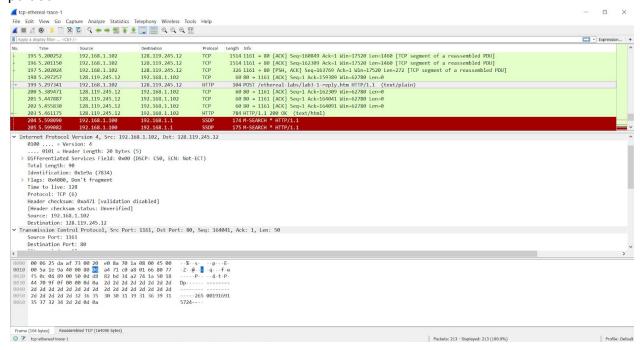
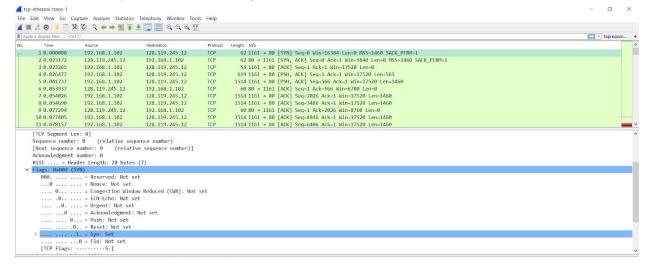
TCP

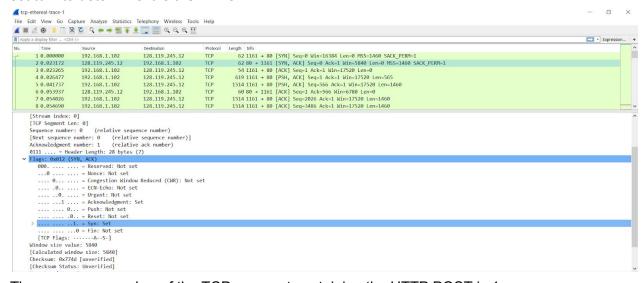
- 1. The IP address used by the client computer is 192.168.1.102 and the TCP port used is 1161.
- 2. The IP address of gaia.cs.umass.edu is 128.119.245.12 and the TCP request is being received through port 80.



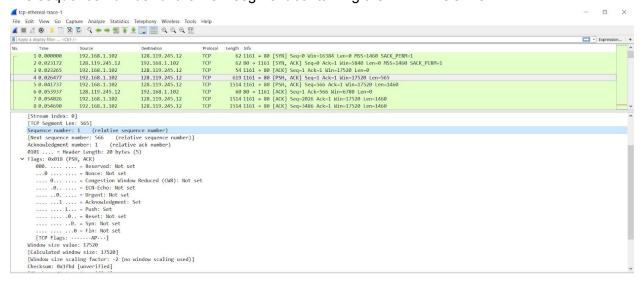
- 3. I have not been able to create my own trace.
- 4. The sequence number of the TCP SYN segment that initiated the connection is 0 and the SYN flag is set to 1 to identify that it is a SYN segment.



5. The sequence number of the TCP SYNACK is 0 and the acknowledgement field is set to 1, which is obtained by adding to the original SYN's acknowledgement field. Both the SYN and the ACK fields are set to 1 to determine it is a SYNACK.



6. The sequence number of the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST is 1.



7. The first six segments have sequence numbers 1,566,2026,3486,4946,6406 respectively. The table outlines segment sent time, ACK received time, and RTT.

