

Q1

1.

IP of gaia.cs.umass.edu: 128.119.245.12

port number of gaia.cs.umass.edu:80

IP address of client: 192.168.1.102

port number of client: 1161

2.sequence number:232129013

3.

Sequence Number	Segment Sent Time(s)	ACK Receiving Time(s)	RRT (s)	EstimatedR TT(s)	Length (bytes)
232129013	0.026477	0.053937	0.027460	0.027460	565
232129578	0.041737	0.077294	0.035557	0.028472	1460
232131038	0.054026	0.124085	0.070059	0.033670	1460
232132498	0.054690	0.169118	0.114428	0.043765	1460
232133958	0.077405	0.217299	0.139894	0.055781	1460
232135418	0.078157	0.267802	0.189645	0.072514	1460

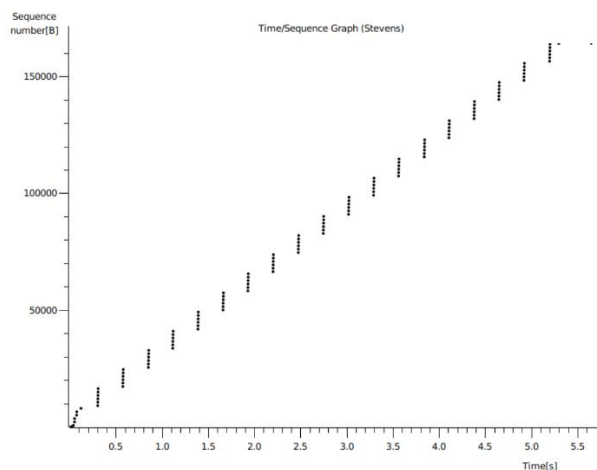
EstimatedRTT = 0.875*EstimatedRTT + 0.125 *SampleRTT

4.

Already answer in the third question.

5.

The minimum amount of available buffer space advertised at the receiver for the entire trace is 5840, which is equal to 4 MSS packets of 1460 bytes. The lack of receiver buffer space doesn't throttle the sender. When the receiver window is at lowest value, the sender may be constrained by congestion window. And in another part of the trace, when the congestion window has grown up to a reasonable size, the receiver window is quite large. Therefore, the lack of receiver buffer space doesn't throttle the sender.



6.

We can infer from the picture that the sequence number always increased, and as the time travels there were no packets in the same sequence number which shows that there were no retransmitted segments. the sequence number of these retransmitted segments will be smaller than their neighbouring segments when exists retransmitted segments.

7.

The receiver typically acknowledge 1460 bytes data in an ACK, which can be determined by investigating the increment of ACK number. We can find that the ACK with the Acknowledge field 232166981 was actually acknowledging two segments with 232164061 and 232165521

56	1.119858	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
57	1.120902	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
58	1.121891	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	946 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
59	1.200421	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232164061 Win=62780 Len=0
60	1.265026	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232166981 Win=62780 Len=0
61	1.362074	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232169901 Win=62780 Len=0
62	1.389886	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232170793 Win=62780 Len=0
63	1.390110	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
64	1.390824	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
65	1.391683	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
66	1.392594	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
67	1.393390	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
68	1.394202	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	946 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
69	1.488313	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232173713 Win=62780 Len=0
70	1.584980	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232176633 Win=62780 Len=0
71	1.661513	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60 80-1161 [ACK] Seq=883061786 Ack=232178985 Win=62780 Len=0

8.

We can conclude from the pictures above that the amount of data is $164091 - 1 = 164090$ bytes and the time is $5.455830 - 0.026477 = 5.4294s$.

Then we can calculate that throughput = $164090 / 5.4294 = 30.222$ KB/sec

Q2

No	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Info
295	10.9.16.201	10.9.6.175	TCP	50045 > 5000 [SYN] Seq=2818463618 win=8192 MSS=1460
296	10.9.6.175	10.9.16.201	TCP	5000 > 50045 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1247095790 Ack=2818463619 win=262144 MSS=1460
297	10.9.16.201	10.9.6.175	TCP	50045 > 5000 [ACK] Seq=2818463619 Ack=1247095791 win=65535
298	10.9.16.201	10.9.6.175	TCP	50045 > 5000 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2818463619 Ack=1247095791 win=65535
301	10.9.6.175	10.9.16.201	TCP	5000 > 50045 [ACK] Seq=1247095791 Ack=2818463652 win=262096
302	10.9.6.175	10.9.16.201	TCP	5000 > 50045 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1247095791 Ack=2818463652 win=262144
303	10.9.16.201	10.9.6.175	TCP	50045 > 5000 [ACK] Seq=2818463652 Ack=1247095831 win=65535
304	10.9.16.201	10.9.6.175	TCP	50045 > 5000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2818463652 Ack=1247095831 win=65535
305	10.9.6.175	10.9.16.201	TCP	5000 > 50045 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1247095831 Ack=2818463652 win=262144
306	10.9.16.201	10.9.6.175	TCP	50045 > 5000 [ACK] Seq=2818463652 Ack=1247095832 win=65535
308	10.9.6.175	10.9.16.201	TCP	5000 > 50045 [ACK] Seq=1247095831 Ack=2818463653 win=262144

1.

Sequence number:2818463618

2.

Sequence number: 1247095790

Acknowledgement value: 2818463619

The server adds 1 to the sequence number of SYN segment because SYN segment accounts for 1 and no data has been transmitted.

3.

Sequence number: 2818463619

Acknowledgement value: 1247095791

NO, it does not contain any data because $1247095791 - 1247095790 = 1$ which is the ack length

4.

Both the client and the server has done the active close and it is a simultaneous close.

We can infer from the picture that both of them have sent the FINACK segment to each other as their last sending segment, and the ack number is not increased by 1 which indicates that it is a simultaneous close.

5.

Client side:

initial sequence number: 2818463618

final ack number: 2818463653

therefore, the data is $2818463653 - 2818463619 - 1(\text{syn}) - 1(\text{fin}) = 33\text{bytes}$

server side:

initial sequence number: 1247095790

final ack number: 1247095832

therefore, the data is $1247095832 - 1247095790 - 1(\text{syn}) - 1(\text{fin}) = 40\text{bytes}$