中国科学技术大学计算机学院

计算机网络实验报告

实验三

利用 Wireshark 观察 TCP 报文

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一、 实验目的

1、 通过捕获观察并分析 TCP 报文，理解 TCP 的细节，包括：为了 reliable 传输的 SEQ、ACK 序号使用；TCP 的拥塞控制算法-慢启动和拥塞避免；TCP 的流控制机制；TCP 连接的建立。

二、 实验原理

Wireshark 是一个 packet 分析工具，可以抓取 packet，并分析出详细信息。Wireshark 使用 wincap 作为接口，直接与网卡进行 packet 交换，监听共享网络上传送的 packet。

三、 实验条件

1、 硬件条件： 联想拯救者 Y7000：

i5-8300H 2.30GHz

16G 内存

Intel UHD Graphics 630

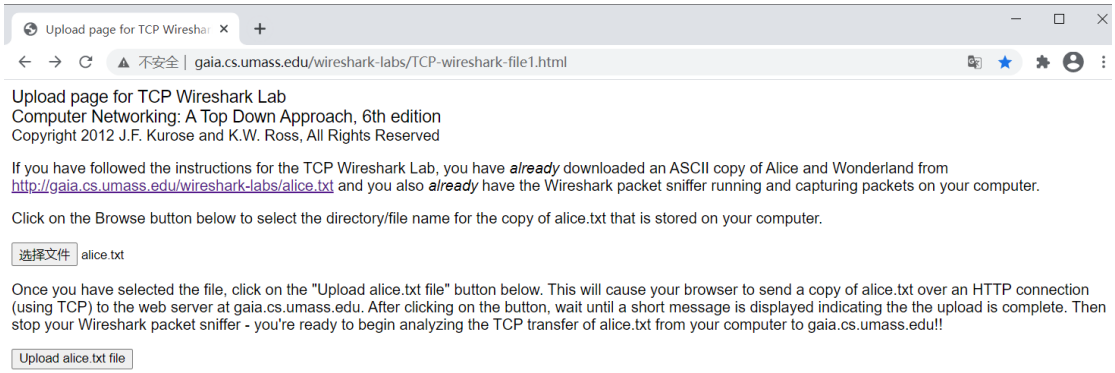
2、 软件条件： Win10

Wireshark3.4.0

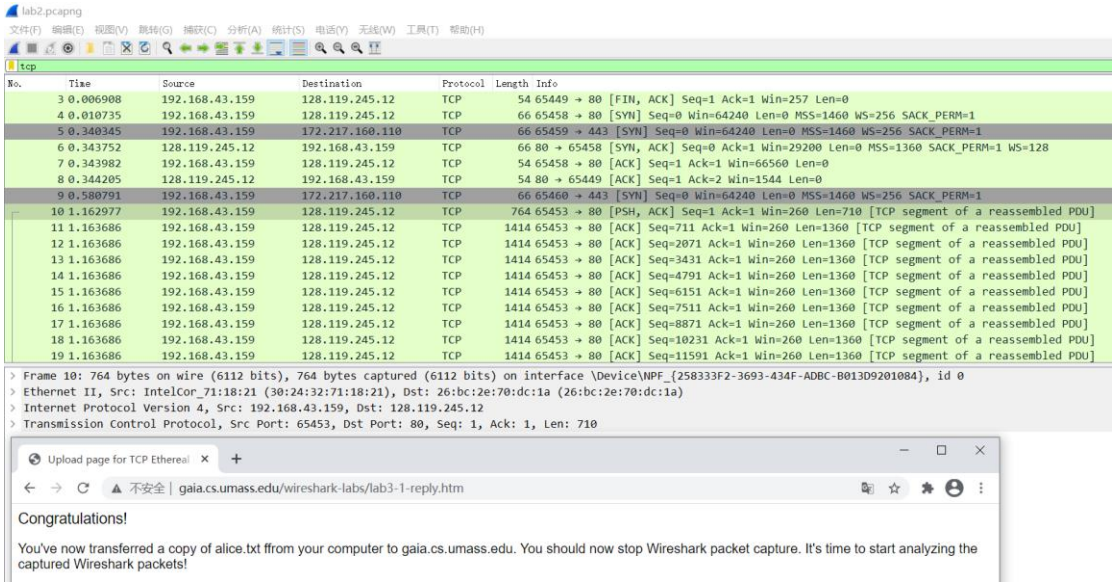
四、 实验过程

1、 向远程服务器发送一个 txt 文件，并捕获 TCP 报文。

- 首先下载 alice.txt
- 到指定页面选中要上传的文件。



- 打开 wireshark 开始捕获。
- 开始上传文件。
- 成功上传之后，终止捕获。



2、 开始回答问题。

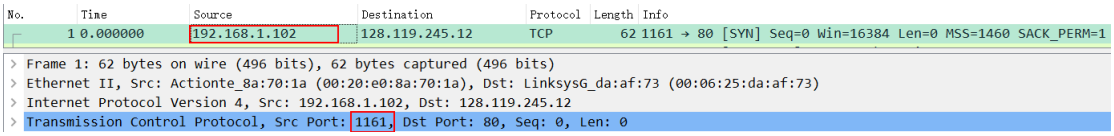
五、 结果分析

以下是 pdf 中 14 个问题对应的回答

（除 3、14 题，都是用的提供的 trace 文件。）

1. What is the IP address and TCP port number used by the client computer (source) that is transferring the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu? To answer this question, it's probably easiest to select an HTTP message and explore the details of the TCP packet used to carry this HTTP message, using the "details of the selected packet header window" (refer to Figure 2 in the "Getting Started with Wireshark" Lab if you're uncertain about the Wireshark windows).

