CSE – 5344 Lab 2

Submitted by:
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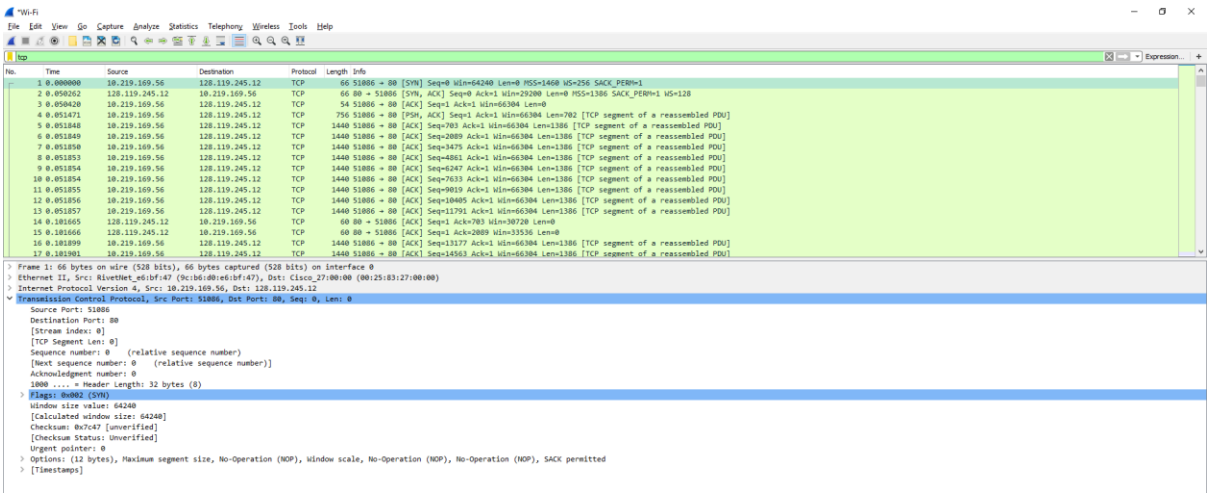
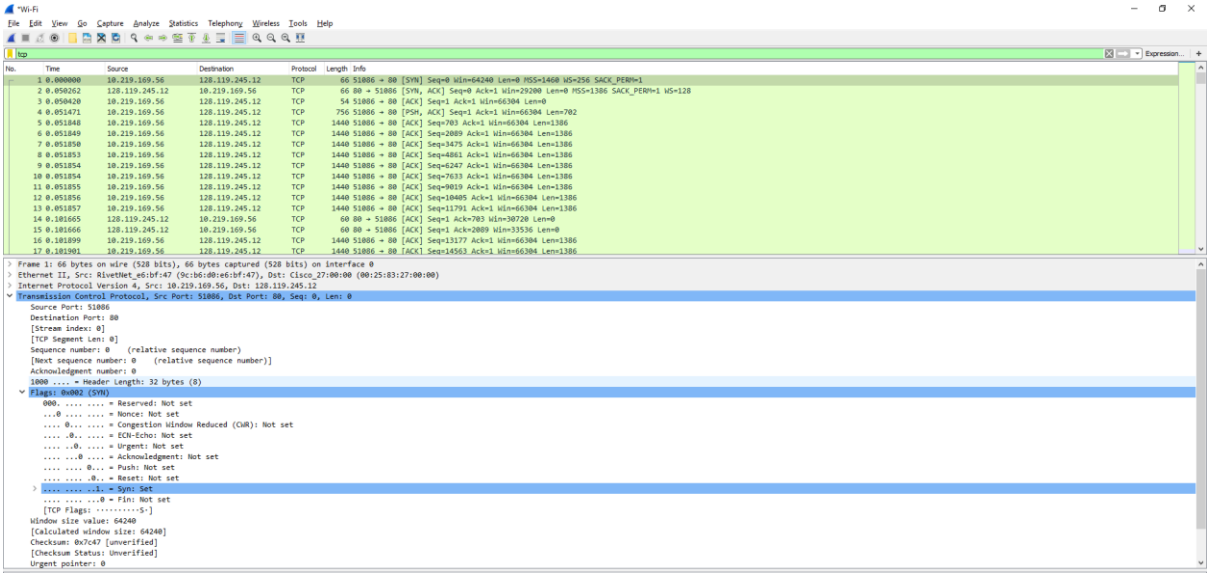
1. What is the IP address and TCP port number used by the client computer (source) that is transferring the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu?
   IP Address – 10.219.169.56
   TCP Port - 51086