Segment	Time Sent(s)	ACK Time(s)	RTT(s)
1	0.0264	0.0539	0.027
2	0.0417	0.0772	0.035
3	0.0540	0.1240	0.070
4	0.0546	0.1691	0.114

5	0.0774	0.2172	0.139
6	0.0781	0.2678	0.189

Segment 1 EstimatedRTT=0.027

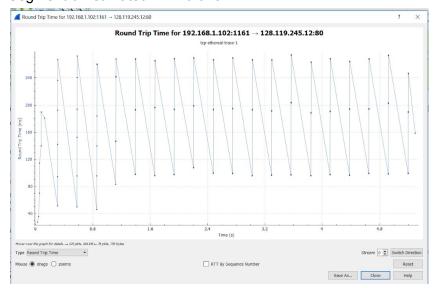
Segment 2 EstimatedRTT=0.029

Segment 3 EstimatedRTT=0.038

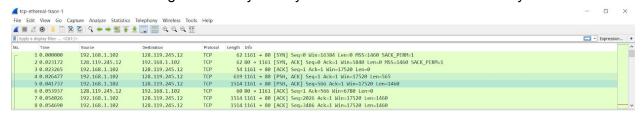
Segment 4 EstimatedRTT=0.044

Segment 5 EstimatedRTT=0.056

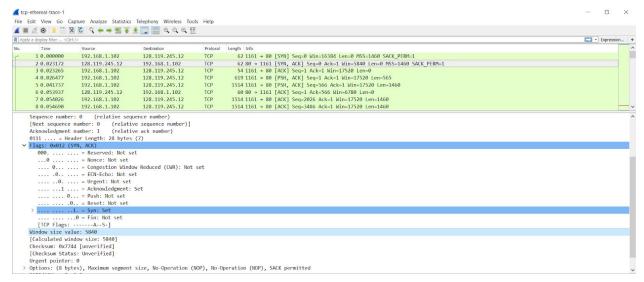
Segment 6 EstimatedRTT=0.073



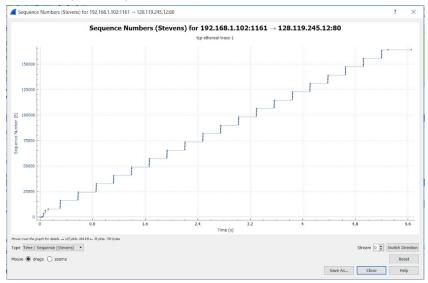
8. The first HTTP POST segment is only 565 bytes and the other 5 are all 1460 bytes.



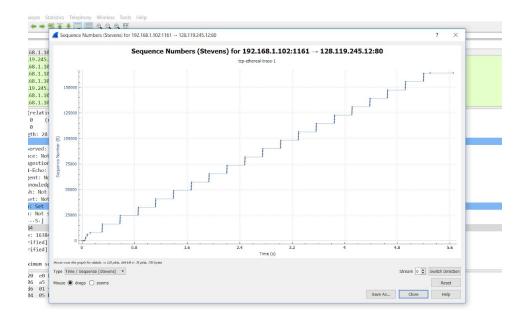
9. The first ACK sent shows a size value of 5840 bytes and the last segment is at size 62780 bytes with no slow down of growth within the segments, therefore the sender is never throttled.



10. The Time-Sequence graph (stevens) of this trace shows that there are no retransmitted segments, since every steadily increases with respect to time.

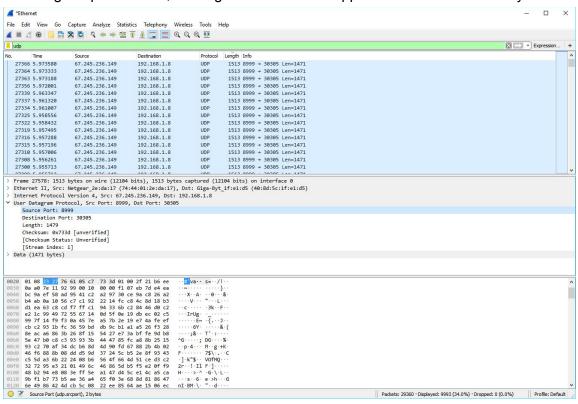


- 11. The receiver typically acknowledges the difference between the current and previous sequence number (eq. ack2 and ack1 sequence number are 2026 and 566, the acknowledged data for ack2 is 1460).
- 12. The throughput is calculated by TotalData/TotalTime=Throughput. The total data is 164091-1=164090bytes (last ACK first ACK bytes) and the total time is 5.456-0.0265=5.429s (time of last ACK time of first ACK). Therefore the throughput is 164090b/5.429s=30224b/s or 30.224kb/s.
- 13. The TCP slow start phase begins at the HTTP POST, and the end of slowstart / beginning of congestion state can not be clearly viewed since the sender never actually sends enough data to trigger a clear change in states. The main difference between studied TCP behaviour and the behaviour we experienced is that the idealized behaviour of TCP segments congest the network since mass amounts of data are being sent. In this trace example though, that is not happening and a clear change from slow start to congestion phase is never witnessed.



