
**Space data and information transfer
systems — Protocol specification for space
communications — Transport protocol**

*Systèmes de transfert des informations et données spatiales —
Spécification d'un protocole pour communications spatiales — Protocole de
transport*

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15893 was prepared by the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) (as CCSDS 714.0-B-1) and was adopted (without modifications except those stated in clause 3 of this International Standard) by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Space data and information transfer systems*.

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Space data and information transfer systems — Protocol specification for space communications — Transport protocol

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for the services and protocols of the space communications protocol specification (SCPS) transport service. These requirements are to allow independent implementations of this protocol in space and ground segments of the SCPS network to interoperate.

This International Standard is applicable to any kind of space mission or infrastructure, regardless of complexity.

2 Conformance

This International Standard is applicable to all systems that claim conformance to the ISO/CCSDS SCPS transport protocol.

3 Requirements

Requirements are the technical recommendations made in the following publication (reproduced on the following pages), which is adopted as an International Standard.

CCSDS 714.0-B-1, May 1999, *Recommendation for space data system standards — Space communications protocol specification (SCPS) — Transport protocol (SCPS-TP)*.

For the purposes of international standardization, the modifications outlined below shall apply to the specific clauses and paragraphs of publication CCSDS 714.0-B-1.

Pages i to v

This part is information which is relevant to the CCSDS publication only.

Page 1-8

Add the following information to the reference indicated in paragraph 1.8:

[10] Document CCSDS 713.0-B-1, May 1999, is equivalent to ISO 15891:2000.

[11] Document CCSDS 713.5-B-1, May 1999, is equivalent to ISO 15892:2000.

4 Revision of publication CCSDS 714.0-B-1

It has been agreed with the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems that Subcommittee ISO/TC 20/SC 13 will be consulted in the event of any revision or amendment of publication CCSDS 714.0-B-1. To this end, NASA will act as a liaison body between CCSDS and ISO.

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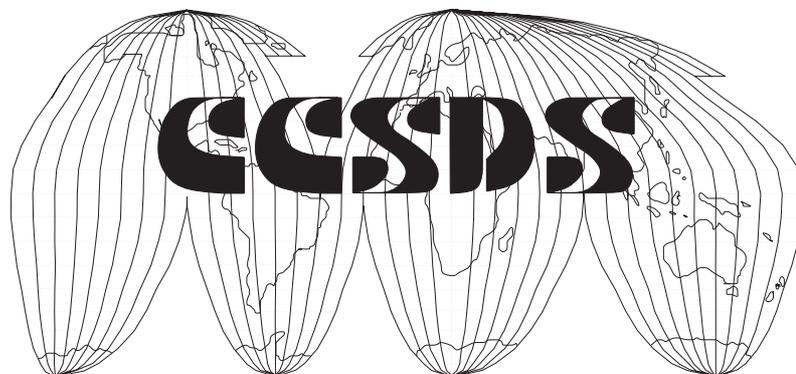
**RECOMMENDATION FOR SPACE
DATA SYSTEM STANDARDS**

**SPACE COMMUNICATIONS
PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION (SCPS)—
TRANSPORT PROTOCOL
(SCPS-TP)**

CCSDS 714.0-B-1

BLUE BOOK

May 1999



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AUTHORITY

Issue:	Blue Book, Issue 1
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This document has been approved for publication by the Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) and represents the consensus technical agreement of the participating CCSDS Member Agencies. The procedure for review and authorization of CCSDS Recommendations is detailed in reference [B1], and the record of Agency participation in the authorization of this document can be obtained from the CCSDS Secretariat at the address below.

This Recommendation is published and maintained by:

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Program Integration Division (Code MT)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC 20546, USA

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STATEMENT OF INTENT

The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) is an organization officially established by the management of member space Agencies. The Committee meets periodically to address data systems problems that are common to all participants, and to formulate sound technical solutions to these problems. Inasmuch as participation in the CCSDS is completely voluntary, the results of Committee actions are termed **Recommendations** and are not considered binding on any Agency.

This **Recommendation** is issued by, and represents the consensus of, the CCSDS Plenary body. Agency endorsement of this **Recommendation** is entirely voluntary. Endorsement, however, indicates the following understandings:

- o Whenever an Agency establishes a CCSDS-related **standard**, this **standard** will be in accord with the relevant **Recommendation**. Establishing such a **standard** does not preclude other provisions which an Agency may develop.
- o Whenever an Agency establishes a CCSDS-related **standard**, the Agency will provide other CCSDS member Agencies with the following information:
 - The **standard** itself.
 - The anticipated date of initial operational capability.
 - The anticipated duration of operational service.
- o Specific service arrangements shall be made via memoranda of agreement. Neither this **Recommendation** nor any ensuing **standard** is a substitute for a memorandum of agreement.

No later than five years from its date of issuance, this **Recommendation** will be reviewed by the CCSDS to determine whether it should: (1) remain in effect without change; (2) be changed to reflect the impact of new technologies, new requirements, or new directions; or, (3) be retired or canceled.

In those instances when a new version of a **Recommendation** is issued, existing CCSDS-related Agency standards and implementations are not negated or deemed to be non-CCSDS compatible. It is the responsibility of each Agency to determine when such standards or implementations are to be modified. Each Agency is, however, strongly encouraged to direct planning for its new standards and implementations towards the later version of the Recommendation.

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FOREWORD

Through the process of normal evolution, it is expected that expansion, deletion, or modification of this document may occur. This Recommendation is therefore subject to CCSDS document management and change control procedures as defined in reference [B1]. Current versions of CCSDS documents are maintained at the CCSDS Web site:

<http://www.ccsds.org/>

Questions relating to the contents or status of this document should be addressed to the CCSDS Secretariat at the address indicated on page i.

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 PURPOSE	1-1
1.2 SCOPE	1-1
1.3 APPLICABILITY	1-1
1.4 RATIONALE.....	1-1
1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THIS RECOMMENDATION.....	1-1
1.6 HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT	1-2
1.7 CONVENTIONS AND DEFINITIONS.....	1-3
1.8 REFERENCES.....	1-7
2 OVERVIEW	2-1
3 SCPS-TP EXTENSIONS TO STANDARD TCP	3-1
3.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCPS-TP AND TCP.....	3-1
3.2 CONNECTION MANAGEMENT	3-1
3.3 DATA TRANSFER	3-5
3.4 ERROR RECOVERY.....	3-11
3.5 SELECTIVE NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPTION.....	3-14
3.6 SCPS-TP HEADER COMPRESSION	3-20
3.7 MULTIPLE TRANSMISSIONS FOR FORWARD ERROR CORRECTION....	3-26
4 USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL EXTENSION	4-1
5 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION BASE (MIB) REQUIREMENTS	5-1
5.1 TYPES OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.....	5-1
5.2 MIB REQUIREMENTS FOR ROUTE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION.....	5-1
5.3 MIB REQUIREMENTS FOR SCPS TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL ...	5-5
5.4 MIB REQUIREMENTS FOR SCPS USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL.....	5-7
6 CONFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	6-1
6.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	6-1
6.2 TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	6-1
6.3 USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS	6-12
6.4 NETWORK MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	6-13
ANNEX A SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	A-1
ANNEX B INFORMATIVE REFERENCES	B-1
ANNEX C PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION CONFORMANCE STATEMENT PROFORMA	C-1
ANNEX D SERVICES OF THE TRANSPORT PROTOCOL	D-1

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
3-1 SCPS Capabilities Option	3-3
3-2 Out-of-Sequence Queue for SNACK Example.....	3-18
3-3 SNACK Option Resulting from Out-of-Sequence Queue Example	3-18
3-4 SNACK Options (without SNACK Bit-Vector) Resulting from Out-of-Sequence Queue Example.....	3-19
3-5 Compressed SCPS-TP Header	3-24
D-1 SCPS-TP Composite Service Diagram for Connection-Oriented Services	D-22
D-2 Local Service Provider State Diagram	D-23
D-3 Composite SCPS-TP Service State Diagram for Connection-Oriented Types of Service.....	D-24
D-4 State Diagram for Unacknowledged Service	D-25
 <u>Table</u>	
1-1 Values of the N-User_Internet_Protocol_Number Parameter Used by SCPS-TP.....	1-6
3-1 SCPS Capabilities Option Bit-Vector Contents	3-4
3-2 Compressed Header Bit-Vector Contents	3-21
D-1 SCPS-TP Services and Types of Service	D-2
D-2 SCPS-TP Data Transport Characteristics.....	D-4
D-3 Specific SCPS-TP Data Transfer Capabilities	D-6
D-4 SCPS-TP Service Request Primitives	D-7
D-5 SCPS-TP Service Confirm and Indication Primitives	D-15

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Recommendation is to define the services and protocols that provide the Space Communications Protocol Specification (SCPS) Transport service. This definition will allow independent implementations of the protocols in the space and ground segments of the SCPS Network to interoperate.

1.2 SCOPE

This Recommendation is intended to be applied to all systems that claim conformance to the SCPS Transport protocols.

1.3 APPLICABILITY

This Recommendation is designed to be applicable to any kind of space mission or infrastructure, regardless of complexity. It is intended that this Recommendation become a uniform standard among all CCSDS Agencies.

1.4 RATIONALE

The CCSDS believes it is important to document the rationale underlying the recommendations chosen, so that future evaluations of proposed changes or improvements will not lose sight of previous decisions. The concept and rationale for SCPS-TP may be found in reference [B2].

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THIS RECOMMENDATION

This Recommendation contains six sections and four annexes. This section presents introductory material that establishes the context for the remainder of the document. Section 2 contains an overview of the protocols, summarizing the main technical requirements and describing the approach used to provide the protocols' services. Sections 3 and 4 present the specifications for Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) in the SCPS environment. Section 5 establishes the requirements for maintaining management information. Section 6 presents conformance requirements for implementations.

The four annexes to this Recommendation provide supporting information. Some of the annexes contain normative material, while some contain informative material. Annex A is informative and contains the acronyms and abbreviations used commonly throughout the document. Annex B is informative and contains the informative references cited throughout the document. Annex C is normative and contains the proforma for the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS). The PICS unambiguously describes the capabilities provided by an implementation of the protocol. Annex D is normative and contains the service specification.

1.6 HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

This document makes modifications and extensions to TCP and UDP for use in spacecraft communications environments, characterized by potentially long delays, unbalanced forward- and return-link data rates, and potentially high error rates. It is anticipated that some readers of this document will be protocol implementers, probably with TCP implementation experience. Other readers will be individuals more familiar with the particular application environment than with the protocols.

For readers and implementers already familiar with the internals of TCP and UDP, this document may best be used in the following manner:

- 1) Review section 6 of this document. It describes the implementation requirements for TCP and UDP, and gives an indication of those capabilities within TCP and UDP that have been modified (indicated by text to the effect 'as amended by a.b.c of this document', where a.b.c is a section reference in this document).

Also in section 6 is a list of mission-specific capabilities that, depending on the needs of the mission, may be beneficial to add to the basic functionality of the protocols. Section 6 provides an introduction to these capabilities, and pointers back to sections 3 and 4, in which the capabilities are specified. Readers should use section 6 as a means of identifying the capability set required for their mission(s).

Some of the capabilities required for a mission depend on the availability of other capabilities. These dependencies, along with a restatement of the implementation requirements, are documented in table form in the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement that appears in annex C. Annex C specifies the format in which an implementer must document the details of his or her implementation.

- 2) Review sections 3 and 4, which specify SCPS-TP-unique options and modifications for TCP and UDP.
- 3) Review section 5, which identifies the management information requirements.

For readers and implementers who are generally familiar with the operation of TCP and UDP, but not the internals of the protocols, the following approach to reviewing this document may be useful:

- 1) Read over the UDP and TCP RFCs. The UDP specification is quite short (3 pages). The TCP specification is significantly longer, but also provides a substantial amount of background information. These documents were written in 1980 and 1981, respectively.
- 2) Read section 4 of RFC 1122. This document captures the 'lessons learned' from using TCP and UDP as of 1989. In addition to placing requirements on implementations of TCP and UDP, it provides a significant amount of explanatory information and discussion about rationale for particular requirements. RFC 1122

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

constitutes an extension to the base TCP and UDP specifications, in addition to describing implementation requirements.

- 3) Read over section 6 of this document. It refers to the TCP and UDP RFCs and to RFC 1122, and either endorses or revises the requirements put forward in RFC 1122. Read the 'Mission-Specific Capabilities' subsection, and identify whether any of these capabilities are necessary. If so, review the references identified in each of the mission-specific capability sections.
- 4) Finally, read sections 3 through 5.

Readers with little previous familiarity with TCP or UDP should consider reviewing an introductory text on the subject. One excellent example is TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 1, by W. Richard Stevens (Copyright 1994, Addison-Wesley Professional Computing Series). Chapters 1, 11, and 17-24 are particularly relevant. Note that additional information about one of the mission-specific capabilities—the modifications to TCP to support Transactions—is presented in Chapters 1-12 of TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 3, by W. Richard Stevens (Copyright 1996, Addison-Wesley Professional Computing Series).

1.7 CONVENTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1.7.1 OCTET NUMBERING CONVENTION AND NOMENCLATURE

This document does not deal with transmission of any data elements smaller than one octet. As such, the transmission order of bits within an octet is an issue to be dealt with at lower layers. However, the relative ordering of octets within a word and the unambiguous numbering of bits within an octet are relevant here. The order in which multi-octet fields defined in this document are submitted for transmission is called 'Big Endian' byte ordering. When applied to networking, it is called 'network byte order'. In this ordering scheme, bit 0 of a 32-bit value is the most significant bit; bit 31 is the least significant bit. The octet containing bits 0-7 is transmitted first, followed by the octet containing bits 8-15, followed by the octet containing bits 16-23, and finally the octet containing bits 24-31. Note that 'Big Endian' byte ordering is NOT what some machines (notably the 80x86 class of machines) use internally. Implementers must ensure that headers are converted to network byte order for transmission.

The following conventions apply throughout this Recommendation:

- a) the words 'shall' and 'must' imply a binding and verifiable specification;
- b) the word 'should' implies an optional, but desirable, specification;
- c) the word 'may' implies an optional specification;
- d) the words 'is', 'are', and 'will' imply statements of fact.

1.7.2 DEFINITIONS

Address Family: An address family specifies the structural rules required to interpret the internal fields of an address. The SCPS Network supports three address families: the SCPS address family, the Internet Protocol (IP) address family, and the Internet Protocol version Six (IPv6) address family.

Address Type: An address type defines the meaning that the addresses have (that is, whether they identify end systems or a path between end systems), the number of addresses that appear in a SCPS Network Protocol header (two addresses if the addresses identify end systems, only one if the address identifies a path between end systems), and the address family that is valid for the addresses.

Connection: A connection is defined by information that is named, persistent, and shared across the systems supporting an instance of communication. For transport protocols, these systems are the endpoints that terminate the transport protocol, but not intermediate systems.

End System: An addressable network entity within the SCPS Network.

Extended End System Address: The Extended End System Address identifies a single end system or an end-system group. The Extended End System Address conforms to the structural rules of either the SCPS Address Family or the IP Address Family. Extended End System Addresses may be parameters to the primitives of the Unit Data service.

Gateway: A network-addressable system that terminates a protocol at a given layer and invokes similar services at the same layer of an adjacent network.

Host: A network-addressable system that may send or receive network-layer packets, but does not forward packets.

Internet Protocol Number: The Internet Protocol Number is the transport protocol identifier used by Internet Protocols. Values may range from 0 through 255, and valid values are defined in reference [1].

IP Address Family: The IP Address Family specifies a set of structural rules for the interpretation of Extended End System Addresses, and is defined in reference [1], and the possible formats are refined in section 3.2.1.3 of RFC 1122 (reference [2]).

Maximum Segment Size: The maximum amount of user data that can be carried in a Segment. This value is calculated by subtracting the size of the network, security, and transport layer headers from the MTU size.