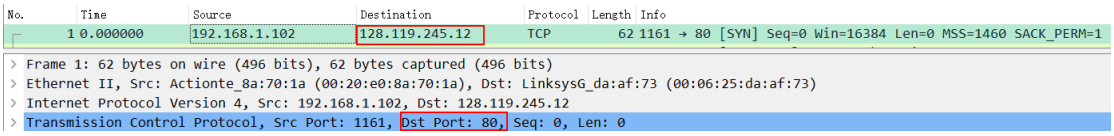
答：客户端电脑的 ip 地址：192.168.1.102；TCP 端口：1161。如下图：



2. What is the IP address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? On what port number is it sending and receiving TCP segments for this connection?

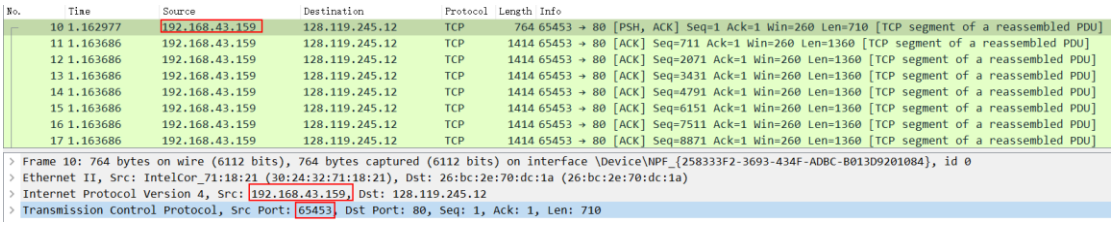
答： IP地址为：128.119.245.12；端口号：80。

图：



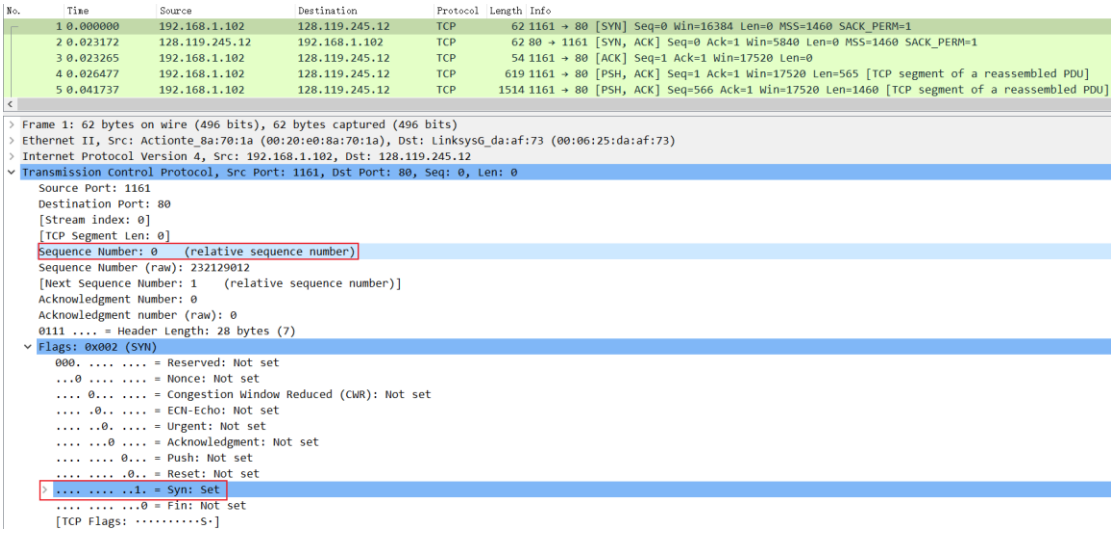
3. What is the IP address and TCP port number used by your client computer (source) to transfer the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu?

答：自己捕获一遍之后，得到下图。我自己电脑的 IP 地址为：192.168.43.159，端口号：65453

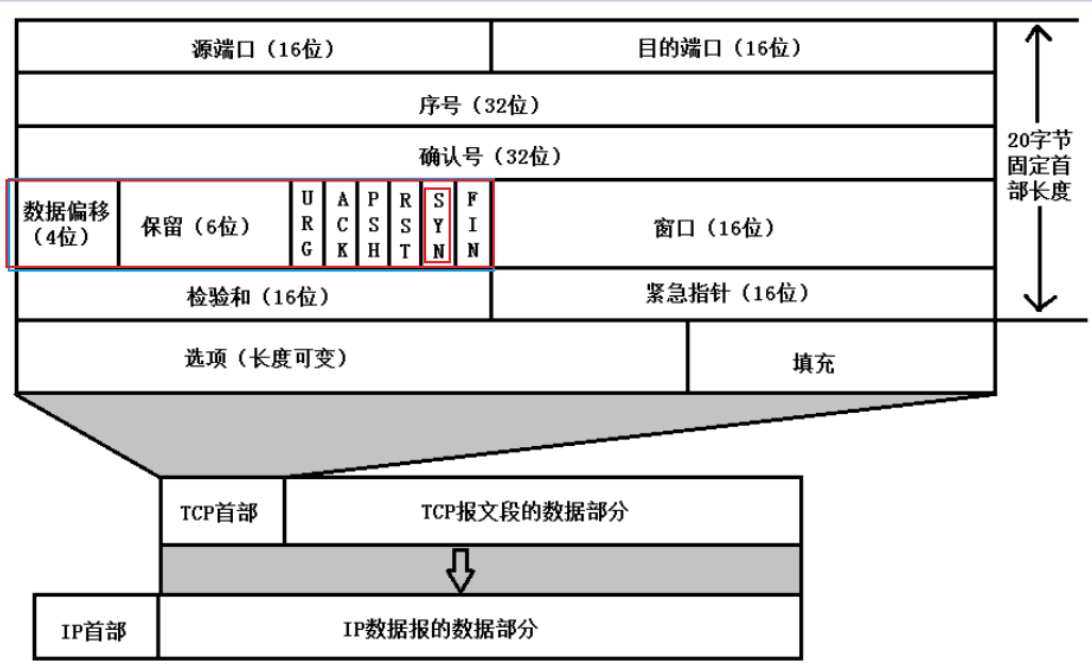


4. What is the sequence number of the TCP SYN segment that is used to initiate the TCP connection between the client computer and gaia.cs.umass.edu? What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYN segment?