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?
   IP Address – 128.119.245.12
   TCP Port - 80

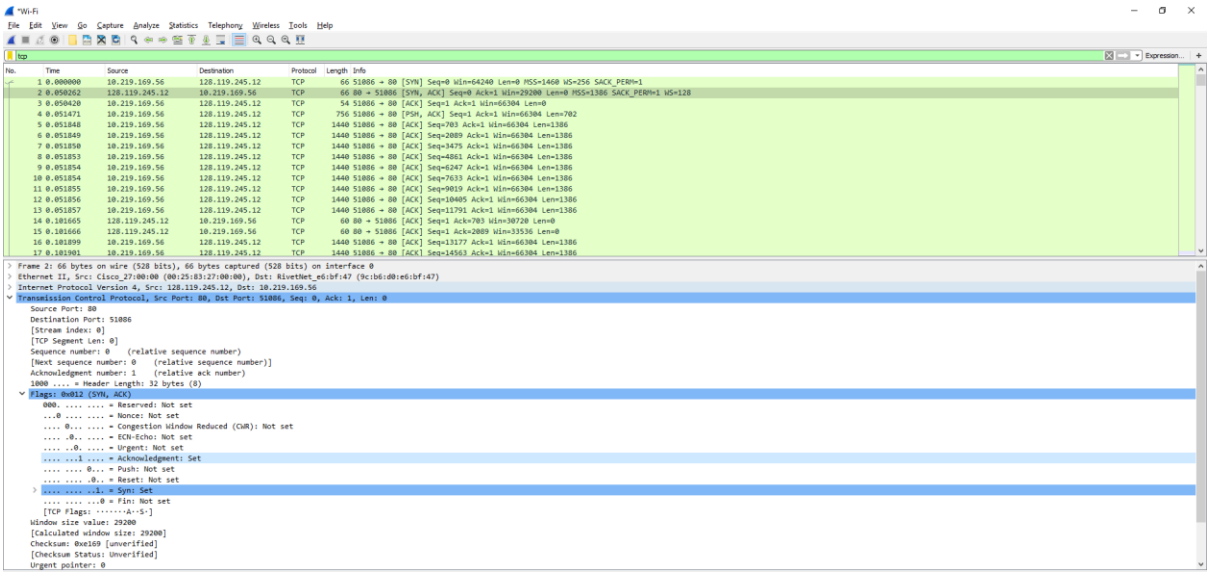
3. What is the IP address and TCP port number used by your client computer (source) to transfer the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu?
   IP Address – 10.219.169.56
   TCP Port - 51086

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?



