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ID: 21-45402-3

See: H

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Ans:

Source port = 16 bits

Destination port = 16 bits

Sequence Number = 32 bits

Acknowledgement Number = 32 bits

Data offset = 4 bits

Flags = 6 bits

Window size = 16 bits

Total bit used = $(16 + 16 + 32 + 32 + 4 + 6 + 16) \text{ bits}$
= 122 bits

TCP header is 20 bytes

= (20×8) bits

= 160 bits

Remaining bits for other fields = $(160 - 122)$ bits
= 38 bits

2

$$ID = 21 - 45402 - 3$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 A B C D E F G H

$$E = 4$$

$$F = 0; \text{ Let, } F = 7$$

$$G = 2$$

$$\text{Initial sequence number} = F * 1000$$

$$= 7 * 1000$$

$$= 7000$$

$$\text{Packet 1 data size} = (G * 100) \text{ bytes}$$

$$= 2 * 100 \text{ bytes}$$

$$= 200 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\text{Packet 2 data size} = (F * 100) \text{ bytes}$$

$$= 7 * 100 \text{ bytes}$$

$$= 700 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\text{Packet 3 data size} = (E * 100) \text{ bytes}$$

$$= 4 * 100 \text{ bytes}$$

$$= 400 \text{ bytes}$$

We know, the sequence number for each segment is the number of the first byte carried in that segment.

So,

Sequence number for packet 1 = 7000 \star .

Sequence number for packet 2 = $7000 + 200 = 7200 \star$.

Sequence number for packet 3 = $7200 + 700 = 7900 \star$.

Next packet sequence number = $7900 + 400$
 $= 8300 \star$.

ID: 21 - 45402 - 3
↑↑↑↑↑↑
A B C D E F G H

$$G_L = 2$$

Total IP packet size = $(G_L \times 1000)$ bytes
 $01 \times 1000 = 2000$ bytes

IP header size = 20 bytes

TCP header size = 20 bytes

TCP payload size =

Total IP packet size - IP header size - TCP header size
 $= (2000 - 20 - 20)$ bytes
 $= 1960$ bytes \star .

If TCP header size = 40 bytes

New TCP payload size = $(2000 - 20 - 40)$ bytes
= 1940 bytes

Payload change = $(1960 - 1940)$ bytes
= 20 bytes

ID: 21 - 45 40 2 - 3
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
A B C D E F Gc H

$$E = 4$$

$$F = 0 ; \text{ Let } f = 7$$

$$Gc = 2$$

TCP payload size = $FF Gc \times 10$

$$(4 \times 7 \times 2) \times 10
= 560 \text{ bytes}$$

Total TCP segment size =

TCP header size + TCP payload size

$$= (20 + 560) \text{ bytes} = 580 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\text{Header percentage} = \left(\frac{\text{Total header size}}{\text{Total TCP segment size}} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \left(\frac{20}{580} \right) \times 100$$

$$= 3.45\%$$

Ans

5

$$\text{TCP header size} = 50 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Data offset field value} &= 0100 \text{ (binary)} \\ &= 4 \text{ (decimal)}\end{aligned}$$

Data offset field specifies the size of the TCP header in 32-bit words (~~4 bytes~~) [~~1 word = 4 bytes~~]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Header size} &= 4 \times 4 \text{ bytes} \\ &= 16 \text{ bytes}\end{aligned}$$

So, according to data offset fields TCP header is 16 bytes.

Since the TCP header size must be at least as large as indicated by the data offset field, this situation is impossible.

Actual Header size (50 bytes) \neq calculated Header size (16 bytes)