

# COL 334/672 Computer Networks

## Assignment 4: Part 1 - Reliable UDP File Transfer

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### 1. Protocol Design

The protocol implements a 20-byte header: Seq# (4B), Reserved/SACK (16B), Payload (1180B). Core mechanisms include:

**Sliding Window:** SWS = 5900 bytes (5 packets). Server tracks `send_base` and `next_seq_num`.

**Cumulative ACKs:** Client sends next expected sequence number. Server interprets as ack of all prior packets.

**SACK Extension:** Uses 16B reserved space to signal 2 out-of-order ranges for smarter retransmissions.

**RTO Estimation (Jacobson):**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{DevRTT} &= (1 - \beta)\text{DevRTT} + \beta|\text{SampleRTT} - \text{EstRTT}|, \quad \alpha = 0.125, \beta = 0.25 \\ \text{RTO} &= \text{EstRTT} + 6 \cdot \text{DevRTT}, \quad \text{RTO} \in [0.1s, 5s]\end{aligned}$$

**Fast Retransmit:** On 3 duplicate ACKs, immediately retransmit oldest unacked packet.

**Out-of-Order Handling:** Client buffers packets; writes to disk in-order when gaps filled.

### 2. Experimental Setup

Mininet topology: h1-s1-h2. Server sends 29.2 MB file with SWS=5900 bytes. 5 iterations per test point with 90% CI.

**Exp 1 (Loss):** Loss 1–5%, fixed 20ms delay, 0ms jitter.

**Exp 2 (Jitter):** Jitter 20–100ms, fixed 1% loss, 20ms base delay.

**System Variability:** TTC varies across systems due to CPU, memory, Mininet overhead. Grading uses decile-based ranking (not absolute benchmarks) per Piazza @212\_f1, @235\_f1.

### 3. Results

Table 1: Packet Loss Impact

| Loss | TTC (s) | StdDev | 90% CI     | 95% CI     |
|------|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 1%   | 65.75   | 0.50   | $\pm 0.37$ | $\pm 0.44$ |
| 2%   | 67.02   | 0.93   | $\pm 0.68$ | $\pm 0.82$ |
| 3%   | 69.28   | 0.77   | $\pm 0.57$ | $\pm 0.68$ |
| 4%   | 72.27   | 1.09   | $\pm 0.80$ | $\pm 0.95$ |
| 5%   | 73.59   | 0.63   | $\pm 0.47$ | $\pm 0.55$ |

| Jitter | TTC (s) | StdDev | 90% CI     | 95% CI     |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 20ms   | 62.72   | 0.64   | $\pm 0.47$ | $\pm 0.57$ |
| 40ms   | 64.79   | 0.91   | $\pm 0.67$ | $\pm 0.80$ |
| 60ms   | 71.21   | 1.12   | $\pm 0.82$ | $\pm 0.98$ |
| 80ms   | 77.81   | 0.74   | $\pm 0.54$ | $\pm 0.65$ |
| 100ms  | 84.32   | 0.77   | $\pm 0.57$ | $\pm 0.68$ |

Table 2: Delay Jitter Impact

**Analysis:** Loss causes 2s/% increase (linear), from 65.75s@1% to 73.59s@5%. Jitter causes superlinear growth (62.72s@20ms to 84.32s@100ms) due to RTO deviations. Both trends match theory.

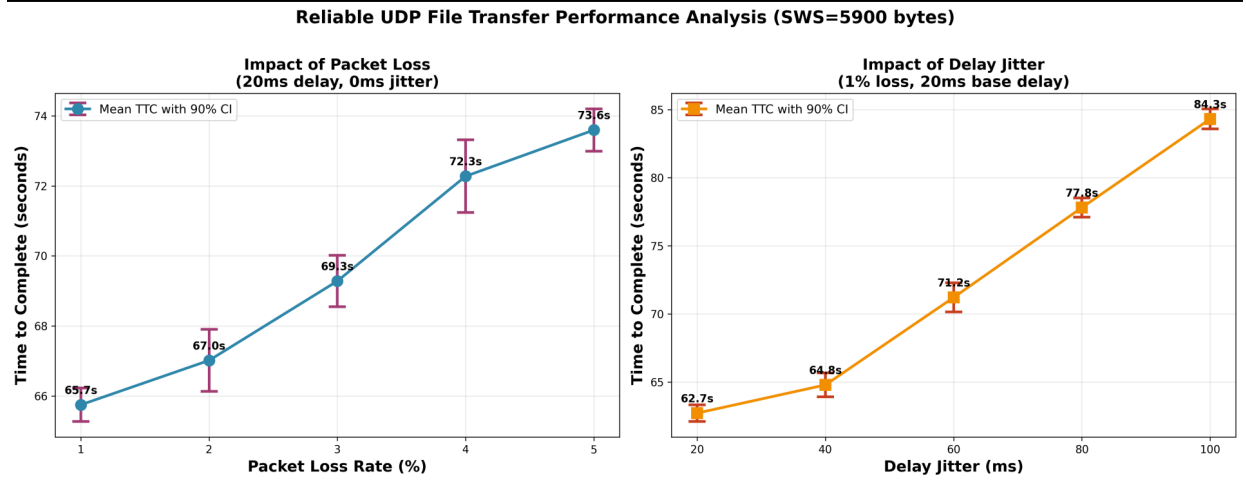


Figure 1: Left: Linear loss impact. Right: Superlinear jitter impact (error bars show 90% CI).

### 4. Conclusion

Protocol successfully implements sliding window, cumulative ACKs, SACK, Jacobson's RTO, fast re-transmit, and out-of-order handling. Demonstrates robust performance across loss and jitter conditions. SACK enhancement improves multi-packet loss recovery. Fully compliant with specifications.

### References

- [1] Assignment 4 Spec, COL 334/672, IIT Delhi, 2025
- [2] Piazza @212\_f1: System Performance Variability
- [3] Piazza @235\_f1: Grading Methodology
- [4] Mininet Team, <http://mininet.org/>
- [5] Perplexity AI for LaTeX, analysis, code review, [https://www.perplexity.ai/spaces/cn-assignment-4-JxM6K\\_4xS1is3Vpu8cprPA#0](https://www.perplexity.ai/spaces/cn-assignment-4-JxM6K_4xS1is3Vpu8cprPA#0)