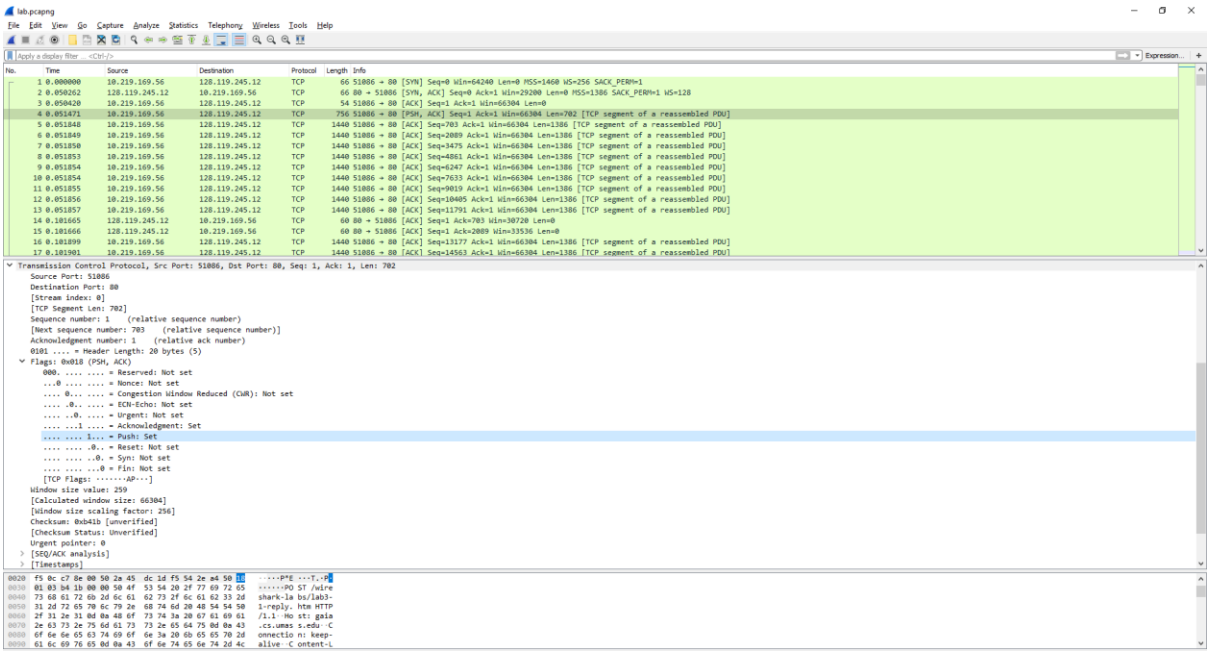
Sequence Number – 0. The SYN flag is set to 1 which indicates that this segment is a SYN segment.

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?



Sequence Number – 0
Acknowledgement field – 1
The value was determined by adding 1 to the initial sequence number of SYN segment (0) from the client computer.
The SYN flag and Acknowledgement flag in the segment are set to 1 which indicate that this segment is a SYNACK segment.

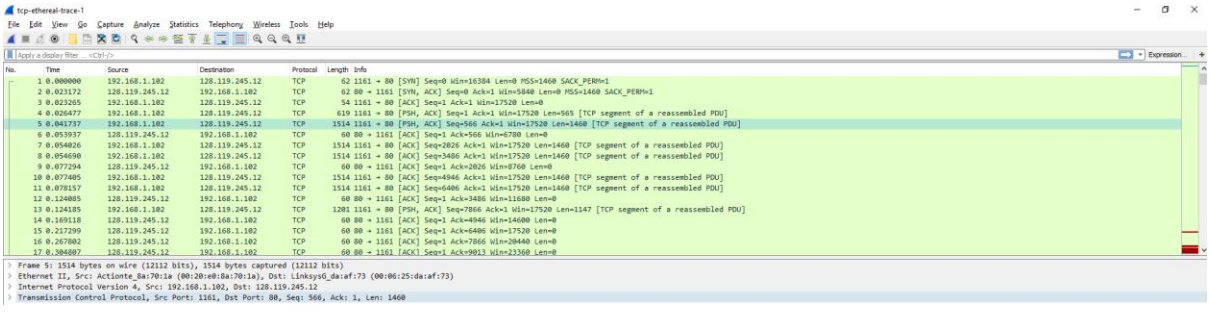
6. What is the sequence number of the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST command? Note that in order to find the POST command, you'll need to dig into the packet content field at the bottom of the Wireshark window, looking for a segment with a "POST" within its DATA field.