答：如下图，SYN 的 Seq 序号为 0。



确认报文为 SYN 报文的标志是报文的 TCP HEADER 中的 flag field 中被置为 1 的 SYN 标志。



5. What is the sequence number of the SYNACK segment sent by gaia.cs.umass.edu

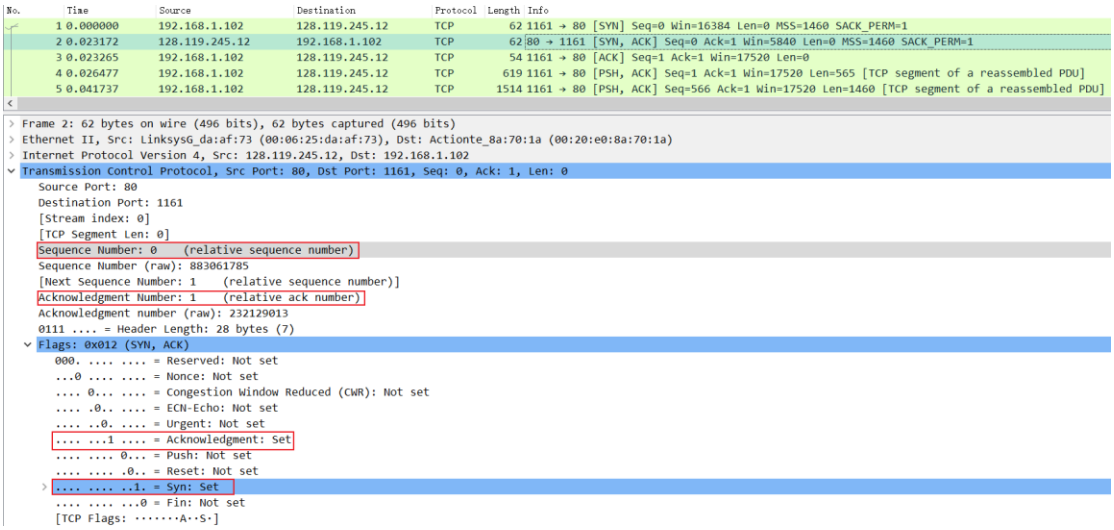
to the client computer in reply to the SYN? What is the value of the ACKnowledgement field in the SYNACK segment? How did gaia.cs.umass.edu determine that value? What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYNACK segment?

答：如下图。

序号为 0。

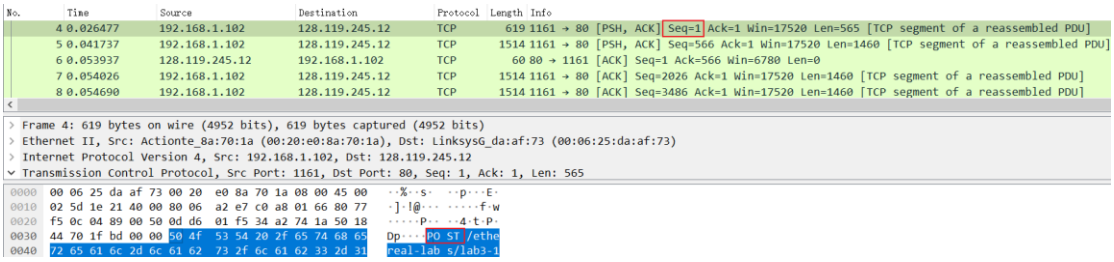
Acknowledgement field 为 1。

gaia.cs.umass.edu 将该值设置为所期望的下一个来自客户端的报文的 Sequence Number。
Flag field 中被置为 1 的 ACK 位和 SYN 位。



6. What is the sequence number of the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST command? Note that in order to find the POST command, you'll need to dig into the packet content field at the bottom of the Wireshark window, looking for a segment with a "POST" within its DATA field.

答：如下图，1。

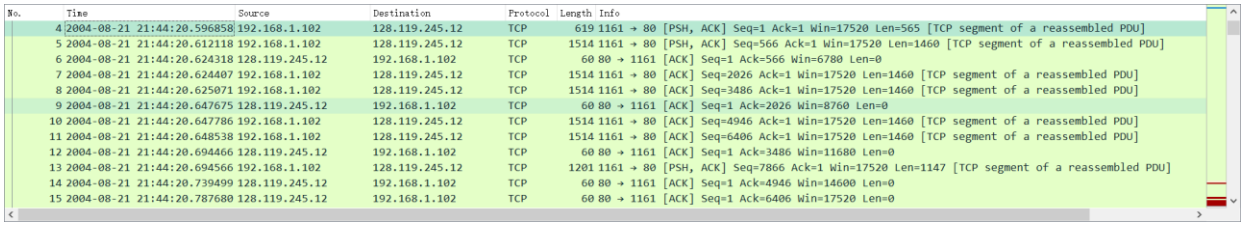


7. Consider the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST as the first segment in the TCP connection. What are the sequence numbers of the first six segments in the TCP connection (including the segment containing the HTTP POST)? At what

time was each segment sent? When was the ACK for each segment received? Given the difference between when each TCP segment was sent, and when its acknowledgement was received, what is the RTT value for each of the six segments? What is the `EstimatedRTT` value (see page 249 in text) after the receipt of each ACK? Assume that the value of the `EstimatedRTT` is equal to the measured RTT for the first segment, and then is computed using the `EstimatedRTT` equation on page 249 for all subsequent segments.
（注：在第七题时，已经更改时间格式为日期和时间）