Maximum Transmission Unit: The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) specifies the maximum amount of data that the subnetwork layer will accept in a single subnetwork service request. The MTU for a route is the minimum of all known MTUs along that route.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTE – It is anticipated that this value will be known and managed as part of the routing table information; however, techniques for dynamically discovering the MTU of a route exist. Refer to RFC 1191, 'Path MTU Discovery' (reference [B3]) for more information.

N-Address: an address in the SCPS Network. The attributes of an N-Address are the Address Type and the Address Family.

N-Basic_Quality_of_Service parameter: The Basic Quality of Service (QOS) parameter of the N-UNITDATA service primitives carries information necessary to provide special network processing services for the datagram. It is a data structure that contains three sub-parameters: precedence, routing requirements, and a program-specific field.

N-Destination_Address: The N-Destination_Address is a parameter of all of the SCPS Network service primitives. It is an N-Address that identifies the destination end system of a packet in the SCPS Network. The N-Destination_Address parameter must be of the Extended End System address type, and may be of either the IP or the SCPS address family.

Network-Service Data Unit: See N-SDU.

N-Expanded_Quality_of_Service parameter: The Expanded QOS parameter provides a mechanism for specifying ground-relevant QOS requests. The valid values of this parameter are defined in RFC 2474 (reference [B7]).

N-SDU: The Network Service Data Unit (N-SDU) is a parameter of the Unit Data service primitives. It is a variable-length, octet-aligned data unit of arbitrary format. The maximum length of an N-SDU is 8145 octets.

NOTE – The maximum size of the N-SDU field is limited to the length resulting from subtracting the maximum length of a SCPS-NP header from the maximum SCPS-NP PDU length. The maximum length of the SCPS-NP header is 46 octets. The length field in the SCPS-NP header is 13-bits, which allows an 8191-octet total packet length. Therefore, the maximum size of an N-SDU that is guaranteed to fit in a SCPS-NP PDU is 8145 octets. Local restrictions on packet size or extensions to the protocol may further limit this size, and the maximum implementations size of N-SDU must be documented by the implementer.

N-Source_Address: The N-Source_Address is a parameter to many of the primitives of the SCPS network service. It is an N-Address that identifies the end system originating a packet in the SCPS Network. The N-Source_Address must be of the Extended End System address type and may be of either the IP or the SCPS address family. The N-Source_Address may not be a multicast or a broadcast address.

N-Source_Timestamp parameter: The N-Source_Timestamp is a parameter of several SCPS Network service primitives. This parameter permits the Network Service user to provide a source timestamp to accompany the N-SDU. The Source Timestamp parameter consists of a timestamp format field and a timestamp value field.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

N-User_Internet_Protocol_Number parameter: The N-User_Internet_Protocol_Number is a parameter to several of the SCPS Network service primitives. The values of this parameter used by the SCPS-TP are shown in table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Values of the N-User_Internet_Protocol_Number Parameter Used by SCPS-TP

Network Service User	Internet Protocol Number (decimal)
TCP	6
UDP	17
Compressed TCP	105

Port: An identifier of the transport service user.

Precedence parameter: The precedence parameter is an element of the N-Basic_Quality_of_Service parameter of the N-UNITDATA service primitives. The precedence parameter is specified by a network service user to identify the relative importance of this data compared to other data within the network. It is an integer with a valid range from 0 to 15, with 0 being the lowest precedence and 15 being the highest. Local policy may cause the user-specified precedence parameter to be overridden. The network service user may also supply a null value for the precedence parameter, in which case the network service would assign a default value for the precedence parameter.

Program Specific parameter: The program-specific parameter is an element of the N-Basic_Quality_of_Service parameter that provides a mechanism for programs to carry two bits of information in the SCPS-NP header. This information is interpreted by program-specific extensions to the SCPS-NP and has a default value of 0.

Pseudo-Header: A pseudo-header, in TCP and UDP, is a collection of information that is used for the purposes of checksum calculation, but not actually shipped as part of the transport layer protocol data unit. The information in the pseudo-header consists of the source and destination addresses, the Internet Protocol Number of the transport protocol, and the length of the transport protocol data unit.

Router: A network-addressable system that may send, receive, or forward network-layer packets.

Routing Requirements parameter: The Routing Requirements parameter is an element of the N-Basic_Quality_of_Service parameter of the N-UNITDATA service primitives. The Routing Requirements parameter has two currently defined values: ‘normal’ routing and ‘flood’ routing.

SCPS Network Address: A SCPS Network Address specifies one of the possible SCPS Address formats (via the FMT-ID parameter) and the values of the parameters required by that format.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

Segment: A segment is the Protocol Data Unit of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

Service-Access-Point: A Service-Access-Point (SAP) is the point at which the services of a layer are made available to the layer above it.

Silently Discard: A packet is ‘silently discarded’ if no error message is generated (either to a local user or to a remote user) as a result of the discard.

NOTE – The practice of silently discarding packets reduces the possibility that a misconfigured host will uncontrollably generate erroneous traffic. The term ‘silent discard’ differs from ‘discard’ in that certain actions, such as informing network service users about the discard, are not performed in a silent discard. When the term ‘discard’ is used, other information must be used to determine whether the network service user is informed.

T-SDU: The Transport Service Data Unit (T-SDU) is a parameter of several of the SCPS-TP service primitives. It is a variable-length, octet-aligned data unit of arbitrary format. The maximum length of a T-SDU is an implementation issue.

Timestamp Format field: The Timestamp Format field of the N-Source_Timestamp parameter identifies the format of the source timestamp that is supplied by the Network User. The available formats are specified in reference [10].

Timestamp Value: The Source Timestamp Value field of the N-Source_Timestamp parameter contains the value of the timestamp that shall accompany the Network Service Data Unit.

Transport-Service Data Unit: See T-SDU.

1.8 REFERENCES

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and users of this Recommendation are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the documents indicated below. The CCSDS Secretariat maintains a register of currently valid CCSDS Recommendations.

- [1] J. Postel. *Internet Protocol*. STD 5, September 1981. [RFC 791, RFC 950, RFC 919, RFC 922, RFC 792, RFC 1112][†]
- [2] R. Braden. *Hosts Requirements*. STD 3, October 1989. [RFC 1122, RFC 1123]

[†] Internet Request for Comments (RFC) texts are available on line in various locations (e.g., <http://ietf.org/rfc/>). In this list, Internet Standards are identified by ‘STD’ followed by the number of the standard, and RFCs are identified by ‘RFC’ followed by the number of the RFC. RFCs comprised by Internet Standards are given in square brackets following the citation.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- [3] J. Postel. *User Datagram Protocol*. STD 6, August 1980. [RFC 768]
- [4] J. Postel. *Transmission Control Protocol*. STD 7, September 1981. [RFC 793]
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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

2 OVERVIEW

This SCPS Recommendation is designed to support current communication environments and those of upcoming missions. The modifications to the base protocols are intended to address the communication environments and resource constraints that space-based systems face.

The Technical Requirements for the Recommendation include:

- support for communication with full reliability, best-effort reliability, and minimal reliability;
- efficient operation in a wide range of delay, bandwidth, and error conditions;
- efficient operation in space-based processing environments;
- support for precedence (priority) based handling;
- support for connectionless multicasting;
- support for packet-oriented applications.

The SCPS Transport Protocol (SCPS-TP) refers collectively to the protocols that provide the full reliability, best-effort reliability, and minimal reliability services. The full reliability service is provided by TCP. The best-effort service is provided by TCP with minor modifications. The minimal reliability service is provided by UDP.

The SCPS-TP addresses the environmental requirements with the following extensions:

- TCP for Transactions (RFC 1644, reference [13])—reduces the handshaking necessary to start a TCP connection and provides ‘reliable datagram’ operation to handle command-response traffic, for very long delay environments in which it is desirable to begin data transfer without waiting for a connection handshake;
- Window scaling (RFC 1323, reference [5])—addresses communication environments that may have more than 65k octets of data in transit at one time;
- Round Trip Time Measurement (RFC 1323, reference [5])—addresses environments that have high loss, changing delays, or large amounts of data in transit at one time;
- Protect Against Wrapped Sequence Numbers (RFC 1323, reference [5])—addresses very long delay environments or very high bandwidth missions;
- Selective negative acknowledgment (adapted from RFC 1106, reference [B5])—addresses high loss environments;
- Record Boundary Indication—the ability to mark and reliably carry end-of-record indications for packet-oriented applications;

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- Best Effort Communication—the ability for an application to select correct, in-sequence, but possibly incomplete delivery of data;
- Header compression (adapted from RFC 1144, reference [B6])—addresses low-bandwidth environments;
- Low-loss congestion control or optional non-use of congestion control;
- Retransmission strategies for space environments that accommodate loss due to data corruption, link outages, and congestion.

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3 SCPS-TP EXTENSIONS TO STANDARD TCP**3.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCPS-TP AND TCP**

SCPS-TP adopts the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) as specified in Internet Standard 7 (reference [4]) and its supporting RFCs, with the modifications and options specified in section 3 of this document.

NOTE – Section 6 of this document summarizes requirements for implementing TCP in the SCPS environment.

3.2 CONNECTION MANAGEMENT**3.2.1 INITIAL SEQUENCE NUMBER SELECTION**

A SCPS-TP conforming implementation is not required to use a clock as the basis for Initial Sequence Number (ISN) selection. As long as ISN selection is robust against a possible crash, increases slightly faster than the maximum possible transmission rate, and does not wrap too quickly, then the algorithm used for ISN selection meets the intent of the requirement and is acceptable (refer to reference [4], RFC 793, section 3.3, and reference [2], RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.9).

NOTE – The ISN does not have to be updated at every clock tick. Rather, it only needs to be computed at the time a connection is established.

3.2.2 PRECEDENCE HANDLING**3.2.2.1 Security**

The TCP shall convey a user's security requests and replies to the security provider and shall report responses and indications as required.

NOTES

- 1 Security is handled external to the TCP, at a protocol layer that is conceptually lower in the 'stack'.
- 2 All other references to security in this document shall be considered non-normative.

3.2.2.2 Precedence

3.2.2.2.1 The precedence parameter used in TCP is as defined in the SCPS Network Protocol (reference [10]), the intent being that connection shall be allowed at the higher of the precedence levels requested by the two ports attempting to connect.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.2.2.2.2 If the TCP is operating over a network protocol that does not support precedence, or supports fewer precedence levels than are defined in [10], then a locally defined mapping between the user-specified precedence level and the system-supported precedence levels shall be performed.

3.2.2.2.3 The following paragraphs describe specific actions for handling the precedence parameter in SCPS-TP:

- a) an endpoint shall request the precedence level specified by the calling application;

NOTE – Any local policy constraints on precedence level requested by the application are outside the scope of this Recommendation.

- b) if the remote TCP responds with a higher precedence level, the precedence of the connection shall be raised to the higher requested level;
- c) if local policy prohibits raising the precedence of the connection, a reset shall be sent;
- d) a listening endpoint that receives a connection request containing a higher precedence level than the endpoint’s configuration shall, if permitted by local policy, raise its precedence level to that specified by the remote endpoint and proceed with connection establishment;
- e) if local policy does not permit such an increase in precedence level, the listening endpoint shall reject the connection with a reset;
- f) if an endpoint has more than one socket with service requests to the transport protocol pending, the service order of those requests shall be determined by the precedence level of the socket and shall proceed starting with the highest precedence level.

3.2.3 NEGOTIATION OF SCPS CAPABILITIES

3.2.3.1 SCPS Capabilities Option Format

The SCPS Capabilities Option shall be located in the options area of the TCP SYN segment¹ header and shall contain the following fields:

	<u>Length in octets</u>
– Option Type (mandatory)	1
– Option Length (mandatory)	1
– Capabilities Option Bit-Vector (mandatory)	1
– Connection ID (mandatory)	1

¹ Refer to reference [B3] for a definition of the TCP SYN segment.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.2.3.2 SCPS Capabilities Option Fields

3.2.3.2.1 The Option Type field

- a) is mandatory and shall occupy the first octet of the Option;
- b) shall contain the decimal value 20.

3.2.3.2.2 The Option Length field

- a) is mandatory and shall occupy the second octet of the Option;
- b) shall contain the decimal value 4.

3.2.3.2.3 The Capabilities Option Bit-Vector field

- a) is mandatory and shall occupy the third octet of the Option;
- b) shall indicate which SCPS Capabilities are in effect for a connection, as detailed in table 3-1.

3.2.3.2.4 The Connection ID field

- a) is mandatory and shall occupy the fourth octet of the Option;
- b) shall contain a non-zero Connection Identifier if the Com bit is set to '1'.

NOTE – The SCPS Capabilities Option format is illustrated in figure 3-1.

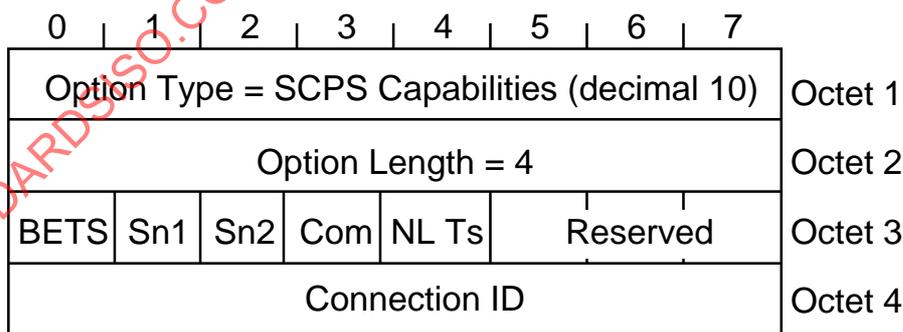


Figure 3-1: SCPS Capabilities Option

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

Table 3-1: SCPS Capabilities Option Bit-Vector Contents

Bit	Meaning if = 0 ("Not OK")	Meaning if = 1 ("OK")
BETS	Connection may not operate in BETS mode.	Sender willing to operate connection in BETS mode.
SN1	Do not send short form (length = 4) of SNACK Option (refer to 3.5).	OK to send short form of SNACK Option.
SN2	Do not send long form (length > 4) of SNACK Option (refer to 3.5).	OK to send long form of SNACK Option. Note: if the SN2 bit is set to '1' then the SN1 bit must also be set to '1'.
Com	Do not send compressed TCP headers.	OK to compress TCP headers—send connection identifier.
NL Ts	Network-layer timestamps not available or unsuitable for use in compressing TCP timestamps Option.	Network-layer timestamps available and a timestamp accompanies this segment. If received, suitable, and available at both ends, use for compressing TCP Timestamps Option.

NOTES

- If both TCP endpoints send the BETS bit set to '1', the connection will operate in BETS mode.
- The semantics for the combination of the Com bit and the connection identifier are as follows:

Com	Connection ID	Meaning
'0'	'0'	Will not send or accept compressed headers.
'0'	X≠'0'	Will not accept compressed headers. Would like to send compressed headers, using Connection ID X. (If SYN, will send compressed headers if and only if SYN-ACK contains Com bit set to '1'. If SYN-ACK, not a valid response if Com bit set to '0' on SYN.)
'1'	'0'	Will accept compressed headers, will not send compressed headers.
'1'	X≠'0'	Will accept compressed headers, would like to send compressed headers, using Connection ID X. (If SYN-ACK, not a valid response if Com bit set to '0' on SYN.)
- If compressed headers are in use and both TCP endpoints indicate that use of Network Layer Timestamps (NL Ts) is acceptable, then outbound timestamps shall be carried in the timestamps field of the Network-layer header.

3.2.4 SCPS CAPABILITIES INVOCATION

3.2.4.1 The TCP initiating a connection shall invoke SCPS Capabilities by including the SCPS Capabilities Option in the header of the SYN segment.¹

3.2.4.2 The listening TCP shall indicate its willingness to use the specified capabilities by including the SCPS Capabilities Option in the header of its SYN ACK segment:

- a) accepted capabilities shall be indicated with their corresponding Capabilities Option Bit-Vector bits set to '1';
- b) if the Com bit is set to '1', the Connection ID field shall contain a non-zero value.