Sequence Number – 1

<u>NOTE: From 7 to 12 I have used the trace from http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/wireshark-traces.zip as I found a lot of inconsistencies in the trace that I pulled from my computer.</u>

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 Section 3.5.3, page 242 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 242 for all subsequent segments.



Segment 1 – Number 4 - sequence number: 1
Segment 2 – Number 5 - sequence number: 566
Segment 3 – Number 7 - sequence number: 2026
Segment 4 – Number 8 - sequence number: 3486
Segment 5 – Number 10 - sequence number: 4946

Segment 6 – Number 11 - sequence number: 6406

	Sent time	ACK Time	RTT
Segment 1	0.026477	0.053937	0.02746
Segment 2	0.041737	077294	0.035557
Segment 3	0.054026	0.124085	0.070059
Segment 4	0.054690	0.169118	0.11443
Segment 5	0.077405	0.217299	0.13989
Segment 6	0.078157	0.267802	0.18964

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 1:
EstimatedRTT = RTT for Segment 1 = **0.02746**

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 2:
EstimatedRTT = 0.875 * 0.02746 + 0.125 * 0.035557 = **0.0285**

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 3:
EstimatedRTT = 0.875 * 0.0285 + 0.125 * 0.070059 = **0.0337**

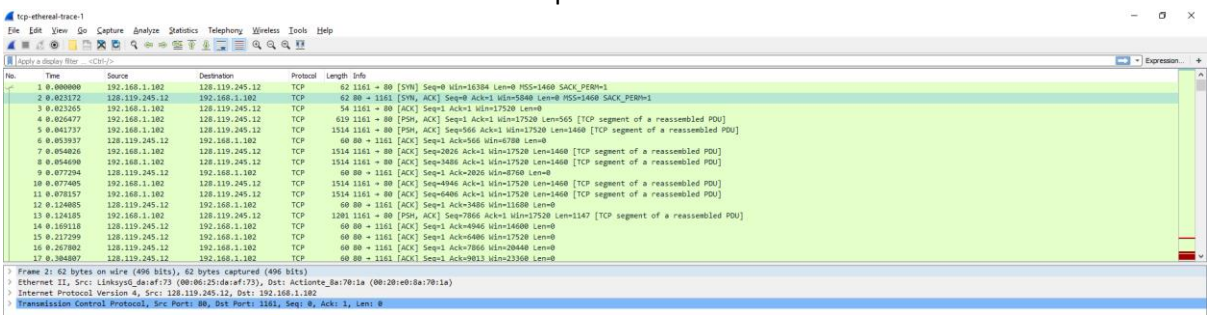
EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 4:
EstimatedRTT = 0.875 * 0.0337+ 0.125 * 0.11443 = **0.0438**

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 5:
EstimatedRTT = 0.875 * 0.0438 + 0.125 * 0.13989 = **0.0558**

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 6:
EstimatedRTT = 0.875 * 0.0558 + 0.125 * 0.18964 = **0.0725**

8. What is the length of each of the first six TCP segments?
   Length of the first TCP segment (containing the HTTP POST): **565 bytes**
   Length of each of the other five TCP segments: **1460 bytes**