答：根据下图，再根据等式：

$$EstimatedRTT = (1 - \alpha) \cdot EstimatedRTT + \alpha \cdot SampleRTT$$



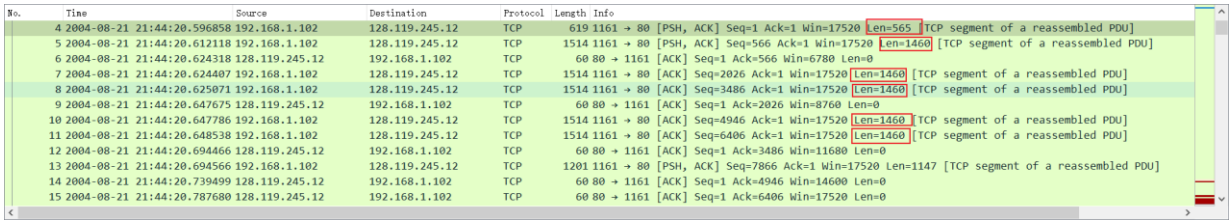
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	2004-08-21 21:44:20.596858	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	619	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=565 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5	2004-08-21 21:44:20.612118	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=566 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6	2004-08-21 21:44:20.624318	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=566 Win=6780 Len=0
7	2004-08-21 21:44:20.624407	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2026 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
8	2004-08-21 21:44:20.625071	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
9	2004-08-21 21:44:20.647675	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2026 Win=8760 Len=0
10	2004-08-21 21:44:20.647786	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4946 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	2004-08-21 21:44:20.648538	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6406 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
12	2004-08-21 21:44:20.694466	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3486 Win=11680 Len=0
13	2004-08-21 21:44:20.694566	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1201	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=7866 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1147 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
14	2004-08-21 21:44:20.739499	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4946 Win=14600 Len=0
15	2004-08-21 21:44:20.787680	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6406 Win=17520 Len=0

（令α为 0.125, ）得到下表：

i	seq	发送时间	收到ACK时间	RTT(ms)	EstimatedRTT(ms)
1	1	21:44:20.596858	21:44:20.624318	27.5	27.5
2	566	21:44:20.612118	21:44:20.647675	35.6	28.5125
3	2026	21:44:20.624407	21:44:20.694466	70.1	33.7109375
4	3486	21:44:20.625071	21:44:20.737499	114.4	43.79707031
5	4946	21:44:20.647786	21:44:20.787680	139.9	55.80993652
6	6406	21:44:20.648538	21:44:20.838183	189.7	72.54619446

8. What is the length of each of the first six TCP segments?

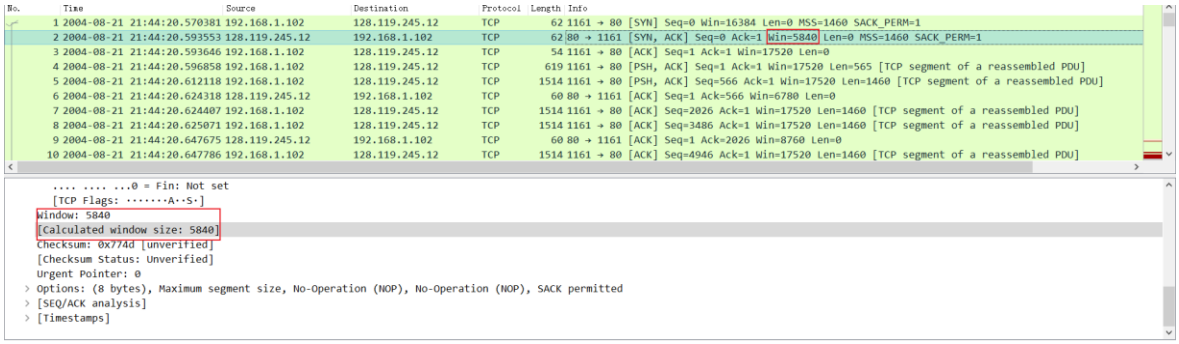
答：分别是565, 1460, 1460, 1460, 1460, 1460。如下图：