¹ Refer to reference [B3] for a definition of the TCP SYN segment.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTE – The determination of which capabilities to use on a particular connection is implementation specific, possibly based on information from the routing structures as specified in 5.2. An application **MUST** be involved in the decision to use the Best Effort Transport Service (BETS)—refer to 6.2.4.1.2.

3.2.4.3 If either endpoint does not send the SCPS Capabilities Option, the respective SCPS capabilities are unavailable on the connection.

3.2.4.4 If use of SCPS capabilities is declined by a listening TCP (by its failure to return a corresponding SCPS capabilities option after one was sent by the initiating TCP):

- a) the connection may continue using standard TCP capabilities, if standard TCP capabilities have been implemented;
- b) if standard TCP capabilities have not been implemented, the initiating TCP shall abort the connection by sending a RST segment.

3.2.4.5 If the SCPS Capabilities Option is not present on a SYN, then the protocol shall conform to the end-to-end semantics of Internet TCP, as specified in Internet Standards 7 and 3 (references [4] and [2], respectively), and possibly as extended by other RFCs.

NOTE – A connection using Internet (i.e. 'normal') TCP may include the non-SCPS options of window scaling, timestamps, RFC 1644 (reference [13]), fast retransmit, fast recovery, and so on.

3.2.4.6 If the SCPS Capabilities Option is present on a SYN but none of the bits are set to '1', then none of the capabilities in the Capabilities Option Bit-Vector will be used on the connection.

3.3 DATA TRANSFER

3.3.1 RECORD BOUNDARY OPTION

3.3.1.1 Record Boundary Option Format

The Record Boundary Option shall be located in the options area of the TCP header and shall contain the following fields:

	<u>Length in octets</u>
– Option Type (mandatory)	1
– Option Length (mandatory)	1

3.3.1.2 Record Boundary Option Fields

3.3.1.2.1 The Option Type field

- a) is mandatory for the Record Boundary Option and shall occupy the first octet of the Option;
- b) shall contain the decimal value 22.

3.3.1.2.2 The Option Length field

- a) is mandatory for the SCPS Capabilities Option and shall occupy the second octet of the Option;
- b) shall contain the decimal value 2.

3.3.1.3 Record Boundary Option Invocation

3.3.1.3.1 A sending application shall invoke the Record Boundary Option by providing an Application Program Interface (API) specific indication to the Transport service that the final octet of data in the associated service request represents the end of a record.

3.3.1.3.2 The end-of-record indication supplied by the sending application shall be associated with the last octet in the service data unit with which it was submitted.

3.3.1.3.3 The ending delimitation of the record shall be preserved during transmission (and possible retransmission) and across the remote service interface interfaces.

3.3.1.3.4 The sequence number of the octet associated with the record marker shall be the highest sequence number in the segment carrying the Record Boundary Option (i.e., it shall be the final octet in the segment), and a read shall associate the end of record with that octet.

NOTE – This modifies the effect of the Nagle algorithm and constrains the Transport protocol in performing repacketization during retransmission. Refer to RFC 896 (reference [8]) for a description of the Nagle algorithm.

3.3.1.3.5 The octet associated with the Record Boundary Option shall not be changed by the Transport Service Provider (TSP).

3.3.1.3.6 If any portion of a segment carrying the Record Boundary Option falls to the right of the receiver's window, the Record Boundary Option shall be discarded until the final octet of the segment with which the Record Boundary Option is associated is received.

3.3.1.3.7 Applications at both ends of a prospective connection must determine that a Transport service provides record boundary capability before connection establishment.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.3.1.3.8 The Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) shall state whether an implementation provides the Record Boundary Option.

NOTE – For a run-time method of determining whether the Record Boundary Option is available, refer to the Application Program Interface specification for the particular system on which the protocol is hosted.

3.3.1.3.9 If an application requests BETS and Record Boundaries, the application developer must ensure that the applications are robust against the possible loss of a record boundary.

NOTE – This may include incorporating a record length indication in the application record structure.

3.3.2 BEST EFFORT TRANSPORT SERVICE

3.3.2.1 Best Effort Transport Service Invocation

The Best Effort Transport Service shall be invoked using the SCPS Capabilities Option.

NOTE – Refer to 3.2.3 for a discussion of the SCPS Capabilities Option and its use.

3.3.2.2 R1 and R2 Thresholds

3.3.2.2.1 In Best Effort mode, the two thresholds, R1 and R2 (refer to RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.5, in reference [2], for a full description of these two thresholds), shall be interpreted as a count of transmissions (not time nor retransmissions).

3.3.2.2.2 The value of R1 shall be set by the sending TCP.

3.3.2.2.3 The value of R2 shall be set by the sending application via a Transport-interface option.

3.3.2.2.4 The value of R2 shall be interpreted by the sending TCP as the threshold at which attempted retransmission of a segment is discontinued.

3.3.2.2.5 If the value of R2 is set to a non-zero positive number greater than one, then the value of R1 shall be set to a value less than that of R2.

3.3.2.2.6 When the number of transmissions of the same segment reaches or exceeds the value of R1, the sending TCP shall operate as it would in fully reliable mode.

NOTE – Exceeding the R1 threshold typically results in an attempt to identify a different route to the destination.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.3.2.2.7 If the value of R1 is forced to zero because R2 is set to one,

- a) no action shall be taken in response to the R1 threshold's being exceeded;
- b) segments shall be discarded after being initially transmitted (rather than being queued for retransmission).

3.3.2.2.8 When either the R2 limit is reached (or exceeded) for a segment, or $SND.NXT = SND.UNA + SND.WND$, the sending TCP shall behave exactly as if it had received a positive acknowledgment that advances $SND.UNA$ to $SEG.SEQ$ of the next segment in the retransmission queue and that makes no change to $SND.WND$ (refer to 3.9 of RFC 793 and 4.2.2.20 of RFC 1122, in references [4] and [2], respectively).

NOTES

- 1 $SND.UNA$ is the sequence number of the first unacknowledged octet.
- 2 $SND.NXT$ is the sequence number of the next octet to be sent.
- 3 $SEG.SEQ$ is the sequence number of the first octet in a segment.
- 4 $SND.WND$ is the number of octets of unacknowledged data that the sender is authorized by the receiver to have outstanding.

3.3.2.2.9 If R2 is set to zero by an application, it is an escape value that indicates that the TCP should not break a connection due to excessive retransmissions, nor should it invoke the Best Effort Transport Service. Rather, it is a request to retransmit an 'infinite' number of times.

3.3.2.2.10 If R2 is set to zero, the value of R1 shall be determined by the implementer.

3.3.2.2.11 For SYN segments:

- a) an R2-SYN shall be defined and shall be able to be set independently of R2 (in an implementation-dependent manner, a socket option with the Reference Implementation);
- b) R2-SYN shall be greater than or equal to R2;
- c) if R2 is increased to a value greater than R2-SYN, then R2-SYN shall be increased to match the value of R2 (independent of user input).

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.3.2.3 Missing ACK Segments

NOTE – The sending application may query the sending TCP in an API-specific manner to determine the location and length of segments that were not acknowledged by the receiver.

3.3.2.3.1 The sending TCP shall provide the sending application with a means to determine which data elements may not have been acknowledged by the receiver.

3.3.2.3.2 The sending TCP shall specify the missing data elements by reporting a pair of numbers for each missing data element:

- a) the first number in the pair shall be the octet offset from the start of the connection to the first octet of unacknowledged data;
- b) the second number in the pair shall be the octet offset from the start of the connection to the last octet of unacknowledged data.

3.3.2.3.3 Once read by the sending application, the missing-data-element specification pair shall be removed from the list.

3.3.2.3.4 System-dependent limits on the amount of information that can be retained by the sending TCP shall be documented for the implementation.

NOTE – The TCP implementation may restrict the amount of memory that is available for storing these pairs of numbers and, if so, may treat the available memory as a circular buffer. If an application does not request a report of missing data elements before the available memory fills, information could be lost.

3.3.2.3.5 For TCP implementations that support the Record Boundary Option, the implementation may specify missing data elements by reporting an additional pair of numbers for each missing data element:

- a) the first number of the additional pair shall be the record offset from the start of the connection to the beginning of the unacknowledged data;
- b) the second number of the additional pair shall be the record offset from the start of the connection to the end of the unacknowledged data.

3.3.2.4 Missing Data Segments

3.3.2.4.1 In Best Effort mode, the receiving TCP shall operate in the same manner as in fully reliable mode until an out-of-sequence segment (i.e., a segment having a higher-than-expected sequence number) arrives.

3.3.2.4.2 The receiving TCP shall store out-of-sequence segments in an out-of-sequence queue.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.3.2.4.3 When an out-of-sequence queue is formed, the receiving TCP shall start an interval timer.

3.3.2.4.4 The receiving TCP shall use two thresholds:

- a) a size-based threshold, BE1, defined as a value in octets that corresponds to a locally administered percentage of the receiver's buffer space;
- b) a time-based threshold, BE2, defined as the interval in locally sized clock ticks after which out-of-sequence data will be delivered to the user.

3.3.2.4.5 The receiving TCP shall provide the receiving application with a means to set BE1 and BE2.

3.3.2.4.6 When the size of the out-of-sequence queue reaches or exceeds BE1 or the interval BE2 elapses, the receiving TCP shall

- a) issue an acknowledgment that acknowledges the data in the missing segment plus any data in the out-of-sequence queue that would be acknowledgeable were the missing segment received;
- b) issue an error or warning or advisory to the receiving application identifying the size of the missing segment(s) in octets;
- c) deliver the subsequent in-sequence data to the receiving application.

NOTE – If missing and acknowledged segments arrive after RCV.NXT has advanced, the receiving TCP may discard them. Alternatively, the receiving TCP may store them via some out-of-band storage means for off-line merging with the rest of the data. However, this requires the receiving TCP to maintain the sequence number and size of each area of missing data. A Best Effort receiver that will be receiving large volumes of data will probably exist in a (ground-based) system with substantial receive buffer capacity. Therefore, it is anticipated that the threshold BE1 will be able to be set sufficiently high that most retransmissions will be cleared from the network by the time BE1 is met or exceeded.

3.3.2.4.7 The BE2 timer shall be used as follows:

- a) the receiving TCP shall start the BE2 timer when all in-sequence data have been read by the application and out of sequence data exist in the receive queue;
- b) when the hole at SND.UNA is closed (either by receipt of the missing data, exceeding the BE1 threshold, or expiration of the BE2 timer), the receiving TCP shall cancel the BE2 timer;
- c) if additional holes in the out of sequence queue exist, the receiving TCP shall restart the BE2 timer as described above.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.4 ERROR RECOVERY**3.4.1 TRANSMISSION TIMEOUT**

3.4.1.1 The retransmission timeout **should** be dynamically determined.

3.4.1.2 If the dynamic computation of the retransmission timeout cannot be accomplished, it **may** be statically configured via the MIB, which supports static selection of the retransmission timeout mechanism as defined in 5.3.1 of this document.

3.4.1.3 When retransmission timeouts are dynamically determined, the following requirements are in force:

- a) the Jacobson algorithm for computing smoothed Round-Trip Time (RTT) shall be used to estimate the RTT and its variance (references [7], [2], and [4]);
- b) the Karn algorithm shall be used to select those RTT measurements that are valid except when the TCP Timestamps Option is present (references [6], [2], and [4]);
- c) when the TCP Timestamps Option is present, and the round trip of a retransmitted segment shall be factored into the RTT estimate.

3.4.2 CONGESTION CONTROL AND CORRUPTION

3.4.2.1 When the implementation has elected not to provide congestion control, the following algorithms are not available:

- a) Van Jacobson's Slow Start algorithm;
- b) Van Jacobson's Congestion Avoidance algorithm;
- c) the exponential back-off of the retransmission timer for successive retransmissions.

3.4.2.2 Implementations that provide congestion control may do so in one of two ways:

- a) by using the standard means within TCP (i.e., Van Jacobson's Slow Start Algorithm, Van Jacobson's Congestion avoidance algorithm, and exponential back-off); or
- b) by using the TCP Vegas congestion-control mechanisms documented in reference [12].

3.4.2.3 When congestion control is implemented, the Jacobson algorithms for slow start and congestion avoidance or corresponding TCP Vegas algorithms shall be used when the default source of loss is congestion and there is no evidence that data loss is due to a cause other than congestion.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTE – The use of the Jacobson and TCP Vegas algorithms when there is evidence of corruption is optional, but may result in reduced performance.

3.4.2.4 When congestion control is implemented but there is evidence that data loss is due to corruption, the ‘exponential backoff’ algorithm may optionally not be invoked.

NOTE – Evidence of corruption rather than congestion may be obtained from inter-layer signaling or from a MIB-query.

3.4.2.5 When a connection receives an indication that corruption has been experienced:

- a) the sending TCP shall send the Corruption Experienced Option (Type = 23, Length = 2) to the receiving TCP at an implementation-defined rate not to exceed once per round-trip time;
- b) the sending TCP shall continue sending the Corruption Experienced Option for no more than two round-trip times after the previous indication of corruption was received;
- c) upon receipt of the Corruption Experienced Option from a sending TCP, the receiving TCP shall not send a corresponding Corruption Experienced Option to its peer.

3.4.2.6 For retransmissions of data in which there is no indication that corruption is being experienced, the exponential backoff algorithm shall be used to compute successive Retransmission Timeout values for the same segment.

3.4.2.7 The following actions support the operation of a TCP that receives a Corruption Experienced Option:

3.4.2.7.1 At the initialization of a connection, four variables shall be created:

- `corrupted_path_time`, initialized to the time when the connection is opened;
- `cwnd_commit_time`, initialized to the time when the connection is opened;
- `prev_ssthresh`, initialized to the initial value of `ssthresh`, typically 65536;
- `prev_cwnd`, initialized to 1 Maximum Segment Size (MSS).

3.4.2.7.2 Upon indication of a requirement for retransmission (e.g., duplicate ACKs, SNACK, retransmission timeout):

- a) if `corrupted_path_time` is less than the current time (i.e., the path is not corrupted):
 - 1) `cwnd_commit_time` shall be set to the current time plus the current retransmission timeout value;
 - 2) `prev_ssthresh` shall be set to the value of `ssthresh`;
 - 3) `prev_cwnd` shall be set to the value of `cwnd`;

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- 4) if the retransmission is the result of duplicate acknowledgments (i.e., fast retransmit), the value of $\text{SendMSS} * \text{the duplicate acknowledgment threshold}$ shall be added to prev_cwnd , where SendMSS is the MSS value received from the remote host;
 - 5) the current values of cwnd and ssthresh shall be modified according to the rules of the congestion control algorithm in use;
- b) if $\text{corrupted_path_time}$ is greater than or equal to the current time (i.e., the path has been marked as corrupted), cwnd and ssthresh shall not be modified.

3.4.2.7.3 When a TCP receives a Corruption Experienced Option from a remote TCP:

- a) if $\text{corrupted_path_time}$ is less than the current time and if cwnd_commit_time is greater than the current time:
 - 1) if ssthresh is less than prev_ssthresh , ssthresh shall be set to the value of prev_ssthresh ;
 - 2) if cwnd is less than prev_cwnd , cwnd shall be set to the value of prev_cwnd ;
 - 3) cwnd_commit_time shall be set to the current time;
- b) $\text{corrupted_path_time}$ shall be set to the current time + 2 * the smoothed RTT.

3.4.2.7.4 If the TCP receives a Source Quench indication:

- a) cwnd_commit_time shall be set to the current time;
- b) cwnd shall be set to SendMSS ;
- c) $\text{corrupted_path_time}$ shall be set to the current time.

3.4.3 LINK OUTAGES

When the sending TCP receives an indication of a link outage, either from inter-layer signaling or from MIB-query, the sending TCP

- a) shall suspend transmission;
- b) shall suspend the retransmission timer;
- c) may continue to queue user data for transmission, to the extent that retransmission buffer space permits (this is a local implementation option);
- d) shall periodically, at a locally determined rate (recommended to be some small multiple of the previous retransmission timeout), send a link-probe segment, consisting of the first octet of unacknowledged data:

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- 1) if no unacknowledged data exist, no link probe shall be sent;
- 2) if data are submitted for transmission during a link outage, the sending of link probes shall resume;
- e) shall not interpret link probe segments as retransmissions for the purposes of modification of the retransmission timeout or for invocation of slow start or congestion avoidance;
- f) may resume normal communication when the sending TCP
 - 1) receives a 'link restored' or 'link redirect' control message (refer to reference [10]);
 - 2) determines that the link is available from a MIB-query (refer to 5.2.2.8 of this document);
 - 3) receives an acknowledgment that arrives at least one RTT after the commencement of the link outage.