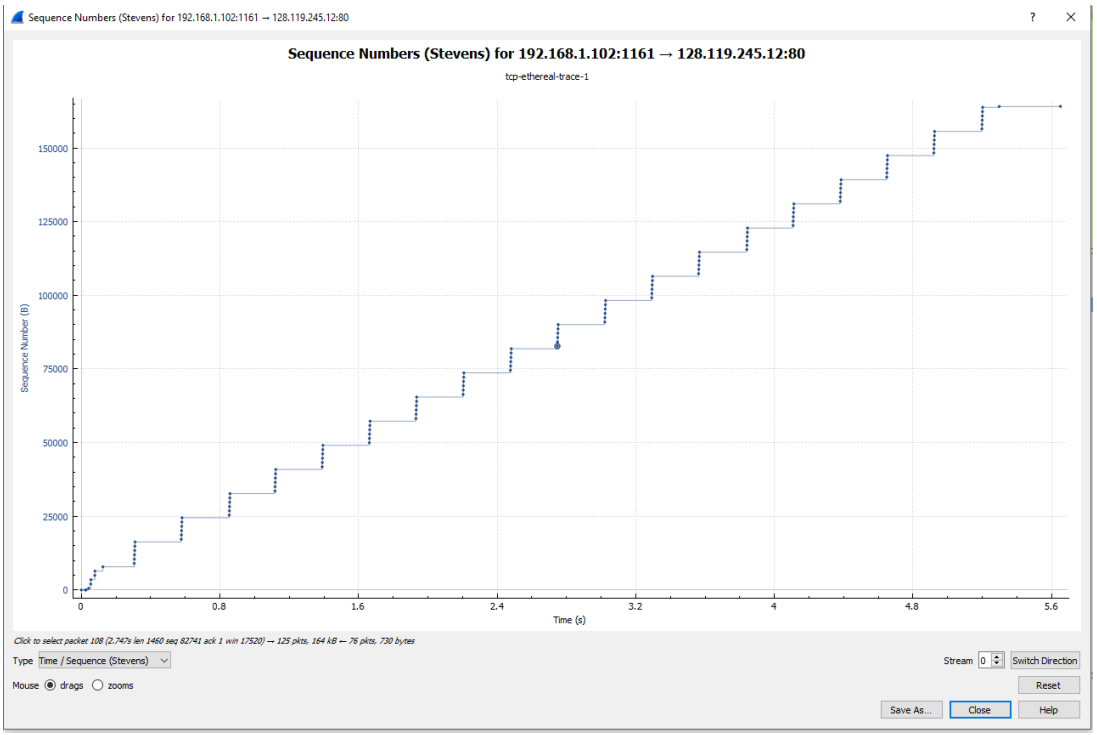
9. What is the minimum amount of available buffer space advertised at the received for the entire trace? Does the lack of receiver buffer space ever throttle the sender?



Minimum amount of buffer space - **5840 bytes** (which is receiver window size as shown in the first acknowledgement from the server). The sender is **NOT** throttled, the buffer size steadily increased.

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

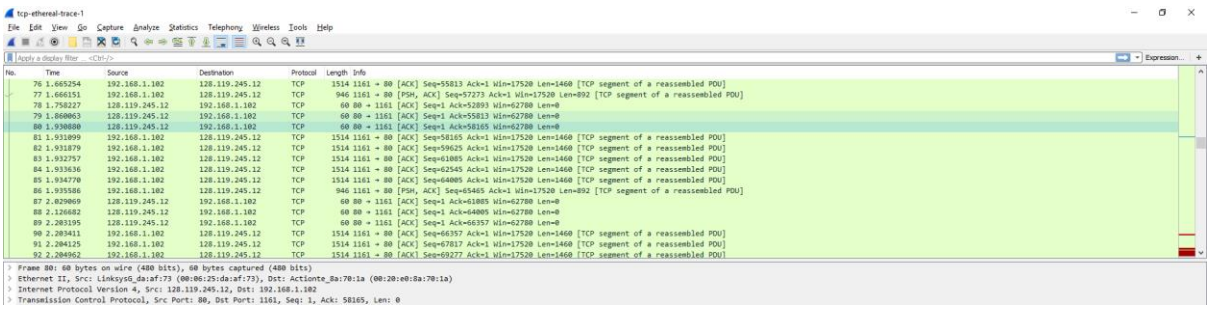
There are no retransmitted segments in this trace file. The TimeSequence-Graph (Stevens) of this trace reveals the sequence numbers w.r.t time. As seen in the figure below, the sequence numbers are increasing with respect to time and no dips can be seen which means there are no retransmissions



