request
  - Client adds a sequence number to each request and server echo number back to client in reply
- Timeout and retransmissions to handle datagrams that are discarded
  - Send a request and wait for $N$ seconds
  - If no response, retransmit and wait another $N$ seconds
  - Repeat for a number of times and then application gives up
  - A linear retransmission timer

Outline
- Advanced UDP Sockets (Chapter 22)
  - UDP or TCP? (section 22.4)
  - Adding Reliability to a UDP Application (section 22.5)
  - Concurrent UDP Servers (section 22.7)
Adding Reliability to a UDP Application

- Timeout and retransmissions to handle datagrams that are discarded
  - RTT can vary from LAN to WAN
  - RTT between a client and server can change rapidly
  - Need a timeout and retransmission algorithm, that takes into account actual RTT

Concurrent UDP Servers

- Most UDP servers are iterative
  - Wait for client request, read request, process request, send back reply
  - How about if processing of client request takes along time → need for concurrency
- Simple to fork with TCP
  - Every client connection is unique
  - TCP socket pair is unique for every connection
- What about UDP?

- Two different types of UDP servers
  - Simple UDP server
    - Server reads client request
    - Fork a child to handle the request
    - Request and socket address structure containing the client’s protocol address passed to child in its memory image from fork
    - Child sends reply directly to client

- Two different types of UDP servers
  - More involved UDP server
    - Exchanges multiple datagrams with the client
    - Client only knows the server’s well-known port number
    - Client sends first datagram of its request to well-known port number
    - How can the server distinguish between subsequent datagrams from that client and new requests?
Concurrent UDP Servers

• Two different types of UDP servers

➢ More involved UDP server

✓ How can the server distinguish between subsequent datagrams from that client and new requests?

✓ Server creates a new socket for each client
✓ Binds an ephemeral port to that socket
✓ Use that socket for all its replies
✓ Client must look at port number of the server’s first reply and send subsequent datagrams for this request to that port