3.5 SELECTIVE NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPTION

3.5.1 SELECTIVE NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPTION FORMAT

The Selective Negative Acknowledgment (SNACK) Option shall be located in the options area of the TCP header and shall contain the following fields:

	<u>Length in octets</u>
– Option Type (mandatory)	1
– Option Length (mandatory)	1
– Hole1 Offset (mandatory)	2
– Hole1 Size (mandatory)	2
– SNACK Bit-Vector (optional)	variable

3.5.2 SELECTIVE NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPTION FIELDS

3.5.2.1 Option Type

3.5.2.1.1 The Option Type field is mandatory and shall occupy the first octet of the Option.

3.5.2.1.2 The Option Type field shall contain the decimal value 21.

3.5.2.2 Option Length

3.5.2.2.1 The Option Length field is mandatory and shall occupy the second octet of the Option.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.5.2.2.2 The Option Length field shall contain the total number of octets used by the Option:

- a) if the SNACK Bit-Vector is not included, the length of the Option shall be fixed at six octets;
- b) if the SNACK Bit-Vector is included, the length of the Option shall be six octets plus the number of octets in the SNACK Bit-Vector.

NOTE – The length of the SNACK Bit-Vector is an implementation issue and may vary from one SNACK Option to another.

3.5.2.3 Hole1 Offset

3.5.2.3.1 The Hole1 Offset field is mandatory and shall occupy the third and fourth octets of the Option.

3.5.2.3.2 The Hole1 Offset field shall contain the offset from the current acknowledgment number of the first hole being reported in this Option:

- a) the offset value is specified in terms of maximum-segment-sized units, calculated by subtracting the acknowledgment number from the offset sequence number and dividing that difference (using integer arithmetic) by the amount of user data carried in a maximum-sized segment;
- b) if the division produces a remainder, it is added to the size of the hole.

3.5.2.4 Hole1 Size

3.5.2.4.1 The Hole1 Size field is mandatory and shall occupy the fifth and sixth octets of the Option.

3.5.2.4.2 The Hole1 Size field shall contain the size of the first hole being reported in this Option:

- a) the Hole1 Size field is specified in terms of maximum-segment-sized units, calculated by dividing (using integer arithmetic) the size of the hole in octets by the amount of user data carried in a maximum-sized segment;
- b) if the division produces a non-zero remainder, the Hole1 Size is rounded up.

3.5.2.5 SNACK Bit-Vector

3.5.2.5.1 The SNACK Bit-Vector field is optional and shall, if included, occupy contiguous octets immediately following the Hole1 Size field.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.5.2.5.2 The SNACK Bit-Vector field shall contain information about missing data in the receiver's buffer subsequent to Hole1:

- a) the SNACK Bit-Vector field shall map the sequence space of the receiver's buffer into MSS-sized blocks, beginning one octet beyond the end of the block specified by Hole1;
- b) each '0' in the SNACK Bit-Vector field shall signify missing data in the corresponding MSS-sized block in the receiver's resequencing queue;
- c) zeroes shall be added to the right of the last '1' if necessary to assure that the SNACK Bit-Vector ends on an octet boundary;
- d) zeroes to the right of the last '1' shall not be interpreted as missing MSS-sized blocks.

3.5.3 SNACK OPTION OPERATION

3.5.3.1 The SCPS SNACK Option shall be enabled when both TCPs include the SNACK capability in the SCPS Capabilities Option in their TCP SYN segment headers.

3.5.3.2 The receiving TCP may invoke the SNACK Option by sending an appropriately formed SNACK Option on an ACK segment whenever an out-of-sequence queue forms or a new hole in the out-of-sequence queue forms.

NOTES

- 1 There are mission-specific considerations regarding whether transmission of the SNACK Option should be delayed, and by how much, in anticipation of the out-of-order arrival of missing segment(s). This decision is implementation specific and should take into account the probability of segment misordering by the underlying network(s). Unless segment misordering is highly unlikely, delaying transmission of the SNACK Option may be beneficial. (The SNACK Option forces immediate retransmission; as such, the SNACK sender should be relatively certain that the retransmission is necessary.)
- 2 Implementations should ensure that the receiving TCP allows sufficient time for the SNACK Option to reach the sender and for the sender to retransmit the data before sending a subsequent SNACK specifying the same hole. In environments prone to significant loss, the SNACK Option or resulting retransmissions may be lost. In these environments, it may be desirable to send a SNACK Option for a hole that has been reported in a previous SNACK Option. This is legal, but if sent too soon will result in unnecessary retransmissions. Note that it may be advisable to send SNACK Options for existing holes when a FIN is received. At this point, no other (in-sequence) data is forthcoming from the remote TCP. Outstanding holes that are not retransmitted as a result of duplicate acknowledgments or SNACK Options that are in flight will result in retransmission timeouts unless SNACK Options are sent to

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

stimulate prompt retransmission. Whether and when to send a SNACK for holes that have been previously reported by a SNACK Option are details that are implementation specific.

3.5.3.3 Upon receipt of a SNACK Option, the data sender shall retransmit all segments necessary to fill the signaled holes.

NOTE – This relatively aggressive retransmission scheme is appropriate when the goal is to prevent retransmission time-outs, which cost more in terms of link idle time than unnecessary retransmissions cost in terms of wasted bandwidth. The data sender may process the SNACK Option by first retransmitting the segments corresponding to the Hole1 specification. If a SNACK Bit-Vector field is present, the data sender may left-shift the SNACK Bit-Vector until the last ‘1’ is shifted out, retransmitting the segment corresponding to each ‘0’ encountered in the process. This is an example for illustrative purposes; the exact mechanism is implementation specific.

3.5.3.4 It is **strongly recommended** that retransmissions occur in the order of ascending sequence numbers.

NOTES

- 1 Figure 3-2 shows a hypothetical out-of-sequence queue formed at the data-receiver. RCV.NXT refers to the next expected sequence number (that is, all data before this sequence number has been correctly received). The ruled lines along the arrow represent MSS boundaries, which are 1024-octet blocks in this example. There are three holes in the out-of-sequence queue: a three-segment hole at RCV.NXT, followed by four correctly received segments; a one-segment hole, followed by two correctly received segments; and then a two-segment hole, followed by one correctly received segment.
- 2 Figure 3-3 illustrates the SNACK Option applied to the out-of sequence queue depicted in figure 3-2. Each row of figure 3-3 is four octets long. In this instance, complete information could be specified with a 16-bit vector. The choices of SNACK Bit-Vector field length are strictly implementation dependent, within the constraints of TCP’s maximum header length.
- 3 Figure 3-4 illustrates the use of the SNACK Option without the SNACK Bit-Vector. In this case, three separate SNACK Options are used to fully report the state of the out-of-sequence queue. These SNACK Options may appear on the same acknowledgment or may appear on separate acknowledgments.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

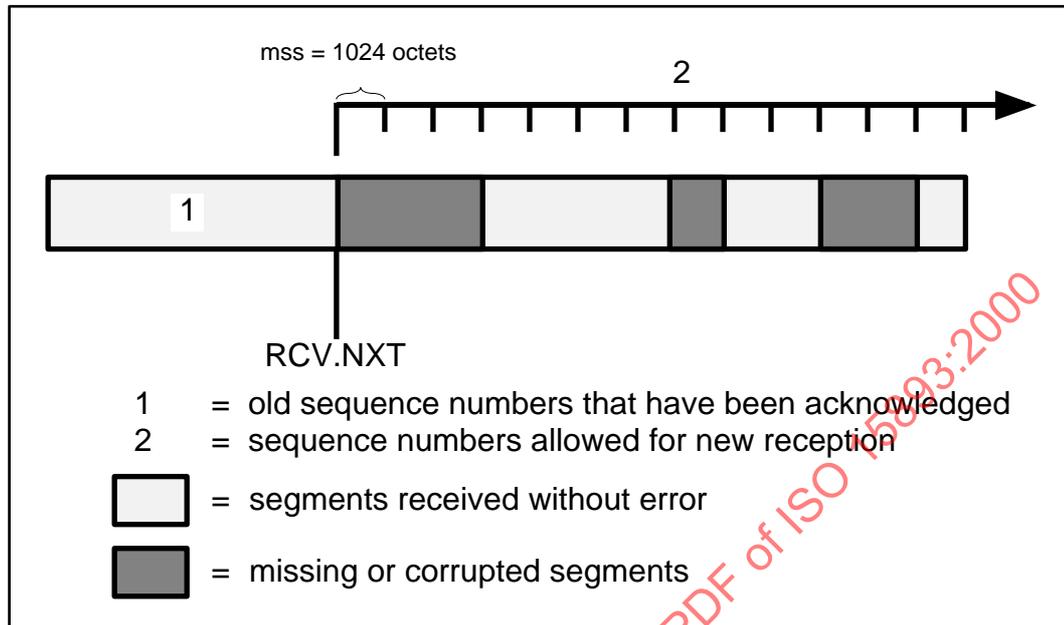


Figure 3-2: Out-of-Sequence Queue for SNACK Example

1	8	16	24	32
Kind=15		Length=8		Hole1 Offset = 0
Hole1 Size = 3			11110110	01000000

Figure 3-3: SNACK Option Resulting from Out-of-Sequence Queue Example

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

1	8	16	24	32
Kind=15		Length=6		Hole1 Offset = 0
Hole1 Size = 3				
Kind=15		Length=6		Hole1 Offset = 8
Hole1 Size = 1				
Kind=15		Length=6		Hole1 Offset = 11
Hole1 Size = 2				

Figure 3-4: SNACK Options (without SNACK Bit-Vector) Resulting from Out-of-Sequence Queue Example

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3.6 SCPS-TP HEADER COMPRESSION

3.6.1 SCPS-TP COMPRESSED HEADER FORMAT

The SCPS-TP compressed header shall contain some or all of the following fields:

NOTE – Fields designated ‘mandatory’ are required for all compressed headers; the presence of other fields depends on the contents of the uncompressed TCP header.

	<u>Length in octets</u>
– Connection Identifier (mandatory)	1
– Compressed Header Bit-Vector (mandatory)	1-2
– Urgent Pointer	2
– Window	2
– ACK Number	4
– Sequence Number	4
– Outbound Timestamp	format dependent
– Echo Reply Timestamp	format dependent
– Options Length	1
– Options	data dependent
– Pad Field	1
– Checksum (mandatory)	2

3.6.2 SCPS-TP COMPRESSED HEADER FIELDS

3.6.2.1 Connection Identifier

3.6.2.1.1 The Connection Identifier field is mandatory for all SCPS-TP compressed headers and shall occupy the first octet of the compressed header.

3.6.2.1.2 The Connection Identifier field shall contain the Connection Identifier established during the SYN-segment exchange of the SCPS Capabilities Option.

3.6.2.2 Compressed Header Bit-Vector

3.6.2.2.1 The Compressed Header Bit-Vector field is mandatory for all SCPS-TP compressed headers and shall occupy at least one and no more than two octets beginning with the first octet following the Connection Identifier field.

3.6.2.2.2 The Compressed Header Bit-Vector field shall contain information necessary for decompressing the compressed header, as detailed in table 3-2.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

Table 3-2: Compressed Header Bit-Vector Contents

Bit Name	Meaning when set to '1'	Notes
More	Compressed Header Bit-Vector is 16 bits long rather than 8 bits long.	
TS1	TCP Timestamp Option is present.	See 6.2.2.5
TS2	A timestamp reply (TS Echo Reply) appears in the compressed header.	See 6.2.2.5
RB	The last octet of data accompanying this segment is the end of a user-defined record.	See 3.3.1
P	The Push bit from the uncompressed TCP header is set to '1'.	
S	The compressed header contains a 4-octet sequence number.	
A	The compressed header contains a 2-octet window specification and a 4-octet acknowledgment number.	
Opts	The compressed header contains uncompressed options.	
Pad	The compressed header contains one octet of padding.	
URG	The URG bit from the uncompressed TCP header is set to '1'.	
AckR	The ACK bit from the uncompressed TCP header is set to '1' (this field is valid only when the RST bit is set to '1').	
RST	The RST bit from the uncompressed TCP header is set to '1'.	
FIN	The FIN bit from the uncompressed TCP header is set to '1'.	

3.6.2.3 Urgent Pointer

3.6.2.3.1 The Urgent Pointer field shall be included if the URG flag is set to '1' in the TCP header and shall occupy two octets immediately following the Compressed Header Bit-Vector field.

3.6.2.3.2 The Urgent Pointer field shall contain the unmodified urgent pointer value from the TCP header.

3.6.2.4 Window

3.6.2.4.1 The Window field shall be included if either the window value of the acknowledgment number has changed from the last segment sent on the connection, or if nothing has changed from the last segment sent on the connection, and shall occupy two octets immediately following the location for the Urgent Pointer field.

3.6.2.4.2 The Window field shall contain the unmodified window value from the TCP header.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.6.2.5 ACK Number

3.6.2.5.1 The ACK Number field shall be included if either the window value of the acknowledgment number has changed from the last segment sent on the connection, or if nothing has changed from the last segment sent on the connection, and shall occupy four octets immediately following the Window field.

3.6.2.5.2 The ACK Number field shall contain the unmodified ACK number from the TCP header.

3.6.2.6 Sequence Number

3.6.2.6.1 The Sequence Number field shall be included if the segment is retransmittable (i.e., user data is included or the FIN flag is set to '1'), and shall occupy four octets immediately following the location for the ACK Number field.

3.6.2.6.2 The Sequence Number field shall contain the unmodified sequence number from the TCP header.

3.6.2.7 Outbound Timestamp

3.6.2.7.1 The Outbound Timestamp (TS1) field shall be included if

- a TCP Timestamps Option is present; **and**
- the SCPS Capabilities Option negotiation indicated that NL Ts were *not* available;

and shall occupy one or more octets immediately following the location for the Sequence Number field.

3.6.2.7.2 The TS1 field shall contain the timestamp value to be echoed.

3.6.2.8 Echo Reply Timestamp

3.6.2.8.1 The Echo Reply Timestamp (TS2) field shall be included if a TCP Timestamps Option is present and shall occupy one or more octets immediately following the location for the TS1 field.

3.6.2.8.2 The TS2 field shall contain the echo reply timestamp value.

NOTE – Because separate 'TS1' and 'TS2' bits are used in the Compressed Header Bit-Vector, the equivalent of RFC 1072 (reference [B4]) timestamps may be compressed, if desired.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.6.2.9 TCP Options Length

3.6.2.9.1 The TCP Options Length field shall be included if any TCP options remain after header compression and shall occupy one octet immediately following the location for the TS2 field.

3.6.2.9.2 The TCP Options Length field shall contain the length in octets of the remaining TCP options.

NOTE – The Record Boundary flag, the TS1 and TS2 flags, and the SNACK flag in the Compressed Header Bit-Vector field exist for the purpose of compressing TCP options.

3.6.2.10 TCP Options

3.6.2.10.1 The TCP Options field shall be included if any TCP options remain after header compression and shall occupy one or more octets immediately following the TCP Options Length field.

3.6.2.10.2 The TCP Options field shall contain any TCP options that have not been compressed.

3.6.2.11 Pad

3.6.2.11.1 The Pad field may be included to ensure the compressed header ends on an even octet boundary and shall occupy one octet immediately following the location for the TCP Options field.

3.6.2.11.2 If included, the Pad field shall have a value of zero.

3.6.2.11.3 A Pad field shall not be included if its inclusion necessitates adding a second octet to a single-octet Compressed Header Bit-Vector field.

NOTE – A zero-value second octet of the Compressed Header Bit-Vector field may also be used for padding a compressed header to an even octet boundary.

