

Chapter 3 Quiz 5

Computer Networking 2017.4.27

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Note: Write T or F before each question number

T 1. Suppose host A is sending data to host B over a TCP connection. If the sequence number for a segment of this connection is m , then the sequence number for the subsequent segment can be $m+1$.

F 2. Suppose that the last SampleRTT in a TCP connection is equal to 1 sec. Then Timeout for the connection will necessarily be set to a value ≥ 1 sec.

3. Suppose that host A wants to send data over TCP to host B, and host B wants to send data to host A over TCP. Two separate TCP connections - one for each direction - are needed.

4. The receiver of the first FIN message immediately sends a FIN message of its own, even if it still has data to send.

5. TCP sending window size is adaptive and regulated only to flow control / congestion ctrl

6. Congestion control usually involves the behavior of all the hosts and all the routers in the network, whereas flow control only involves the behavior of sender and receiver. So TCP congestion control involves not only the sender and receiver, but also the ~~routers~~ in the path. 设用 router 控制

T 7. AIMD converges to a bandwidth allocation that is efficient and fair when hosts run it. 只用 implicit info

8. TCP Additive increase converges to an efficient sliding-window faster than the slow-start approach. 线性 指数 packet loss

T 9. Reno TCP control algorithm provides better throughput than Tahoe.

10. TCP will crowd out UDP when congestion occurs.