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 250 in the text).

	acknowledged sequence number	acknowledged data
ACK 1	566	566
ACK 2	2026	1460
ACK 3	3486	1460
ACK 4	4946	1460
ACK 5	6406	1460
ACK 6	7866	1460
ACK 7	9013	1147
ACK 8	10473	1460
ACK 9	11933	1460
ACK 10	13393	1460
ACK 11	14853	1460
ACK 12	16313	1460

The difference between the acknowledged sequence numbers of two consecutive ACKs indicates the data received by the server between these two ACKs. By inspecting this, we can find a few cases where the receiver is ACKing every other received segment. For eg. segment of No. 80 acknowledged data with 2920 bytes = 1460*2 bytes.



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

    Total amount data transmitted = acknowledged sequence number of the last ACK - sequence number of the first TCP segment

    = 164091 - 1 = <u>164090 bytes.</u>

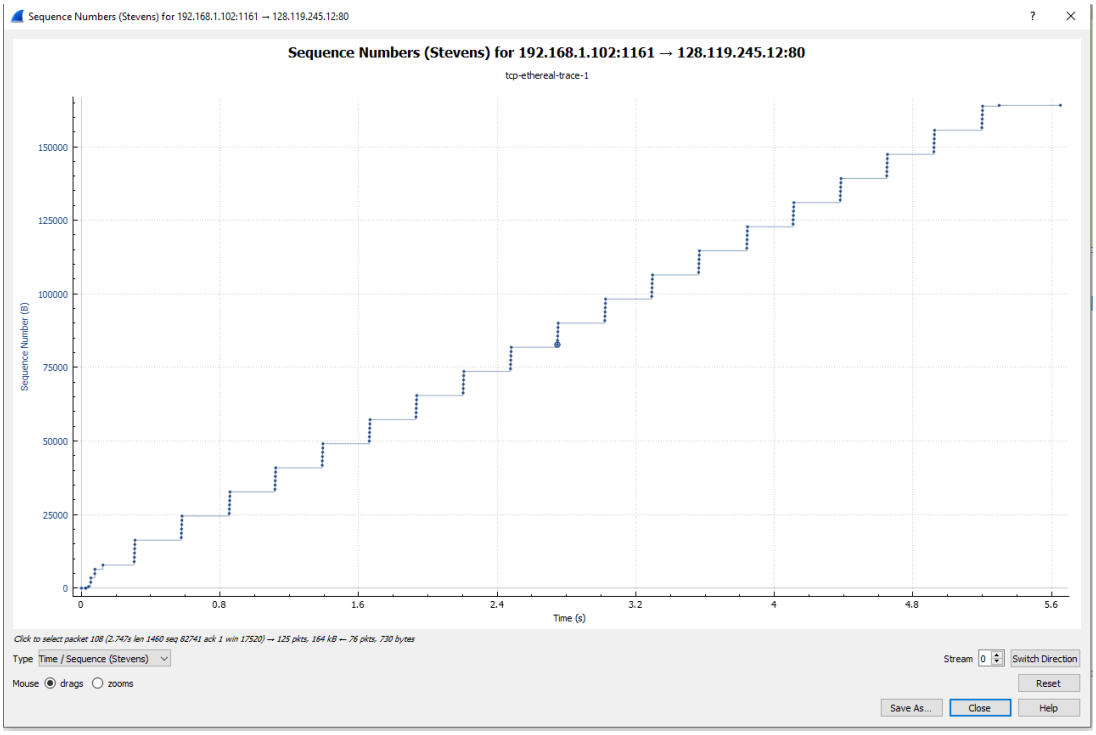
    Transmission time = time instance of the last ACK - time instance of the first TCP segment