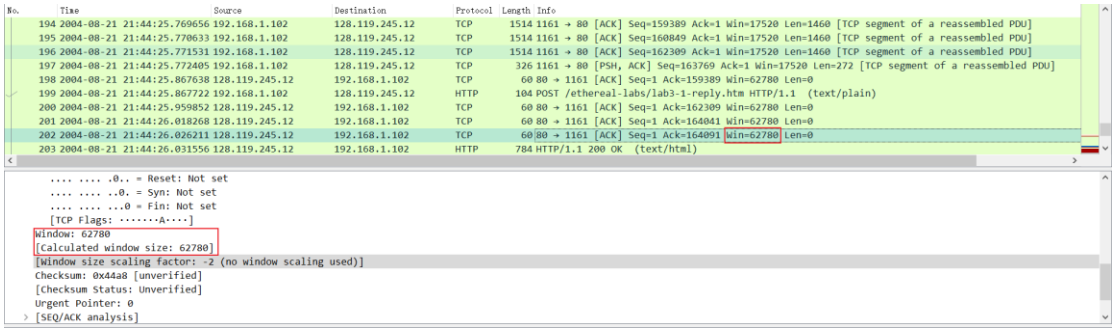


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	2004-08-21 21:44:20.596858	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	619	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=565 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5	2004-08-21 21:44:20.612118	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=566 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6	2004-08-21 21:44:20.624318	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=566 Win=6780 Len=0
7	2004-08-21 21:44:20.624407	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2026 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
8	2004-08-21 21:44:20.625071	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
9	2004-08-21 21:44:20.647675	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2026 Win=8760 Len=0
10	2004-08-21 21:44:20.647786	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4946 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	2004-08-21 21:44:20.648538	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6406 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
12	2004-08-21 21:44:20.694466	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3486 Win=11680 Len=0
13	2004-08-21 21:44:20.694566	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1201	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=7866 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1147 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
14	2004-08-21 21:44:20.739499	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4946 Win=14600 Len=0
15	2004-08-21 21:44:20.787680	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6406 Win=17520 Len=0

9. What is the minimum amount of available buffer space advertised at the received for the entire trace? Does the lack of receiver buffer space ever throttle the sender?

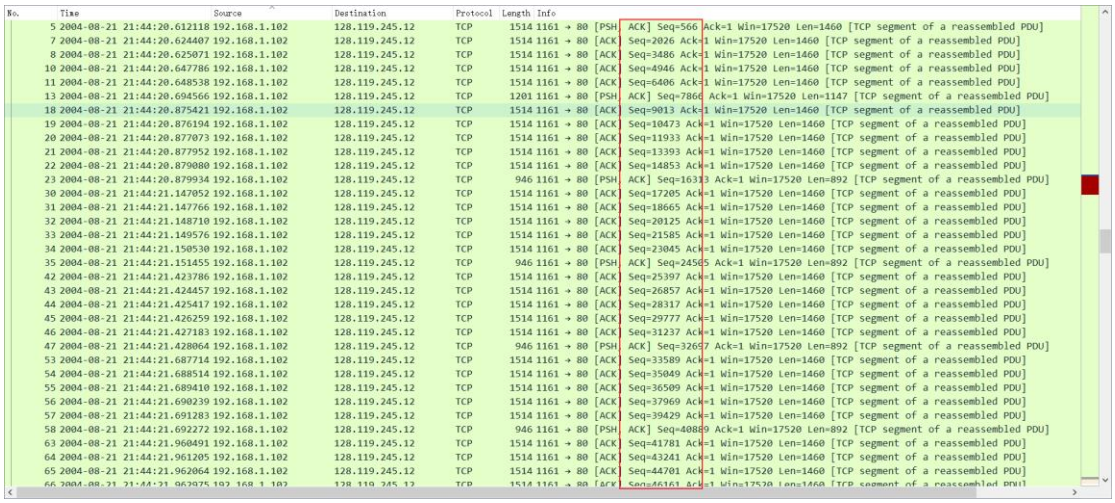
答：服务器最小的缓冲空间（Win）为 5840 字节。全程服务器端的 Win 在慢慢变大，最后变到 62780 字节，没有 throttle 发送端。





10. Are there any retransmitted segments in the trace file? What did you check for (in the trace) in order to answer this question?