3.6.2.12 Checksum

3.6.2.12.1 The Checksum field is mandatory for all SCPS-TP compressed headers and shall occupy the two final octets of the compressed header.

3.6.2.12.2 The Checksum field shall contain the value obtained using the standard TCP checksum algorithm for the contents of the compressed header, the user data, and the TCP pseudo-header.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTE – The SCPS-TP compressed segment format is illustrated in figure 3-5. The fields shown with dashed outlines (after the first octet of the Compressed Header Bit-Vector but before the checksum) are only included when necessary. Their presence or absence is indicated by the corresponding bits in the Compressed Header Bit-Vector. In the figure, each optional field shows three elements of information: the bit of the Compressed Header Bit-Vector that signals its presence, the name of the field, and the length of the field in octets. These are shown in the format ‘Bit: Name (Length)’.

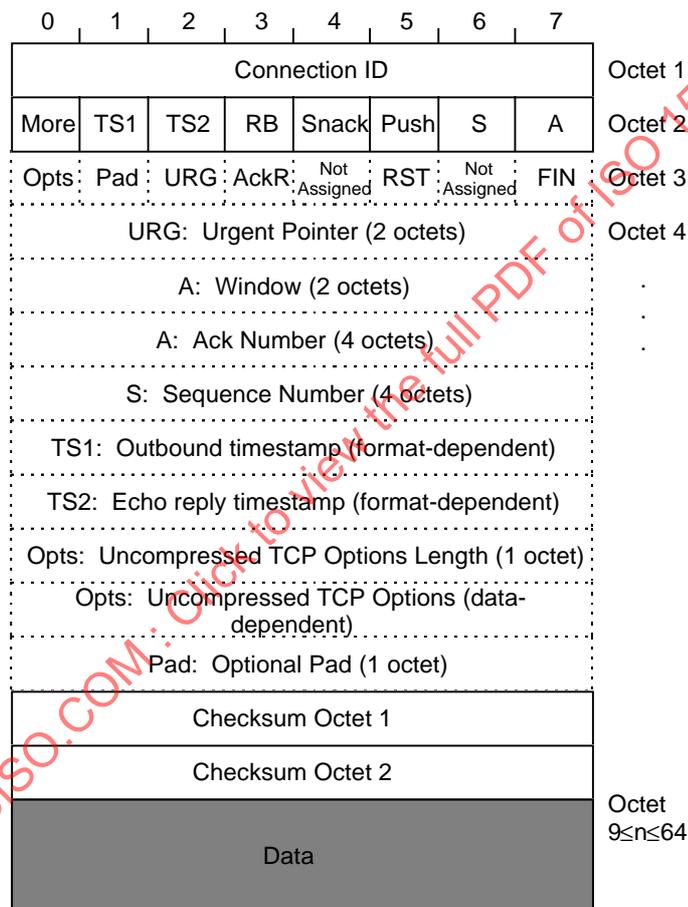


Figure 3-5: Compressed SCPS-TP Header

3.6.3 SCPS-TP COMPRESSED HEADER INVOCATION

3.6.3.1 The TCP initiating a connection shall request SCPS-TP Header Compression by including the SCPS Capabilities Option with Com bit set to ‘1’ in its uncompressed SYN segment.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

3.6.3.2 The responding TCP endpoint shall either

- a) accept the offer to perform SCPS Header Compression by including its own SCPS Capabilities Option with Com bit set to '1' in its SYN ACK segment;
- b) reject the offer to perform SCPS Header Compression.

NOTES

- 1 Refer to 3.2.3 for a detailed discussion of the SCPS Capabilities Option.
- 2 The SCPS Header Compression algorithm supports 'piggy-backing' of acknowledgments on data-carrying segments (as in uncompressed TCP), but *it is an implementation option* whether to exercise this ability. The compressor for a particular implementation may send acknowledgments (and other information not directly related to the data being transferred) separately from the data in order to ensure a constant header size for data-carrying segments. (This can aid in packing fixed-length lower-layer frames when bulk data is to be transferred.) In accordance with the robustness principle stated in RFC 1122 (reference [2]) and in TCP, a decompressor must be prepared to accept piggy-backed acknowledgments even if the compressor in that implementation does not generate them. (The robustness principle roughly states 'be generous in what you accept and conservative in what you send', and is intended to promote interoperability.)
- 3 When the SCPS-NP is in use, Transport Protocol Identifier (TP-ID) 6 identifies uncompressed TCP and TP-ID 5 identifies compressed segments. Alternative methods for differentiating these packet types exist if the SCPS-NP is not being used; for example, two CCSDS Path IDs may be allocated to differentiate between compressed and uncompressed segments. Refer to the SCPS-NP specification (reference [10]) for a full description of SCPS-NP Transport Protocol Identifiers.

3.6.4 DECOMPRESSOR PROCESSING

Upon receipt of a segment of type 'Compressed TCP' from the Network Layer, along with relevant Network-layer information, such as the length of the packet, incoming source timestamp, and the source and destination addresses:

- a) the decompressor shall use the Connection Identifier and network addresses to find the TCP endpoint with which this packet should be associated;
- b) if the endpoint is not located, the decompressor shall discard the segment and log an error;
- c) if the endpoint is located, the decompressor shall use the information from the TCP pseudo header to verify the checksum in the compressed segment;
- d) if the checksum fails, the decompressor shall discard the segment and log an error;

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- e) the decompressor shall reconstruct the TCP header using a template created from the uncompressed header of the previous segment received on the connection with all fields except the port information initialized to zero;
- f) the decompressor shall save the reconstructed header for use in decompressing subsequent compressed packets;
- g) the decompressor shall output the decompressed segment for immediate processing by TCP or insertion into an out-of-sequence queue.

3.7 MULTIPLE TRANSMISSIONS FOR FORWARD ERROR CORRECTION

3.7.1 INVOCATION

3.7.1.1 The transport service shall provide a connection-specific means, referred to as the Multiple Forward Transmissions (MFX) parameter, to specify the number of times that acknowledged segments shall be repeated when queued for transmission or retransmission by TCP.

3.7.1.2 The Transport Service User (TSU) invokes the MFX capability for a connection by changing the 'MFX' parameter for that connection from its default value of one to a value greater than one.

3.7.1.3 The MFX capability **should not** be used on a connection that also employs closed-loop congestion control (such as Van Jacobson's congestion control scheme or the TCP Vegas scheme).

3.7.2 SENDING TCP OPERATION

3.7.2.1 The sending TCP shall send all segments that require acknowledgment (that is, those that carry user data, or the SYN flag, or the FIN flag) the number of times indicated by the MFX parameter.

3.7.2.2 Segments that do not carry data, or the SYN flag, or the FIN flag, shall not be transmitted multiple times.

3.7.2.3 Multiple forward transmissions shall not count as retransmissions with respect to the R1 and R2 thresholds (refer to section 3.3.2 of this document).

3.7.2.4 If it is necessary to retransmit a segment (as a result of retransmission timeout, or SNACK, or fast retransmit), the segment shall be transmitted the number of times indicated by the MFX parameter.

3.7.2.5 The multiple transmission of a retransmitted segment shall be counted as a single retransmission for the purposes of R1 and R2 accounting.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTE – Successive segment transmissions by a TCP entity may be interleaved with transmissions of subsequent segments. Such interleaving is an implementation issue and is not specified here.

3.7.3 RECEIVING TCP OPERATION

The receiving TCP shall use normal TCP protocol mechanisms to detect and discard duplicate segments received as a result of the multiple transmissions.

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4 USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL EXTENSION

4.1 SCPS-TP adopts the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) as specified in Internet Standard 6 (reference [3]) and its supporting RFCs, with the modification specified in section 4 of this document.

4.2 UDP shall use the precedence management capabilities of the Network-layer protocol to ensure that datagrams are delivered in accordance with their precedence.

NOTE – UDP maintains no internal queues, and therefore consumes data in FIFO order from both the TSU and the Network service provider. UDP depends upon the Network service to deliver datagrams to UDP in accordance with their assigned precedence levels for subsequent delivery to the TSU.

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

5 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION BASE (MIB) REQUIREMENTS**5.1 TYPES OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

Three types of management information shall be maintained:

- information that pertains to a route;
- information that pertains to the TCP portion of TP; and
- information that pertains to the UDP portion of TP.

5.2 MIB REQUIREMENTS FOR ROUTE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION**5.2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

5.2.1.1 The MIB shall contain information on a per-route basis.

NOTE – To the SCPS-TP, a ‘route’ is a data structure that contains information regarding the characteristics of the path between the local host and the destination host.

5.2.1.2 The route-specific MIB information shall be made available to TP in an implementation-specific manner.

5.2.1.3 For each route supported, the information indicated in 5.2.2 is required.

5.2.1.4 When the SCPS-TP is operating over SCPS-NP (see reference [10]), the SCPS-TP MIB parameters in 5.2.2 are provided by the SCPS-NP MIB parameters as follows:

<u>SCPS-TP MIB Parameter</u>	<u>SCPS-TP Subsection</u>	<u>SCPS-NP MIB Parameter</u>	<u>SCPS-NP Subsection</u>
routeMTU	5.2.2.1	npRouteMTUout	4.3.16
routeSendSpeed	5.2.2.2	npRouteSendBPS	4.3.18
routeReceivePipe	5.2.2.3	npRouteRcvPipe	4.3.19
routeSendPipe	5.2.2.4	npRouteSendPipe	4.3.20
routeSSThresh	5.2.2.5	npRouteSSThresh	4.3.21
routeRTT	5.2.2.6	npRouteRTT	4.3.22
routeRTTVar	5.2.2.7	npRouteRTTVar	4.3.23
routeAvail	5.2.2.8	npRouteAvail	4.3.24

5.2.2 REQUIRED ROUTE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

5.2.2.1 Route Maximum Transmission Unit

Route Maximum Transmission Unit is the maximum sized message supported by the respective route. This information is used in TCP segmentation and UDP maximum datagram size enforcement. It is a local matter how this field is established (for many implementations, it will be set manually and updated very infrequently).

Name: routeMTU

Syntax: Integer

Access by TP: Read-only

5.2.2.2 Route Send Speed

Route Send Speed is a measure of the estimated data rate in bits per second available on the respective route. This information may be used by the TP (either TCP or UDP or both) to apply a locally specified form of rate-based flow control.

Name: routeSendSpeed

Syntax: Gauge

Access by TP: Read-only

NOTE – Rate-based flow control is a means of limiting the transmission rate of outbound data either on the basis of a fixed rate parameter, as specified here, or on the basis of feedback from remote systems.

5.2.2.3 Route Receive Pipe

Route Receive Pipe is an estimate of the inbound bandwidth-delay product of the respective route. This information is used by the TP to allocate memory to the receive buffers for this endpoint. This statistic may be updated to reflect a revised RTT by TCP upon close of a connection. (The route receive pipe is read by TP when the route is initially established and remains static for the duration of the communication session.)

Name: routeReceivePipe

Syntax: Gauge

Access by TP: Read/Write

5.2.2.4 Route Send Pipe

Route Send Pipe is an estimate of the outbound bandwidth-delay product of the respective route. This information is used by the TP to allocate memory to the send buffers for this endpoint. This statistic may be updated to reflect a revised RTT by TCP upon close of a connection.

Name: routeSendPipe

Syntax: Gauge

Access by TP: Read/Write

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

5.2.2.5 Route Slow Start Threshold

Route Slow Start Threshold is the initial value, in octets, at which a SCPS-TP using the respective route should convert from slow start operation to congestion avoidance operation. This statistic may be updated by SCPS-TP upon close of a connection.

Name: routeSSThresh
 Syntax: Integer
 Access by TP: Read/Write

5.2.2.6 Route Round Trip Time

Route Round Trip Time is the RTT, in milliseconds, expected on the respective route. This statistic may be updated by SCPS-TP upon close of a connection.

Name: routeRTT
 Syntax: Integer
 Access by TP: Read/Write

5.2.2.7 Route Round Trip Time Variance

Route Round Trip Time Variance is an estimate of the mean deviation, in milliseconds, expected for the respective route. This statistic may be updated by SCPS-TP upon close of a connection.

Name: routeRTTVar
 Syntax: Integer
 Access by TP: Read/Write

5.2.2.8 Route Availability

Route Availability is an indication of the current operational status of the respective route. If a TCP is experiencing retransmission, it may examine this variable to attempt to determine the reason. The testing (3) state indicates that no operational packets can be passed. The out (4) state indicates that a link-outage has been reported for some link associated with this route and is currently in effect.

Name: routeAvail
 Syntax: Integer {
 up (1),
 down (2),
 testing (3),
 out (4)
 }
 Access by TP: Read only

5.2.2.9 Route Corruption

Route Corruption is an indication that some link associated with the respective route has reported corruption within an administratively controlled time interval. The SCPS-TP uses this indication to enable its corruption response in the event of a requirement for retransmissions. The route corruption indication maintains a timestamp (of locally specified format) to indicate the local time at which the route corruption state last changed. It also maintains information about how to age-out the route corruption indication once it is set. This aging information may be a count of RTTs or a simple number of seconds. If the route is marked as corrupted, the route will remain marked as corrupted for the period of time specified by the aging information.

Name: routeCorrupted

```
Syntax: Sequence {
    rtCorrState { Integer
        Uncorrupted (0),
        Corruption experienced (1)
    }
    rtCorrTransition { timestamp
    }
    rtCorrAge Sequence {
        units Integer {
            roundTripTimes (0),
            elapsedTimeSeconds (1)
        }
        timeToAgeOut Integer
    }
}
```

Access by TP: Read/Write

5.2.2.10 Route Congestion

Route Congestion is an indication that some link associated with the respective route has reported congestion. The SCPS-TP uses this indication to enable its congestion response in the event of a requirement for retransmissions. The route congestion indication maintains a timestamp (of locally specified format) to indicate the local time at which the route congestion state last changed. SCPS-TP resets this indication in a manner that is specific to the particular congestion control algorithm in use.

Name: routeCongested

```
Syntax: Sequence {
    rtCongState { Boolean
    }
    rtCongTransition { timestamp
    }
}
```

Access by TP: Read/Write

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

5.3 MIB REQUIREMENTS FOR SCPS TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL**5.3.1 MIB-II REQUIREMENTS**

The TCP implementation shall maintain the information specified in the TCP Group of the MIB-II definition (Internet Standard 17—reference [9]).

5.3.2 SCPS-DEFINED REQUIREMENTS**5.3.2.1 Endpoint Congestion Control Algorithm**

The Congestion Control Algorithm MIB entry identifies the type of congestion control that is in effect at the transport endpoint. If the congestion control algorithm may be selected on a per-connection basis, then the value of this MIB parameter shall be set to 'per-connection'.

Name: endpointCongControlAlgo

Syntax: Integer {
 None (0),
 Van Jacobson Congestion Control (1),
 TCP Vegas Congestion Control (2),
 Open Loop Rate Control (3),
 Other (4),
 Per-Connection (5)

}

Access by TP: Read/write

5.3.2.2 Per Connection Congestion Control Algorithm

If the Endpoint Congestion Control Algorithm MIB indicates that the congestion control algorithm may be selected on a per-connection basis, then the connectionCongControlAlgo information, specified below, shall be added to the tcpConnEntry information specified in reference [9], page 49.

Name: connectionCongControlAlgo

Syntax: Integer {
 None (0),
 Van Jacobson Congestion Control (1),
 TCP Vegas Congestion Control (2),
 Open Loop Rate Control (3),
 Other (4)

}

Access by TP: Read/write

5.3.2.3 Best Effort Send Invocations

Best Effort Send Invocations is the number of times that a Best Effort pseudo-acknowledgment has been generated on a connection that is configured to perform retransmissions (i.e., maximum retransmission count is greater than zero).

Name: bestEffortSendInv
 Syntax: Counter
 Access by TP: Read/write

5.3.2.4 Best Effort Receive Invocations

Best Effort Receive Invocations is the number of times that a Best Effort receive error reporting missing data has been generated on a connection. (A Best Effort receive error is issued to the receiving application to identify that a 'hole' is present in the received data.)