<u>UDP</u>

 Although the UDP field appears to contain 6 headers, headers enclosed with square brackets are fields generated by wireshark. The main fields contained in the UDP packet are therefore Source Port, Destination Port, Length, and Checksum. The last two are calculations made by wireshark after collecting the packet data, although the verification appears to be switched off by default.



- 2. Using the same packet being referenced above, the initial source port header was 2 bytes, and the remaining 3 headers were also 2 bytes.
- 3. The value in the length field is the total size of the packet, that being the size of the data transmitted + the headers. In the case of my packet being examined above, the length is 1479 bytes, which come from 1471 bytes of data plus 8 bytes (4 headers x 2 bytes) of header information.
- 4. The maximum length of data that could possibly be contained in a UDP packet is 2^16 1 or 65535 bytes. One easy way to see this is by noting that the hex values displayed in wireshark have a maximum value of FFFF in hex in the left-hand column. It is worth noting however that is is the overall frame size and does not account for the 8 bytes required for the header, dropping the value to 65627. Further research into the UDP protocol however reveals that an additional 20 bytes are also reserved for a standard IPV4 IP header.
- 5. The largest source port number is also 2¹6-1, 65535.
- 6. UDP is protocol number 17 or 0x11 in hex:

7.

```
Protocol: UDP (17)

0010 05 db f3 59 00 00 34 11 9b 7d 43 f5 ec 0020 01 08 23 27 76 61 05 c7 5d db 01 00 2f
```

```
1 0.000000 83.160.209.236 192.168.1.8 UDP 1444 51777 → 30305 Len=1402 2 0.000011 192.168.1.8 83.160.209.236 UDP 62 30305 → 51777 Len=20
```

For the two packets being examined above, it can be shown that the first packet was sent from the 83.160.209.236 IP on the 51777 source port, to the IP 192.168.1.8 (my machine's local IP on this network) on the 30305 destination port. This port is the port I have specificied my torrent client to direct UDP traffic through. The next packet is a 20 byte response from my machine through the destination port, to the other client's IP and source port (IE the source / destination information in the first packet is the opposite of the second). The length of this response is only 28 bytes, 8 being the headers. However it is worth mentioning that the remaining 20 bytes are not in fact from the IP header mentioned previously, as wireshark excludes this from the packet length field. Since this was the response for a torrent piece, it was more than likely my client telling the other client the checksum for the piece was correct, or something of this nature.

Also included is this snapshot of the response packet printout examined for 7:

```
Protocol Length Info
No.
       Time
                       Source
                                             Destination
     2 0.000011
                      192.168.1.8
                                             83.160.209.236
                                                                                    30305 → 51777 Len=20
Frame 2: 62 bytes on wire (496 bits), 62 bytes captured (496 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: Giga-Byt 1f:e1:d5 (40:8d:5c:1f:e1:d5), Dst: Netgear 2e:da:17 (74:44:01:2e:da:17)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.8, Dst: 83.160.209.236
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 30305, Dst Port: 51777
   Source Port: 30305
   Destination Port: 51777
   Length: 28
   Checksum: 0xe76a [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    [Stream index: 0]
Data (20 bytes)
0000 21 00 bb 61 38 83 60 c9 40 c2 c7 00 00 04 1b 54
                                                        !..a8.`.@.....T
0010 e0 96 d3 69
                                                        ...i
   Data: 2100bb61388360c940c2c70000041b54e096d369
    [Length: 20]
```