答：没有重传的报文。通过检查发送端是否发送过两个具有相同Seq序号的报文，Seq序号是否严格单调递增来回答此问题。例如：

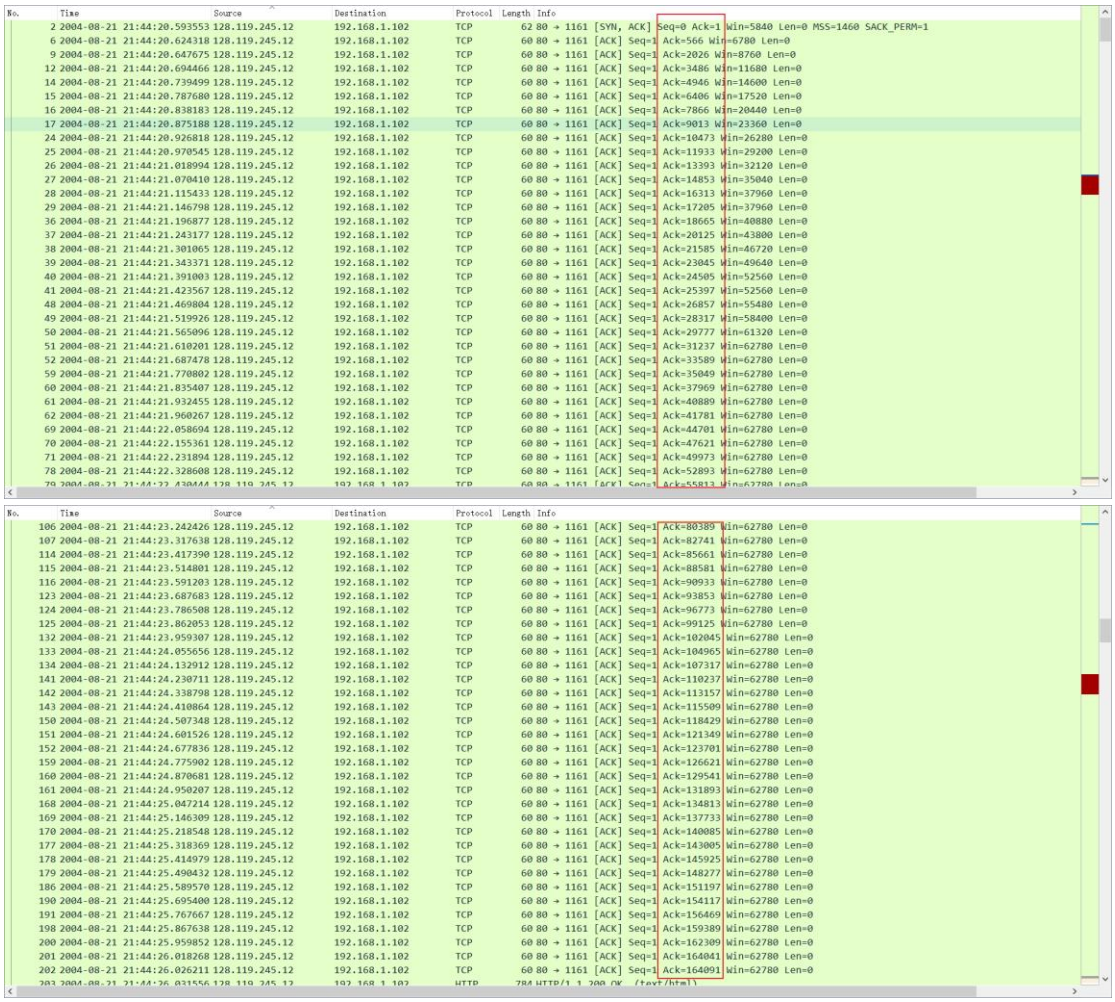


当然只是截图了一部分，但方法这样的。

11. How much data does the receiver typically acknowledge in an ACK? Can you identify cases where the receiver is ACKing every other received segment (see Table 3.2 on page 257 in the text).

答：典型的有1460（比如第24个报文和第26个报文以及第39个报文等等）和2920字节（比如第78个报文和第79个报文等等）。此外还

有50（比如第202个报文），566（比如第6个报文），1147（比如第17个报文），892（比如第41个报文），2352（892+1460）（比如第143个报文），2920（比如第60个报文）等等。一次ACK所acknowledge的字节数可以根据相邻Ack的差值算出。一次确认两个报文的有确认2920和2352字节的。比如trace文件中第52个报文，就是确认了2352字节；比如第60个报文，就是确认了2920字节。



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	2004-08-21 21:44:20.593553	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	62	80 → 1161 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
6	2004-08-21 21:44:20.624318	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=566 Win=6780 Len=0
9	2004-08-21 21:44:20.647675	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2026 Win=8760 Len=0
12	2004-08-21 21:44:20.694466	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3486 Win=11680 Len=0
14	2004-08-21 21:44:20.739499	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4946 Win=14600 Len=0
15	2004-08-21 21:44:20.787680	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6406 Win=17520 Len=0
16	2004-08-21 21:44:20.838183	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=7866 Win=20440 Len=0
17	2004-08-21 21:44:20.875188	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=9013 Win=23360 Len=0
24	2004-08-21 21:44:20.926818	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=10473 Win=26280 Len=0
25	2004-08-21 21:44:20.970545	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=11933 Win=29200 Len=0
26	2004-08-21 21:44:21.018994	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=13393 Win=32120 Len=0
27	2004-08-21 21:44:21.070410	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=14853 Win=35040 Len=0
28	2004-08-21 21:44:21.115433	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=16313 Win=37960 Len=0
29	2004-08-21 21:44:21.146798	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=17205 Win=37960 Len=0
36	2004-08-21 21:44:21.196877	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=18665 Win=40880 Len=0
37	2004-08-21 21:44:21.243177	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=20125 Win=43800 Len=0
38	2004-08-21 21:44:21.301065	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=21585 Win=46720 Len=0
39	2004-08-21 21:44:21.343371	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23045 Win=49640 Len=0
40	2004-08-21 21:44:21.391003	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=24505 Win=52560 Len=0
41	2004-08-21 21:44:21.423567	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=25397 Win=52560 Len=0
48	2004-08-21 21:44:21.469804	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=26857 Win=55480 Len=0
49	2004-08-21 21:44:21.519926	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=28317 Win=58400 Len=0
50	2004-08-21 21:44:21.565096	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=29777 Win=61320 Len=0
51	2004-08-21 21:44:21.610201	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=31237 Win=62780 Len=0
52	2004-08-21 21:44:21.687478	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33589 Win=62780 Len=0
59	2004-08-21 21:44:21.770802	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=35049 Win=62780 Len=0
60	2004-08-21 21:44:21.835407	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=37969 Win=62780 Len=0
61	2004-08-21 21:44:21.932455	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=40889 Win=62780 Len=0
62	2004-08-21 21:44:21.960267	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=41781 Win=62780 Len=0
69	2004-08-21 21:44:22.058694	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=44701 Win=62780 Len=0
70	2004-08-21 21:44:22.155361	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=47621 Win=62780 Len=0
71	2004-08-21 21:44:22.231894	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=49973 Win=62780 Len=0
78	2004-08-21 21:44:22.328608	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=52893 Win=62780 Len=0