Name: bestEffortReceiveInv
 Syntax: Counter
 Access by TP: Read/write

5.3.2.5 Header Compression Send Invocations

Compressed Header Send Invocations is the number of times that a compressed header has been sent from this transport endpoint.

Name: comprHeaderSendInv
 Syntax: Counter
 Access by TP: Read/write

5.3.2.6 Header Compression Receive Invocations

Compressed Header Receive Invocations is the number of times that a compressed header has been received by this transport endpoint (whether the decompression was successful or not).

Name: comprHeaderRecvInv
 Syntax: Counter
 Access by TP: Read/write

5.3.2.7 Header Compression Receive Failures

Compressed Header Receive Failures is the number of times that a received compressed header has failed decompression.

Name: comprHeaderRecvFails
 Syntax: Counter
 Access by TP: Read/write

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

5.3.2.8 Default Connection Precedence

Default Connection Precedence is the default precedence to use for a connection when the user does not specify a precedence value.

Name: defConnPrecedence
Syntax: Integer (0..15)
Access by TP: Read only

5.4 MIB REQUIREMENTS FOR SCPS USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL**5.4.1 MIB-II REQUIREMENTS**

The UDP implementation shall maintain the information specified in the UDP Group of the MIB-II definition (Internet Standard 17—reference [9]).

5.4.2 SCPS-DEFINED REQUIREMENTS

Default Datagram Precedence is the default precedence to use for a datagram when the user does not specify a precedence value.

Name: defDatagramPrecedence
Syntax: Integer (0..15)
Access by TP: Read only

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

6 CONFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**6.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS****6.1.1 PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION**

A conforming implementation of this protocol shall

- conform to TCP (Internet Standard 7—reference [4]) and/or UDP (Internet Standard 6—reference [3]);
- conform to Host Requirements (Internet Standard 3—reference [2]) except as modified by sections 3, 4, and 6 of this document;
- implement the modifications in sections 3 and 4 of this document that apply to the mission-specific capabilities required and to the protocols being implemented;
- implement the Management Information Base interfaces specified in section 5 of this document that apply to the protocol capabilities being implemented.

6.1.2 PICS PROFORMA

An implementer shall prepare a Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) based on a SCPS-defined PICS proforma for the SCPS-TP.

NOTE – The PICS proforma is provided in annex C of this document.

6.2 TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS**6.2.1 MAJOR CAPABILITIES**

A conforming implementation of the SCPS Transport Protocol shall support the following capabilities in accordance with the indicated base standards:

- a) data transfer as specified in RFC 793[†], sections 1.5, 2.8, and 3.7, and as amended by 3.3 of this document;
- b) addressing as specified in RFC 793, section 2.7 and RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.1;
- c) fragmentation and reassembly as specified in RFC 793, sections 1.5, 2.8, and 3.3; and RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.6;
- d) acknowledgment as specified in RFC 793, sections 1.5, 2.6, and 3.7; and RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.2, as modified by 6.2.2.8 of this document;
- e) flow control as specified in RFC 793, section 1.5, 2.6, and 3.7; and RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.16, 4.2.2.17, and 4.2.3.3;

[†] In the remainder of this section, RFC numbers are used to facilitate reference to subsections within the Internet Standards. RFCs 793, 1122, and 768 are contained in references [4], [3], and [2], respectively.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- f) checksum computation as specified in RFC 793, sections 1.5 and 3.1; and RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.7;
- g) error recovery as specified in RFC 793, sections 1.5 and 3.7; and RFC 1122, sections 4.2.3.1 and 4.2.2.15, and as amended by 6.2.2 and 3.5 of this document;
- h) precedence as specified in RFC 793, sections 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, and 3.9; and RFC 1122, section 4.2.4.2 as amended by 3.2.2 of this document;
- i) multiplexing as specified in RFC 793, sections 1.5, 2.7, and 3.8; and RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.18;
- j) connection establishment as specified in RFC 793 section 3.4 and modified by section 3.2 of this document;
- k) connection termination as specified in RFC 793 section 3.5 and RFC 1122 section 4.2.2.13.

6.2.2 MISSION-SPECIFIC CAPABILITIES

6.2.2.1 General

Missions must decide whether the capabilities indicated in the following paragraphs are available on a per-connection basis, on a per-implementation basis, or on some basis in between, such as on a per-route basis.

NOTES

- 1 The missions for which this protocol is targeted have a broad range of characteristics. As a result of this, all capabilities will not necessarily be required in all implementations. This section describes those capabilities and the mission-specific needs that might cause them to be required.
- 2 Some capabilities, such as the use of header compression, are functions of the route. Others, such as the use of BETS, are functions of the application's requirements, and thus are connection-specific. All depend upon implementation support. A profile should be developed by missions (or groups of missions) that clearly states which mission-specific capabilities are available. The use of some of these capabilities must be negotiated at the time a connection is established. For existing Internet capabilities, such as window scaling and timestamps, the negotiating mechanisms are already defined as part of the capability. For SCPS-defined extensions, the negotiating mechanism is defined in 3.2.3.

6.2.2.2 Window Scale Option

If a mission has any *single connection* that may generate a bandwidth-delay product of greater than 65k octets, it should implement the Window Scale Option.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTES

- 1 If a connection maintains a 100,000 bps data rate, a round-trip delay of 5.2 seconds will create a bandwidth-delay product of approximately 65,000 octets. Similarly, if a connection maintains a 1,000,000 bps data rate, a round-trip delay of 0.52 seconds will create a bandwidth-delay product of 65,000 octets.
- 2 The Window Scale Option is defined in RFC 1323 (reference [5]), section 2.

6.2.2.3 Timestamps Option

6.2.2.3.1 SCPS environments that have large bandwidth-delay products, as well as those with a high probability of errors or packet loss, should use Round Trip Time Measurement (RTTM).

6.2.2.3.2 If a network has synchronized time sources throughout the network and runs the SCPS Network Protocol, the SCPS-NP source timestamp may be used reliably to ensure a short time to live in the network.

6.2.2.3.3 The Protect Against Wrapped Sequence numbers (PAWS) Option (see reference [5]) may be used

- a) to resolve possible ambiguities resulting from use of the TCP Timestamps Option when use of SCPS-NP source timestamp is not possible;
- b) to avoid long quiet time.

6.2.2.4 TCP For Transactions Options

6.2.2.4.1 Implementations providing the TCP for Transactions capabilities shall provide TSUs with the ability either

- a) to send data as soon as possible on a connection (potentially before the completion of a three-way handshake); or
- b) to wait for the completion of connection establishment before sending user data.

6.2.2.4.2 If an implementation supports the TCP for Transactions capabilities, the following features shall be implemented as described in RFC 1644 (reference [13]):

- a) data structures, section 3.1;
- b) options, section 3.2;
- c) connection states, section 3.3;
- d) processing rules, section 3.4.

6.2.2.5 Selective Negative Acknowledgment Option

The Selective Negative Acknowledgment (SNACK) Option, combined with modifications to the rules affecting congestion control, should be used to maximize the use of the available link capacity in moving user data.

NOTE – When faced with limited contact times and large volumes of data to transfer, it becomes imperative to ‘keep the pipe full’, that is, to maximize the use of the available link capacity in moving user data and improve throughput.

6.2.2.6 Record Boundaries Option

The Record Boundary Option may be used for missions supporting packet-oriented applications to augment TCP’s octet-stream operation with the ability to associate an end-of-record marker with a particular octet of data.

6.2.2.7 Header Compression Option

6.2.2.7.1 If a conforming implementation operates in a bandwidth-constrained environment, it may use the header-compression capabilities defined in 3.6. Use of header compression will be on a per-route basis, and its use shall be determined by querying a route-specific MIB parameter (refer to 5.2).

6.2.2.7.2 For missions operating in an environment in which both bandwidth and code space are extremely scarce, an implementation may support only the Compressed Header formats, knowing that interoperability with standard TCP will not be possible. (To do so, however, will result in non-conformance to this Recommendation.)

6.2.2.8 Acknowledgment Frequency Reduction

6.2.2.8.1 In highly unbalanced link data-rate situations, the requirement that every second full sized segment be acknowledged (RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.2) must be waived.

NOTE – This waiver may require a change from the default TCP congestion control mechanism, since that congestion control scheme uses the volume of received acknowledgments as the basis for opening the congestion window.

6.2.2.8.2 The specific point at which the relative data rates in each direction of a link become highly unbalanced depends, to a significant degree, on planned use. However, if the ratio of link transmit rate to receive rate exceeds 50:1, failure to implement acknowledgment frequency reduction will result in performance degradation.

6.2.2.8.3 Implementations SHOULD NOT delay acknowledgments more than one RTT, and the delay should be as consistent between acknowledgments as possible to avoid adversely affecting round-trip timing.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

6.2.2.9 Default Source of Data Loss

6.2.2.9.1 If a conforming implementation operates in an environment in which the primary source of data loss is not congestion, it may bypass the use of congestion control unless explicitly informed that congestion exists (via a Source Quench message—refer to SCPS-NP, reference [10], and to the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) specification, RFC 792, reference [1]).

6.2.2.9.2 Specification of the default source of data loss **should** be made with knowledge of the network supporting that connection.

NOTE – Route-specific MIB information in 5.2 supports this determination.

6.2.2.10 Non-Use of Congestion Control

6.2.2.10.1 Congestion control may be omitted entirely from an implementation supporting missions in which congestion is not a possibility.

6.2.2.10.2 Implementers are **STRONGLY CAUTIONED** not to exercise this option without first ensuring that congestion will not cause network collapse.

6.2.2.10.3 If congestion control is not in use, the implementation shall use some mechanism for limiting transmission rate. The Route Send Speed parameter in the Management Information Base (refer to section 5.2.2.2) is provided to support local implementation of rate control.

6.2.2.10.4 Implementers are strongly cautioned not to omit congestion control without first verifying that network-wide means have been put in place to ensure that congestion will not cause network collapse.

6.2.2.10.5 When an implementation elects not to provide congestion control, the requirements to provide the following algorithms (or their TCP Vegas equivalents) are waived:

- Van Jacobson's Slow Start algorithm;
- Van Jacobson's Congestion Avoidance algorithm; and
- exponential back-off of the retransmission timer after a loss.

6.2.2.10.6 An implementation may address non-use of congestion control either on a per-connection basis (at run time) or on an implementation basis (at build-time).

NOTE – If use/non-use of congestion control is specified at run time, the routing structure may be used to retain information about whether particular routes are susceptible to congestion.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

6.2.2.11 Best Effort Transport Service Option

Use of the Best Effort Transport Service (BETS) should be considered for missions having some or all of the following types of communication scenarios:

- high-speed data transfers of repeated data (such as images), for which the loss of a portion of the data (i.e., a portion of a scan line) is important only in that it might cause synchronization to be lost;
- reliable transfer of mission data in a buffer-limited environment, for which availability of new data is more important than retransmissions of old data, if buffers are exhausted;
- highly reliable operation when no acknowledgment channel is available.

6.2.2.12 Multiple Forward Transmission Capability

The MFX capability, defined in 3.7, provides an application the ability to send each segment multiple times, reducing the possibility that a retransmission will be required. (This is at the cost of network capacity to transmit the data multiple times preemptively.) This capability provides the ability essentially to rate 1/n code particular connections without incurring that overhead for all communications on a link or network, when n is the number of times that each segment is transmitted. The MFX capability is incompatible with congestion control, and hence, if congestion control is in use, the MFX capability shall not be used.

6.2.3 HEADER FORMAT

A conforming implementation shall support the header formats described in section 3.1 of RFC 793 and in 3.6 of this document, subject to the mission-specific requirements of 6.2.2.7 of this document.

6.2.4 DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

NOTE – This section makes heavy reference to section 4 of RFC 1122 (reference [2]). Readers should have this section available while reviewing these requirements.

6.2.4.1 Interface Requirements**6.2.4.1.1 Inter-Layer Messages from the Lower Layers**

6.2.4.1.1.1 A conforming implementation shall act upon the following Network-layer control messages as stated in RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.9:

- a) Destination Unreachable;

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- b) Source Quench;
- c) Time Exceeded;
- d) Parameter Problem.

6.2.4.1.1.2 A conforming implementation shall act upon the following additional Network-layer control messages as defined in reference [10]:

- a) Congestion Experienced;
- b) Corruption Experienced;
- c) Link Outage.

6.2.4.1.2 TCP/Application Layer Protocol Interface

6.2.4.1.2.1 The following features must be included as described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.4:

- a) Error Report Routine;
- b) Ability to pass Type Of Service (TOS) to the Network layer;
- c) Flush Call;
- d) Multihoming.

6.2.4.1.2.2 A conforming implementation shall provide the Application Layer Protocol (ALP) with a mechanism to specify the following parameters relating to BETS (refer to 3.3.2 for a detailed discussion of BETS operation):

- a) BETS Enable—BETS operation must be enabled by an application before or at the time of connection establishment if it is to be used at any time on the connection;
- b) BETS Retransmission Limit (R2)—maximum number of retransmissions before BETS send-side operation commences;
- c) BETS Receive-side Buffer Threshold—percent of receive buffer occupancy at which to commence BETS receive side operation;
- d) BETS Receive-side Timeout—maximum delay before delivering out-of-sequence data to application.

6.2.4.1.2.3 A conforming implementation shall provide the ALP with a mechanism to request information about data elements that were not acknowledged by the receiver before the BETS retransmission limit (R2) was exceeded. (Refer to 3.3.2 for more detail on this requirement.)

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

6.2.4.1.2.4 A conforming implementation shall provide the ALP with a mechanism to specify the security services that are required. For connection-oriented Transport services, this specification shall pertain to the connection, and shall be made before or at the time of connection establishment. For connectionless Transport services, the specification of required security services may occur on a per-datagram basis.

6.2.4.1.3 Network Layer Options

A conforming implementation shall provide the ability to convey Transport-user-supplied Network-layer options to the Network service.

6.2.4.1.4 Address Validation

A conforming implementation shall perform the following as described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.10:

- a) reject OPEN call to invalid network address;
- b) reject SYN from invalid network address;
- c) silently discard SYN to broadcast/multicast address.

6.2.4.1.5 Management Information Base (MIB) Interface

NOTE – Refer to 6.4 of this document for Network Management requirements.

6.2.4.1.5.1 A conforming implementation shall respond to information obtained from the Management Information Base as described in 5.2 and 5.3 of this document.

6.2.4.1.5.2 A conforming implementation shall maintain TCP-writable information in the Management Information Base as described in 5.2 and 5.3 of this document.

6.2.4.2 Connection Management and Data Transfer Requirements**6.2.4.2.1 Push Flag**

The push flag shall be implemented as described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.2; and RFC 793, section 2.8.

6.2.4.2.2 Window Management

Window management shall be implemented as described in RFC 1122, sections 4.2.2.3, 4.2.2.16, and 4.2.2.17; and RFC 793, section 3.1.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

6.2.4.2.3 Urgent Data

6.2.4.2.3.1 The provision of Urgent Data is optional. If supported, Urgent Data shall be supported as defined in RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.4.

NOTE – RFC 1122 and the Berkeley implementation of TCP interpret the meaning of the Urgent Data pointer differently. RFC 793 was inconsistent in its documentation of the meaning of the urgent pointer. Users should be aware that RFC 1122 interprets the urgent pointer as pointing to the last octet of urgent data. The Berkeley implementation and implementations derived from it interpret the urgent pointer as pointing to the octet following the last octet of urgent data.

6.2.4.2.3.2 If an application attempts to write urgent data to a SCPS-TP implementation that does not support it, the SCPS-TP implementation shall fail the write and return an error indication to the application that indicates that the requested operation is not supported. A similar error shall be returned if an application attempts to read urgent data from a SCPS-TP implementation that does not support urgent data.

6.2.4.2.4 Initial Sequence Number Selection

ISN selection shall be performed as described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.2.9; and RFC 793, section 3.3, as amended by 3.2.1 of this document.