    = 5.455830 - 0.026477 = <u>5.4294 seconds</u>

    Throughput = Total amount data transmitted/ Transmission time

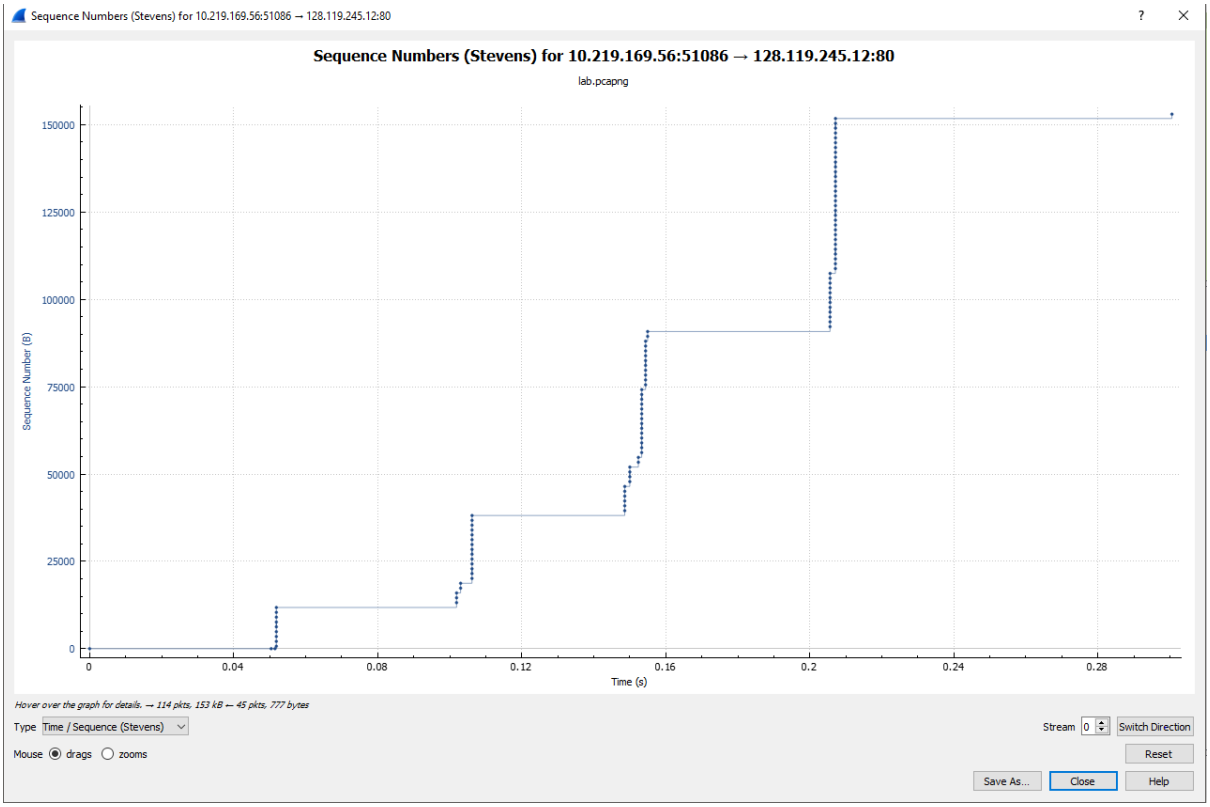
    Therefore, throughput = 164090/5.4294 = **<u>30.222 KByte/sec.</u>**

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.



The slow-start phase only lasts for first 0.1-0.15 second. Afterwards, it seems that the TCP session is always in congestion avoidance state. In this case, we do not observe the expected linear increase behaviour, i.e. the TCP transmit window does not grow linearly during this phase. In fact, it appears that the sender transmits packets in batches of 6. This does not seem to be caused by flow control since the receiver advertised window is significantly larger than 5 packets.

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



The slow start phase begins around 0 and ends around 0.05 seconds in according to the graph; after that congestion takes over. The measured data uses only a fraction of the window size instead of the 1/3 to a half.