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
106	2004-08-21 21:44:23.242426	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=80389 Win=62780 Len=0
107	2004-08-21 21:44:23.317638	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=82741 Win=62780 Len=0
114	2004-08-21 21:44:23.417390	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=85661 Win=62780 Len=0
115	2004-08-21 21:44:23.514801	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=88581 Win=62780 Len=0
116	2004-08-21 21:44:23.591203	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=90933 Win=62780 Len=0
123	2004-08-21 21:44:23.687683	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=93853 Win=62780 Len=0
124	2004-08-21 21:44:23.786508	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=96773 Win=62780 Len=0
125	2004-08-21 21:44:23.862053	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=99125 Win=62780 Len=0
132	2004-08-21 21:44:23.959307	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=102045 Win=62780 Len=0
133	2004-08-21 21:44:24.055656	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=104965 Win=62780 Len=0
134	2004-08-21 21:44:24.132912	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=107317 Win=62780 Len=0
141	2004-08-21 21:44:24.230711	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=110237 Win=62780 Len=0
142	2004-08-21 21:44:24.338798	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=113157 Win=62780 Len=0
143	2004-08-21 21:44:24.410864	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=115509 Win=62780 Len=0
150	2004-08-21 21:44:24.507348	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=118429 Win=62780 Len=0
151	2004-08-21 21:44:24.601526	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=121349 Win=62780 Len=0
152	2004-08-21 21:44:24.677836	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=123701 Win=62780 Len=0
159	2004-08-21 21:44:24.775902	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=126621 Win=62780 Len=0
160	2004-08-21 21:44:24.870681	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=129541 Win=62780 Len=0
161	2004-08-21 21:44:24.950207	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=131893 Win=62780 Len=0
168	2004-08-21 21:44:25.047214	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134813 Win=62780 Len=0
169	2004-08-21 21:44:25.146309	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=137733 Win=62780 Len=0
170	2004-08-21 21:44:25.218548	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=140085 Win=62780 Len=0
177	2004-08-21 21:44:25.318369	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=143005 Win=62780 Len=0
178	2004-08-21 21:44:25.414979	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=145925 Win=62780 Len=0
179	2004-08-21 21:44:25.490432	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=148277 Win=62780 Len=0
186	2004-08-21 21:44:25.589570	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=151197 Win=62780 Len=0
190	2004-08-21 21:44:25.695400	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=154117 Win=62780 Len=0
191	2004-08-21 21:44:25.767667	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=156469 Win=62780 Len=0
198	2004-08-21 21:44:25.867638	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=159389 Win=62780 Len=0
200	2004-08-21 21:44:25.959852	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=162309 Win=62780 Len=0
201	2004-08-21 21:44:26.018268	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=164041 Win=62780 Len=0
202	2004-08-21 21:44:26.026211	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=164091 Win=62780 Len=0

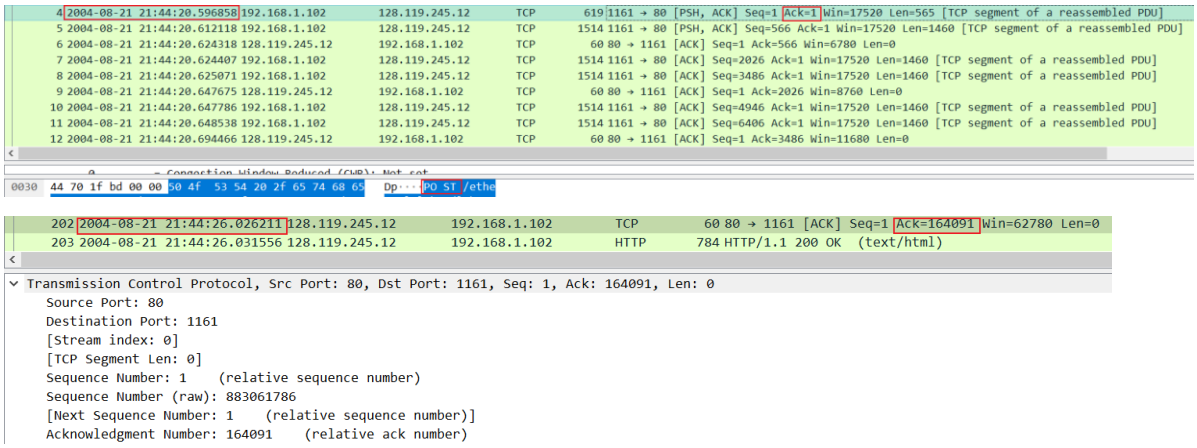
12. What is the throughput (bytes transferred per unit time) for the TCP connection? Explain how you calculated this value.