6.2.4.2.5 Opening Connections

The following features shall be implemented as described in RFC 793, section 3.4; and the following sections of RFC 1122:

- a) simultaneous open attempts as in section 4.2.2.10;
- b) SYN-RCVD remembers last state as in section 4.2.2.11;
- c) interference from passive OPEN call as in section 4.2.2.18;
- d) simultaneous LISTENs as in section 4.2.2.18;
- e) broadcast/multicast address as in section 4.2.2.10;
- f) discard SYN segments addressed to broadcast/multicast addresses as in section 4.2.2.10.

6.2.4.2.6 Closing Connections

The following features shall be implemented as described in RFC 793, section 3.5; and RFC 1122, sections 4.2.2.12 and 4.2.2.13:

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- a) RST contains data;
- b) inform application of aborted connection;
- c) half-duplex close connections;
- d) send RST to indicate data lost;
- e) TIME-WAIT state;
- f) accept SYN from TIME-WAIT state.

6.2.4.2.7 Retransmissions

The following features shall be implemented as described in RFC 1122, sections 4.2.2.15 and 4.2.3.1:

- a) Jacobson Slow Start algorithm, as amended by 3.4 of this document;
- b) Jacobson Congestion-Avoidance algorithm, as amended by 3.4 of this document;
- c) Karn's algorithm, as amended by 3.4 of this document;
- d) Jacobson's Retransmission Time Out (RTO) estimation algorithm;
- e) exponential backoff, as amended by 3.4 of this document;
- f) SYN RTO calculation same as data;
- g) recommended initial values and bounds, subject to validation in laboratory and simulation environments.

6.2.4.2.8 Generating Acknowledgments (ACKs)

6.2.4.2.8.1 A conforming implementation shall generate ACKs as described in RFC 1122, sections 4.2.2.20, 4.2.2.21, 4.2.3.2, and 4.2.3.3.

6.2.4.2.8.2 The 'delayed ACK' processing described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.2, shall be implemented, but the threshold for sending an ACK shall be mission dependent, possibly longer than the .5 seconds mentioned.

6.2.4.2.8.3 Missions with bandwidth limitations may choose to acknowledge less frequently than every other full-sized segment, as recommended in RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.2.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

NOTE – Acknowledgments should not occur less frequently than once per RTT when RTTs are longer than .5 seconds.. The requirement in section 4.2.2.20 of RFC 1122, that a receiver process all queued data on a connection before issuing an acknowledgment, is considered a recommendation rather than a firm requirement. A receiver may acknowledge early if an acknowledgment is required to allow continued transmission by the sender (that is, receive buffers have been emptied, increasing the window size, and the receiver has acknowledged recently).

6.2.4.2.9 Sending Data

6.2.4.2.9.1 A conforming implementation shall perform the following as described in RFC 1122:

- a) sender SWS-Avoidance Algorithm as in section 4.2.3.4;
- b) Nagle algorithm as in section 4.2.3.4.

6.2.4.2.9.2 When an application uses the Record Boundary Option, specified in 3.3.1 of this document, the behavior of the above-mentioned algorithms shall be modified as specified in 3.3.1.3 of this document.

6.2.4.2.10 Connection Failures

6.2.4.2.10.1 When the Best Effort mode of communication is being employed, a conforming implementation shall act upon 'connection failures' as evidenced by the R1 and R2 thresholds' being exceeded in the manner described in 3.3.2 of this document.

6.2.4.2.10.2 When the Best Effort mode is not being employed, a conforming implementation shall act upon a connection failure as described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.5, as amended by 3.4 of this document.

6.2.4.2.11 Send Keep-Alive Packets

There are no additional requirements to those described in RFC 1122, section 4.2.3.6.

NOTE – If SCPS Header Compression is in use and the compression algorithm is implemented separately from the remainder of the TCP state machine, then the keep-alive packet MUST contain one octet of data. (This is an implementation detail, but according to the description of the compression algorithm, if there is neither data nor acknowledged flags, the sequence number does not accompany the packet. If the compression software is integrated into the protocol machine, the compressed header can be built knowing that a sequence number is required, even if no data is present. Note that this issue is independent of the means by which the decompression algorithm is implemented.)

6.3 USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL REQUIREMENTS

6.3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

6.3.1.1 Applications wishing to use UDP for reliable communication must provide their own mechanisms for identifying data loss and for recovering from it.

6.3.1.2 Applications using UDP are responsible for ensuring that their traffic does not cause congestion within the network.

6.3.2 MAJOR CAPABILITIES

A conforming implementation of UDP shall support the following:

- a) data transfer as specified in RFC 768, page 2; and RFC 1122, section 4.1.1;
- b) port addressing as specified in RFC 768, pages 1 and 2; and RFC 1122, sections 4.1.1, 4.1.3.1, and 4.1.3.5, and 4.1.3.6;
- c) checksum as specified in RFC 768, page 2; and RFC 1122, sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.3.4.

6.3.3 DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

6.3.3.1 Interface Requirements

6.3.3.1.1 Inter-Layer Messages from the Network Layer

A conforming implementation shall pass all error messages received from the Network layer to the Application layer.

NOTE – UDP is stateless, and any error messages resulting from sending a UDP datagram will be received asynchronously. It is the responsibility of the application to maintain sufficient state information to process these error messages, if required.

6.3.3.1.2 UDP/ALP Interface

A conforming implementation shall provide UDP Application Data Transfer Services as described in RFC 768, page 2, and shall provide the TSU access to the following network services (refer to RFC 1122, section 3.4, and/or SCPS-NP, section 3.8):

- GET_SRCADDR;
- GET_MAXSIZES;
- ADVISE_DELIVPROB;
- RECV_NETWORK_CONTROL_MSG.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

6.3.3.1.3 Lower-Layer Options

6.3.3.1.3.1 A conforming implementation shall provide the ability to convey TSU-supplied Network-layer options to the Network service and TSU-supplied security-layer options to the Security service.

6.3.3.1.3.2 A conforming implementation shall provide the ability to pass incoming Network-layer options from the Network service to the TSU.

6.3.3.2 Data Transfer Requirements**6.3.3.2.1 Checksum**

A conforming implementation shall allow for a checksum as described in RFC 1122, section 4.1.3.4.

6.3.3.2.2 UDP Multihoming

A conforming implementation shall provide for UDP Multihoming as described in RFC 1122, section 4.1.3.5.

6.3.3.2.3 Addressing

A conforming implementation shall provide for UDP transmission to unicast, multicast, and broadcast Network-layer addresses.

6.4 NETWORK MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Conforming systems shall maintain the management information identified in 5.4 of this document. Neither the method for remote access to this information, e.g., via Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), nor the format of this information for remote transmission, e.g., ASN.1 Basic Encoding Rules, are specified by this document.

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

ANNEX A

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(This annex is **not** part of the Recommendation.)

ACK	Acknowledgment
ALP	Application Layer Protocol
API	Application Program Interface
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
IAB	Internet Architecture Board
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
ISN	Initial Sequence Number
kbps	kilobits per second
MSS	Maximum Segment Size
PAWS	Protect Against Wrapped Sequence Numbers
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
RFC	Request For Comments
RTO	Retransmission Time Out
RTT	Round Trip Time
RTTM	Round Trip Time Measurement
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
STD	Standard
SWS	Silly Window Syndrome
SYN	Synchronization
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

TP-ID	Transport Protocol Identifier
TSP	Transport service provider
TSU	Transport service user
TTL	Time To Live
UDP	User Datagram Protocol

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

ANNEX B

INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

(This annex is not part of the Recommendation.)

- [B1] *Procedures Manual for the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems*. CCSDS A00.0-Y-7. Yellow Book. Issue 7. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, November 1996.
- [B2] *Space Communications Protocol Specification (SCPS)—Rationale, Requirements, and Application Notes*. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 710.0-G-1. Green Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, May 1999.
- [B3] J. Mogul and S. Deering. *Path MTU Discovery*. RFC 1191, November 1990.†
- [B4] V. Jacobson and R. Braden. *TCP Extensions for Long-Delay Paths*. RFC 1072, October 1988.
- [B5] R. Fox. *TCP Big Window and Nak Options*. RFC 1106, June 1989.
- [B6] V. Jacobson. *Compressing TCP/IP Headers for Low-Speed Serial Links*. RFC 1144, February 1990.
- [B7] K. Nichols, S. Blake, F. Baker, and D. Black. *Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers*. RFC 2474, December 1998.

† Internet Request for Comments (RFC) texts are available on line in various locations (e.g., <http://ietf.org/rfc/>).

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

ANNEX C

**PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION
CONFORMANCE STATEMENT PROFORMA**

(This annex is part of the Recommendation.)

C1 INTRODUCTION

This annex provides the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) Requirements List (PRL) for implementations of SCPS-TP. The PICS for an implementation is generated by completing the PRL in accordance with the instructions below. An implementation shall satisfy the mandatory conformance requirements of the base standards referenced in the PRL.

An implementation's completed PRL is called the PICS. The PICS states which capabilities and options of the protocol have been implemented. The following can use the PICS:

- the protocol implementer, as a checklist to reduce the risk of failure to conform to the standard through oversight;
- the supplier and acquirer or potential acquirer of the implementation, as a detailed indication of the capabilities of the implementation, stated relative to the common basis for understanding provided by the standard PICS proforma;
- the user or potential user of the implementation, as a basis for initially checking the possibility of interworking with another implementation (note that, while interworking can never be guaranteed, failure to interwork can often be predicted from incompatible PICSes);
- a protocol tester, as the basis for selecting appropriate tests against which to assess the claim for conformance of the implementation.

C1.1 NOTATION

The following are used in the PRL to indicate the status of features:

Status Symbols

- | | |
|-------|--|
| M | mandatory. |
| M.<n> | support of every item of the group labeled by the same numeral <n> required, but only one is active at a time. |
| O | optional. |

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

- O.<n> optional, but support of at least one of the group of options labeled by the same numeral <n> is required.
- C conditional.
- non-applicable field/function (i.e., logically impossible in the scope of the PRL).
- I out of scope of PRL (left as an implementation choice).
- X excluded or prohibited.

Two character combinations may be used for dynamic conformance requirements. In this case, the first character refers to the static (implementation) status, and the second refers to the dynamic (use) status; thus 'MO' means 'mandatory to be implemented, optional to be used'.

Notations for Conditional Status

The following predicate notations are used:

<predicate>:: This notation introduces a group of items, all of which are conditional on <predicate>.

<predicate>: This notation introduces a single item which is conditional on <predicate>.

In each case, the predicate may identify a protocol feature, or a Boolean combination of predicates. ('^' is the symbol for logical negation, '|' is the symbol for logical OR, and '&' is the symbol for logical AND.)

<index>: This notation indicates that the status following it applies only when the PICS states that the features identified by the index are supported. In the simplest case, <index> is the identifying tag of a single PRL item. The symbol <index> also may be a Boolean expression composed of several indices.

<index>:: This notation indicates that the associated clause should be completed.

Notations Used in the Protocol Feature Column

<r> Symbol used to denote the receiving system.

<t> Symbol used to denote the transmitting system.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

Support Column Symbols

The support of every item as claimed by the implementer is stated by entering the appropriate answer (Y, N, or N/A) in the support column:

- Y Yes, supported by the implementation.
- N No, not supported by the implementation.
- N/A Not applicable.

C1.2 REFERENCED BASE STANDARDS

The base standards referenced in the PRL are:

- SCPS-TP (this document);
- RFC 793 (reference [4]);
- RFC 768 (reference [3]);
- RFC 1122 (reference [2]);
- RFC 1644 (reference [13]);
- RFC 1323 (reference [5]).

In the tables below, the notation in the Reference column combines one of the short-form document identifiers above (e.g., SCPS-TP) with applicable subsection numbers in the referenced document. RFC numbers are used to facilitate reference to subsections within the Internet Standards.

C1.3 GENERAL INFORMATION**C1.3.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PICS**

Ref	Question	
1	Date of Statement (DD/MM/YYYY)	
2	PICS serial number	
3	System Conformance statement cross-reference	

C1.3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION UNDER TEST (IUT)

Ref	Question	Response
1	Implementation name	
2	Implementation version	
3	Machine name	
4	Machine version	
5	Operating System name	
6	Operating System version	
7	Special Configuration	
8	Other Information	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C1.3.3 IDENTIFICATION

Supplier	
Contact Point for Queries	
Implementation name(s) and Versions	
Other Information Necessary for full identification - e.g., name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems; System Name(s)	

C1.3.4 PROTOCOL SUMMARY

Protocol Version	
Addenda Implemented	
Amendments Implemented	
Have any exceptions been required? (Note: A YES answer means that the implementation does not conform to the protocol. Non-supported mandatory capabilities are to be identified in the PICS, with an explanation of why the implementation is non-conforming.)	Yes _____ No _____
Date of Statement	

C1.4 INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE PRL

An implementer shows the extent of compliance to the protocol by completing the PRL; that is, compliance to all mandatory requirements and the options that are not supported are shown. The resulting completed PRL is called a PICS. In the Support column, each response shall be selected either from the indicated set of responses, or it shall comprise one or more parameter values as requested. If a conditional requirement is inapplicable, N/A should be used. If a mandatory requirement is not satisfied, exception information must be supplied by entering a reference Xi, where i is a unique identifier, to an accompanying rationale for the noncompliance. When the requirement is expressed as a two-character combination (as defined above), the response shall address each element of the requirement; e.g., for the requirement ‘MO’, the possible compliant responses are ‘YY’ or ‘YN’.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C1.5 BASIC REQUIREMENTS

The following table lists the detailed requirements for a SCPS-TP implementation, and asks if the listed protocols have been implemented:

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
tcp	SCPS-TP TCP	RFC 793; SCPS-TP: 6.2, 3	O	
udp	SCPS-TP UDP	RFC 768; SCPS-TP: 6.3, 4	O	

C2 PICS PROFORMA FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL TCP (SCPS-TP TCP)

C2.1 General Information

C2.1.1 Identification

Supplier	
Contact Point for Queries	
Implementation name(s) and Versions	
Other Information Necessary for full identification, e.g. name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems; System Name(s)	

C2.1.2 Protocol Summary

Protocol Version	
Addenda Implemented	
Amendments Implemented	

Date of Statement	
-------------------	--

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C2.2 GENERAL/MAJOR CAPABILITIES

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
dt	Data Transfer	RFC 793:1.5, 2.8,3.7	M	
padr	Port Addressing	RFC 793: 2.7 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.1	M	
frg	Fragmentation	RFC 793: 1.5,2.7,3.3 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.6	M	
ras	Reassembly		M	
pa	Piggyback Acknowledgment	RFC 793: 1.5,2.6,3.7 RFC 1122: 4.2.3.2	^afred:M	
flc	Flow Control	RFC 793: 1.5,2.6,3.7 RFC 1122: 4.2.3.3	M	
chks	Checksum	RFC 793: 1.5,3.1 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.7	M	
errec	Error Recovery	RFC 793: 1.5.3.7 RFC 1122: 4.2.3.1, 4.2.2.15	^scpsr: M	
scpsr	SCPS Error Recovery	SCPS-TP 6.2.2, 3.3.2	O	
secpr	Precedence and Security	RFC 793: 1.5, 2.9	M	
scpspr	SCPS Precedence	SCPS-TP: 3.2.2	O	
mult	Multiplexing	RFC 793: 1.5, 2.7, 3.8 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.18	M	
conest	Connection Establishment	RFC 793: 3.4, SCPS-TP: 3.2	M	
contrm	Connection Termination	RFC 793: 3.5	M	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C2.3 MISSION-SPECIFIC CAPABILITIES

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
ttcp	TCP for Transactions	RFC 1644 SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.4	O	
winsc	Window Scaling	RFC 1323	O	
timest	TCP Timestamps	RFC 1323	O	
snack	Selective Negative Acknowledgment	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.5, 3.5	O	
recbnd	Record Boundaries	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.6, 3.3.1	O	
hdrcm	SCPS-TP Header Compression	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.7, 3.5	O	
afred	ACK Frequency Reduction	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.8	O	
deflos	Default Source of Data Loss	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.9	O	
nocc	Non-use of congestion control	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.10	O	
bets	Best Effort Transport Service	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.11, 3.3.2	O	
mfx	Multiple Forward Transmission	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.12	nocc:O ^nocc:X	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C2.4 INTERFACES

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
nldm	Network Layer Control Messages	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.9 SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.1.1	M	
alp	TCP/Application Layer Protocol	RFC 1122: 4.2.4 SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.1.2	M	
nlopt	Network Layer Options	SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.1.3	M	
av	Remote Address Validation	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.10 SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.1.4	M	
mib	Management Information Base	SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.1.5, 5.2, 5.3	M	
afred	ACK Frequency Reduction	SCPS-TP 6.2.2.8	O	
deflos	Default Source of Data Loss	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.9	O	
nocc	Non-use of congestion control	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.10	O	
bets	Best Effort Transport Service	SCPS-TP: 6.2.2.11, 3.3.1	O	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C2.5 FRAME STRUCTURE

C2.5.1 Frame Structure—Uncompressed SCPS-TP TCP Headers

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
hdr	Header Format	RFC 793: 3.1	M	
sp	Source Port		M	
dp	Destination Port		M	
sn	Sequence Number		M	
an	Acknowledgment Number		M	
dof	Data Offset		M	
res	Reserved field (must be zero)		M	
	Control Bits: (following six fields)			
urgfl	Urgent Pointer field—significant	RFC 793: 3.1	M	
ack	Acknowledgment field—significant	RFC 793: 3.1	M	
psh	Push function	RFC 793: 3.1 RFC 1122:4.2.2.2	M	
rst	Reset the connection	RFC 793: 3.1	M	
syn	Synchronize sequence numbers		M	
fin	No more data from sender		M	
win	Window	RFC 793: 3.1 RFC 1122:4.2.2.3 4.2.2.16, 4.2.2.17	M	
	Checksum			
urg	Urgent data field present	RFC 793: 3.1	M	
urg1	Urgent data semantics	RFC 793: 3.1 RFC 1122:4.2.2.4 SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.2.3	O	
urg2	Run time error to application if urgent data semantics not supported and application attempts to use	SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.2.3		
opt	Options	RFC 793: 3.1 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.5, 4.2.2.6	M	
eol	End of Option List	RFC 793: 3.1	M	
nop	No-Operation		M	
mss	Maximum Segment Size		M	
winsc	Window Scaling	RFC 1323	O	
timest	TCP Timestamps	RFC 1323	O	
scps	SCPS Capabilities Option	SCPS TP: 3.2.3	snack hdr:cm bets:M	
scps1	Operate as standard TCP if SCPS Capabilities option not returned	SCPS TP: 3.1.3	scps&err ec&pa:M	
scps2	Abort connection attempt if SCPS Capabilities option not returned and standard TCP functions not implemented	SCPS TP: 3.1.3	scps& (^errec ^pa)	
sn1	Selective Negative Acknowledgment Option	SCPS TP: 6.2.2.5, 3.5	snack:M	
recbnd	Record Boundary Option	SCPS TP: 6.2.2.6, 3.3.1	O	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C2.5.2 Frame Structure—Compressed SCPS-TP TCP Headers

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
chdr	Compressed Header Format	SCPS TP: 3.6.1	hdr:cm:M	
conid	Connection Identifier	SCPS TP: 3.6.2	hdr:cm:M	
bitv1	Bit-Vector: (following eight fields)	SCPS TP: 3.6.2		
more	More Bit-Vector follows		hdr:cm:M	
ts1	Outbound timestamp present		hdr:cm:M	
ts2	Echo reply timestamp present		hdr:cm:M	
rb	End of user data is end of record		hdr:cm:M	
sn2	Short-form SNACK present		hdr:cm:M	
psh1	Push function		hdr:cm:M	
seq1	Sequence number present		hdr:cm:M	
ack1	Window and acknowledgment number present		hdr:cm:M	
bitv2	Bit-Vector: (following eight fields)			
copts	Uncompressed options present		hdr:cm:M	
cpad	Padding to 16-bit boundary present		hdr:cm:M	
curg	Urgent pointer field present		hdr:cm:M	
cackr	ACK Flag set to '0' on RST		hdr:cm:M	
res	Reserved bit		hdr:cm:M	
crst	Reset the connection		hdr:cm:M	
res	Reserved bit		hdr:cm:M	
cfm	No more data from sender		hdr:cm:M	
curp	Urgent Pointer	RFC 793: 3.1 RFC 1122:4.2.2.4	hdr:cm&urg1:M	
cwin	Window	RFC 793: 3.1; RFC 1122: 4.2.2.3, 4.2.2.16,4.2.2.17	hdr:cm:M	
cack	Acknowledgment Number	RFC 793: 3.1	hdr:cm:M	
cseq	Sequence Number	RFC 793: 3.1	hdr:cm:M	
csn	SNACK hole	SCPS TP: 6.2.2.5, 3.5, 3.5.2.3	hdr:cm&snack:M	
cts1	Outbound timestamp	SCPS TP: 3.6.2.7	hdr:cm×t&^netts:M	
cts2	Echo reply timestamp	SCPS TP: 3.6.2.8	hdr:cm×t:M	
copt1	Uncompressed options length	SCPS TP: 3.6.2.9	hdr:cm:M	
copt2	Uncompressed options list	SCPS TP: 3.6.2.10	hdr:cm:M	
pad1	Pad	SCPS TP: 3.6.2.11	hdr:cm:O	
ccksm	Checksum	SCPS TP: 3.6.2.12	hdr:cm:M	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C2.6 SCPS-TP TCP PROCEDURE

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
mux	Multiplexing	RFC 793: 1.5, 2.7, 3.8 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.18	M	
isnsel	Use clock-driven ISN selection	RFC 793: 3.3 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.9 SCPS-TP: 3.2.1	O	
Opening Connections				
op1	Support simultaneous open attempts	RFC 793: 3.4 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.10	M	
op2	SYN-RCVD remembers last state	RFC 793: 3.4 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.11	M	
op3	Passive open call interfere with others	RFC 793: 3.8 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.18	x	
op4	Function: simultaneous LISTENS for same port	RFC 793: 3.8 RFC 1122: 4.2.2.18	M	
op5	Ask network protocol for source address for SYN if necessary	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.7	M	
op5a	Otherwise, use local address of connection	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.7	M	
op6	OPEN to broadcast/multicast IP Address	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.10	X	
op7	Silently discard segment to broadcast/multicast address		M	
op8	Provide ability to send user data before completion of connection establishment	RFC 1644	ttcp:M	
op9	Allow user ability to wait until connection established before sending data	RFC 1644	ttcp:M	
Closing Connections:				
cl1	RST can contain data	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.12	O	
cl2	Inform application if connection is aborted	RFC 793: 3.4	M	
cl3	Half-duplex close connections	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.13	O	
cl31	Send RST to indicate data lost		O	
cl4	In TIME-WAIT state for 2xMSL seconds		M	
cl41	Accept SYN from TIME-WAIT state		O	
Retransmissions:				
rtc	Retransmission Timeout Calculation	RFC 793, 1.5,3.7, RFC 1122, 4.2.3.1, 4.2.2.15	M	
rt1	Jacobson slow start algorithm	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.15 SCPS-TP: 3.3.2	^nocc:O. 1	
rt2	Jacobson congestion avoidance algorithm		^nocc:O. 2	
rt3	TCP Vegas slow start algorithm	Brackmo94 SCPS-TP: 3.3.2	^nocc:O. 1	
rt4	TCP Vegas congestion avoidance algorithm		^nocc:O. 2	
rt5	Retransmit with same IP ident	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.15	O	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
rt6	Karn's algorithm	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.1	M	
rt7	Jacobson's RTO estimation algorithm	SCPS-TP: 3.3.2	M	
rt8	Exponential Backoff ¹		^nocc:M nocc:O	
rt9	SYN RTO calculation same as data		O	
rt10	Recommended initial values and bounds		O	
Generating ACKs:				
ga1	Queue out of order segment	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.20	O	
ga2	Process all queued before send ACK	SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.2.8	M	
ga3	Send ACK for out of order segment	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.21 SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.2.8	O	
ga4	Delayed ACKs	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.2	O	
ga41	Delay < 0.5 seconds	SCPS-TP: 6.2.4.2.8	^afred&g a4:M afred:O	
ga42	Every 2nd full sized segment ACKed		^afred&g a4:M afred&ga 4:O	
ga5	Receiver SWS-Avoidance Algorithm	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.3	M	
Sending Data:				
sd1	Configurable TTL	RFC 1122: 4.2.2.19	M	
sd2	Sender SWS-avoidance algorithm	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.4	M	
sd3	Nagle algorithm		O	
sd31	Application can disable Nagle algorithm		sd3:M	
Connection Failures:				
cf1	Negative advice to network layer on R1 retransmissions	RFC 1122: 4.2.3.5	^bets:M bets:O	

¹ Exponential backoff is mandatory only when congestion is the suspected or confirmed cause of loss. If another cause of loss is signaled, or if no cause of loss is signaled and the assumed cause of loss is not congestion, use of the exponential backoff is optional. However, when congestion control is implemented, *implementation* of exponential backoff is mandatory.

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C3 PICS PROFORMA FOR USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL (UDP)

C3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

C3.1.1 Identification

Supplier	
Contact Point for Queries	
Implementation name(s) and Versions	
Other Information Necessary for full identification—e.g., name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems;	
System Name(s)	

C3.1.2 Protocol Summary

Protocol Version	
Addenda Implemented	
Amendments Implemented	
Have any exceptions been required?	Yes _____ No _____
<p>(Note: A YES answer means that the implementation does not conform to the Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol. Non-supported mandatory capabilities are to be identified in the PICS, with an explanation of why the implementation is non-conforming.</p>	
Date of Statement	

C3.2 GENERAL/MAJOR CAPABILITIES

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
dt	Data Transfer	RFC 768, RFC 1122: 4.1.1	M	
pa	Port Addressing	RFC 768, RFC 1122: 4.1.1, 4.1.3.1, 4.1.3.5, 4.1.3.6	M	
uchks	Checksum	RFC 768 RFC 1122: 4.1.1, 4.1.3.4	M	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C3.3 INTERFACES

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
uuc	User/UDP Interface	RFC 768	M	
urp	Creation of new receive ports	RFC 768	M	
usend	Send operations that specify data, source, and destination ports	RFC 768	M	
urecc	Receive operations that return the data octets and source port and source address	RFC 768	M	
uprec	Send operations can specify network layer precedence	RFC 768	M	
usec	Send operations can specify security service request	RFC 768	M	
ulli	UDP/Lower Level Interface	RFC 768	M	
ulli1	Determine source network layer address	RFC 768	M	
ulli2	Determine destination network layer address	RFC 768	M	
ulli3	Pass ALP-requested network layer precedence to network layer	RFC 768	M	
ulli4	Pass ALP-requested security service request to security layer	RFC 768	M	

C3.4 FRAME STRUCTURE

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
uhf	Header Format	RFC 768	M	
usp	Source Port	RFC 768	M	
udp	Destination Port	RFC 768	M	
ucb	Length	RFC 768	M	
ucks	Checksum	RFC 768	M	

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

C3.5 UDP PROCEDURE

Item	Protocol Feature	Reference	Status	Support
us	UDP Send port unreachable	SCPS-TP: 6.3.3.1.2	O	
Network layer options in UDP:				
nu1	Pass received network layer options to application layer	SCPS-TP: 6.3.3.1.3	M	
nu2	Application layer can specify network options to Send	SCPS-TP: 6.3.3.1.3	M	
nu3	UDP passes network layer options down to network layer	SCPS-TP: 6.3.3.1.3	M	
ncm	Pass network control msgs up to application layer	SCPS-TP: 6.3.3.1.1	M	
UDP checksums:				
uc1	Able to generate/check checksum	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.4	M	
uc2	Silently discard bad checksum	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.4	M	
uc3	Sender Option to not generate checksum	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.4	O	
uc31	Default is to checksum	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.4	M	
uc4	Receiver Option to require checksum	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.4	O	
UDP Multihoming:				
um1	Pass specific-dest address to application	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.5	M	
um2	Applic Layer can specify local network layer address	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.5	M	
um3	Applic layer specify wild local network layer address	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.5	M	
um4	Application layer notified of local network layer address used	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.5	O	
bnla	Bad network layer source address silently discarded by UDP or network layer	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.6	M	
vnla	Only send valid network layer source address	RFC 1122: 4.1.3.6	M	
UDP Application Interface Services:				
ua1	Network layer services available to application: GET_SRCADDR GET_MAXSIZES ADVISE_DELIVPROB RECV_NETWORK_CONTROL_MSG	SCPS-TP: 6.3.3.1.2	M	

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CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

ANNEX D

SERVICES OF THE TRANSPORT PROTOCOL

(This annex is part of the Recommendation.)

D1 DEFINITIONS

confirm (primitive): a primitive issued by a service-provider to complete, at a particular service-access-point, some procedure previously invoked by a request at that service-access-point.

indication (primitive): a primitive issued by a service provider either to invoke some procedure or to indicate that a procedure has been invoked by the service user at a peer service-access-point.

primitive (also service primitive): an abstract, implementation-independent interaction between a service-user and the service-provider.

request (primitive): a primitive issued by a service-user to invoke some procedure.

response (primitive): a primitive issued by a service-user to complete, at a particular service-access-point, some procedure previously invoked by an indication at that service-access-point.

service primitive: see primitive.

D2 OVERVIEW OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE

D2.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex specifies the services offered by the Transport Protocol (SCPS-TP) to Transport Service Users (TSUs).¹ The goals of this annex are to provide the motivation for protocol mechanisms and to provide the TSUs with a definition of the capabilities provided by SCPS-TP. The SCPS-TP specifies three distinct *types* of Transport service: fully reliable, partially reliable, and unacknowledged. Note that TSUs are typically either upper-layer protocols or end-user processes, *not* human users.

In brief terms, the fully reliable type of service ensures that *all* data submitted to the Transport service are received by the specified destination *in order* and *without error*. The partially reliable type of service guarantees *error-free* and *in-order* delivery, but not

¹ This service definition is derived from work initially published in MIL-STD-1778 (Transmission Control Protocol), but it has been extended to reflect SCPS-TP enhancements to the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and to incorporate a service specification for the User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

CCSDS RECOMMENDATION FOR SCPS TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (SCPS-TP)

necessarily completeness. The unacknowledged type of service guarantees *error-free* delivery, but neither completeness nor in-order delivery.

The fully reliable and partially reliable types of service are provided by a variation of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), while the unacknowledged type of service is provided by the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). Table D-1 shows the specific services available for each of the three types of service. Note that there are four major service categories: Multiplexing, Connection Management, Data Transport, and Error Reporting. Each of these service categories is described in annex D.

Note that the unacknowledged type of service has no connection management services. This is because it is provided by UDP, which is a *connectionless* protocol, meaning that no state exchange is required before data can be transferred. Rather, all data necessary to effect the transfer are carried with each packet of data. This affects the nature of the data transport service offered to the TSU and is described in D2.4.

The SCPS-TP presumes the availability of an underlying network service that provides, at a minimum, a unit data service. This service may be provided by a number of different protocol mechanisms but is specified here assuming that services similar to those provided by the SCPS-SP and SCPS-NP or by the Internet Protocol (IP) are available. If such services are not available, a convergence function to emulate those services may be required.

Table D-1: SCPS-TP Services and Types of Service

Services	Types of Service		
	Fully reliable	Partially reliable	Unacknowledged
Multiplexing	√	√	√
Connection Management	√	√	
Data Transport (see table D-2)	√	√	√
Error Reporting	√	√	√

The following paragraphs describe the four major SCPS-TP services introduced in table D-1.

D2.2 MULTIPLEXING SERVICE

The multiplexing service allows a single local SCPS-TP entity to provide service to many local TSUs. The term ‘local’ indicates that the SCPS-TP entity and the TSUs are co-resident within a host computer.

The SCPS-TP shall identify a particular Transport service within a host with a ‘port’, which is a number within the range of 0 through 65535. A port shall be concatenated with the host’s network address to identify a TSU. This concatenation of port and network address is