答：考虑第一次发送post到发送端收到最后一条Ack这一过程。

总的时长t = 21:44:26.026211-21:44:20.596858=5.429353（s）。

所传递的字节数w = 164091-1=164090（Bytes）。

吞吐量为 w/t = 30222 Bps=30.222 KBps

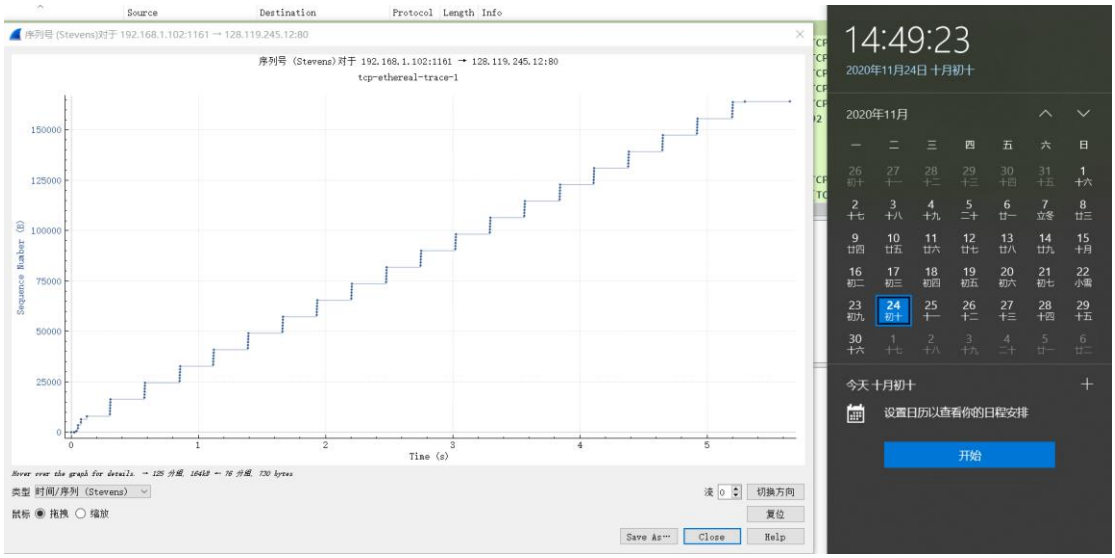


13. Use the *Time-Sequence-Graph(Stevens)* plotting tool to view the sequence number versus time plot of segments being sent from the client to the gaia.cs.umass.edu server. Can you identify where TCP's slowstart phase begins and ends, and where congestion avoidance takes over? Comment on ways in which the measured data differs from the idealized behavior of TCP that we've studied in the text.

答： 慢启动在post发送开始时开始，但是看不出何时结束，也看不出拥塞避免何时开始。因为从这个trace可以看出没有出现3次冗余ACK或者超时，也就没有丢包，没有拥塞发生。

不同点：

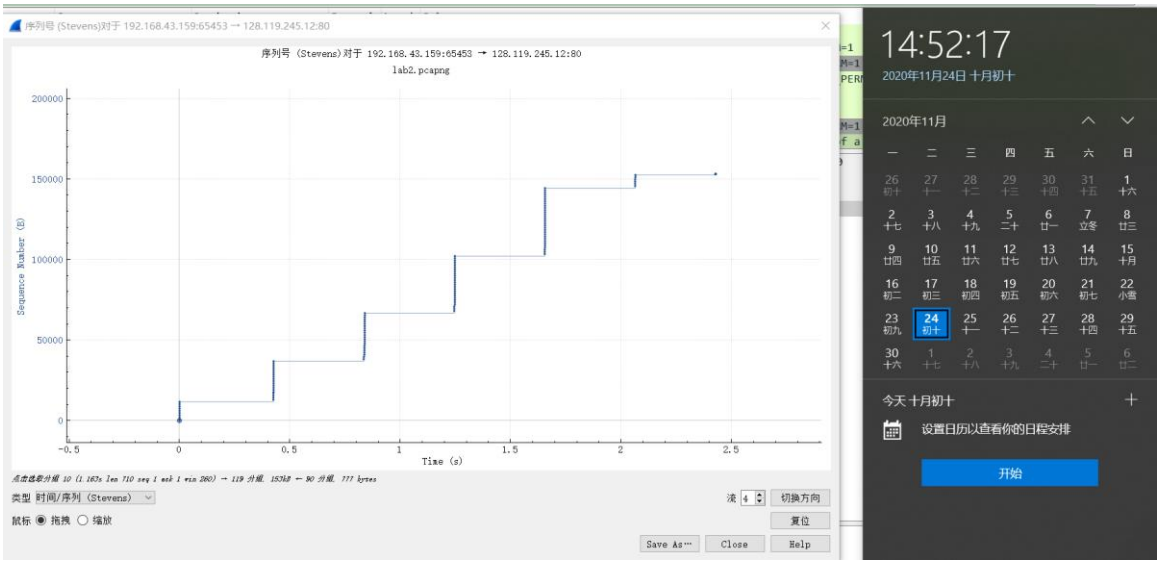
不同于课本上所说的先第一次慢启动，等到拥塞时再第二次进入慢启动同时调整ssthresh，cwnd值，等到cwnd大于等于ssthresh时进入拥塞避免这样的策略，我们的trace文件中没有冗余ACK，没有丢包，没有拥塞，没有以上的状态转换。而是：数据发送的速率被严格限制在了第一次慢启动结束前，并且到了后面一直重复这一过程：连续发送1460*5+892*1字节=8192字节的包就会暂停发送，直到这8192字节被全部ACK。这一数据传输过程，应该是被应用程序所严格的控制着，而不仅仅依赖于TCP自身的拥塞控制机制。



14. Answer each of two questions above for the trace that you have gathered when you transferred a file from your computer to gaia.cs.umass.edu

答：同样，慢启动在post发送开始时开始，在0.425s左右结束，因为从0s附近到0.425s附近cwnd值翻了一番；同时，0.839s左右出现了三个冗余ACK，即慢启动结束，拥塞避免开始。2.052s左右出现了超时情况。

不同点：我这里的实际情况是，在慢启动开始时，cwnd不是从1MSS开始，而是以大约9个MSS（MSS=1360Bytes）开始，之后再指数递增。慢启动遇到三个冗余ACK结束，并且进入拥塞避免状态，并不是像书上所说的每次只增加一个MSS，而是每次较上次的增加量增加一个MSS，比如19 22 26 31对应中间四段的MSS，后三次每次较上次的增加分别为3 4 5。遇到超时情况，也不是设置为1个MSS，而是从6个MSS开始。直到这里，便已发送完所有数据。这一数据传输过程，应该是应用程序和TCP自身的拥塞控制机制相互作用完成的。


序列号 (Stevens)对于 192.168.43.159:65453 → 128.119.245.12:80
lab2.pcapng
Sequence Number (B)
Time (s)
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
-0.5
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
类型 时间/序列 (Stevens)
读 4
切换方向
鼠标 拖拽 缩放
复位
Save As…
Close
Help
14:52:17
2020年11月24日 十月初十
2020年11月
今天 十月初十
设置日历以查看你的日程安排
开始