

## **CSE – 5344 Lab 2**

**Submitted by:**

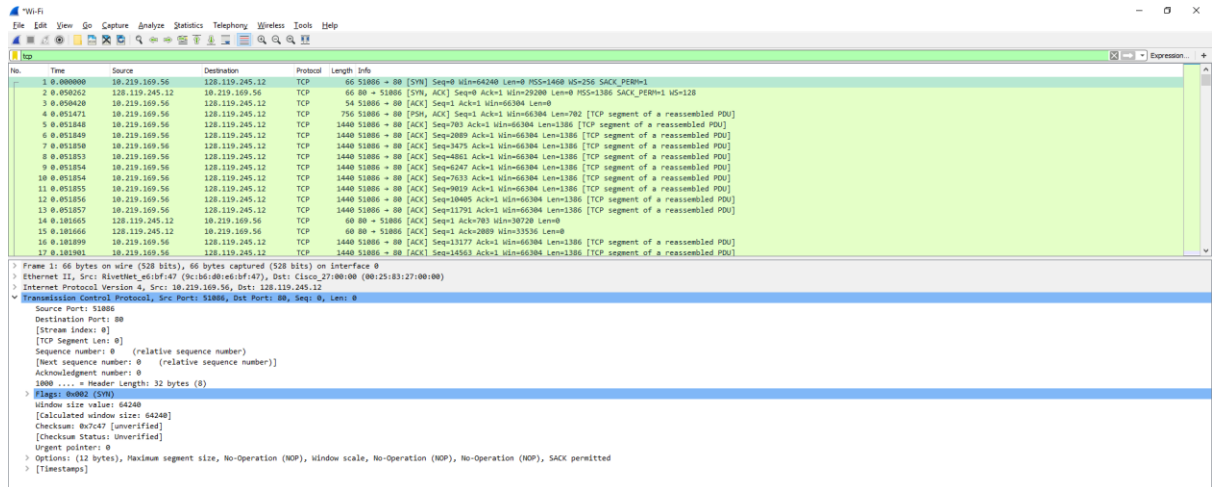
**Aniket Gade**

**UTA ID – 1001505046**

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**



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	66	51086 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.050262	128.119.245.12	10.219.169.56	TCP	66	80 → 51086 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1386 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
3	0.050420	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=0
4	0.051471	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	756	51086 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=702 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5	0.051848	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=703 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6	0.051848	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2089 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
7	0.051850	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3479 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
8	0.051853	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4861 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
9	0.051854	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6247 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
10	0.051854	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=7633 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	0.051855	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=9019 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
12	0.051856	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=10405 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
13	0.051857	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=11791 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
14	0.181665	128.119.245.12	10.219.169.56	TCP	60	80 → 51086 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=783 Win=30720 Len=0
15	0.181666	128.119.245.12	10.219.169.56	TCP	60	80 → 51086 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2809 Win=33536 Len=0
16	0.181899	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=13177 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
17	0.181901	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=14563 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]

Frame 11: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on Interface 0  
Ethernet II, Src: Rivettlet\_etbf47 (9c:b6:00:e6:bf47), Dst: Cisco\_27:00:00 (00:25:83:27:00:00)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.219.169.56, Dst: 128.119.245.12  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51086, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0  
Source Port: 51086  
Destination Port: 80  
[Stream Index: 0]  
[TCP Segment Len: 0]  
Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)  
[Next sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)]  
Acknowledgment number: 0  
1800 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)  
Flags: none (0000)  
Window size value: 64240  
[Calculated window size: 64240]  
Checksum: 0x7c47 [unverified]  
[Checksum Status: Unverified]  
Urgent pointer: 0  
Options (12 bytes), Maximum segment size, No-Operation (NOP), Window scale, No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), SACK permitted  
[Timestamps]

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**

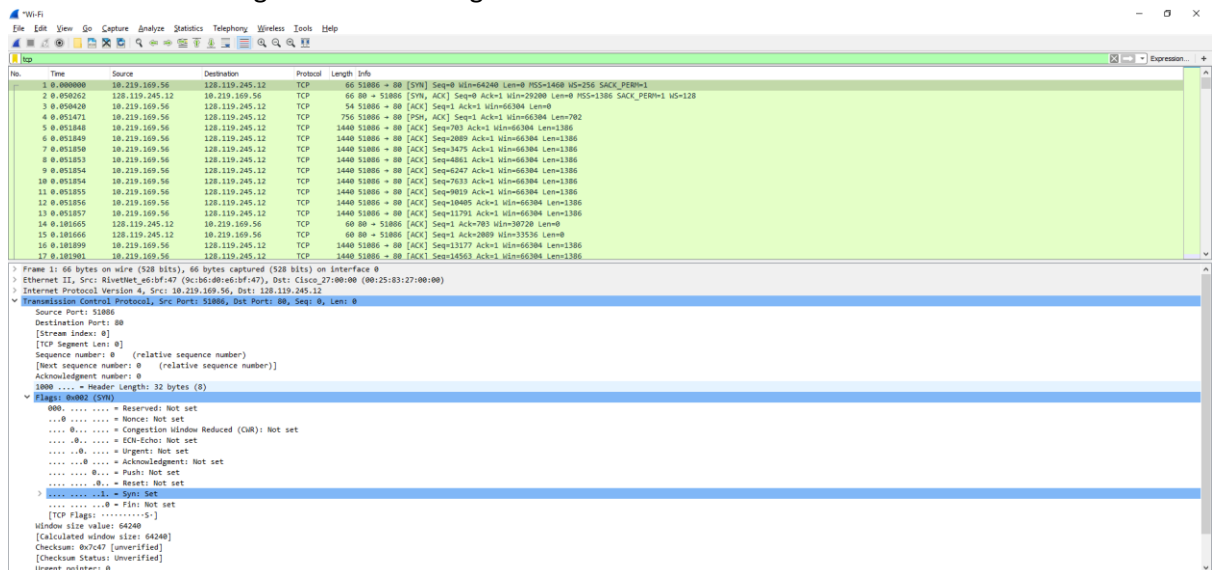
**TCP Port - 80**

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?

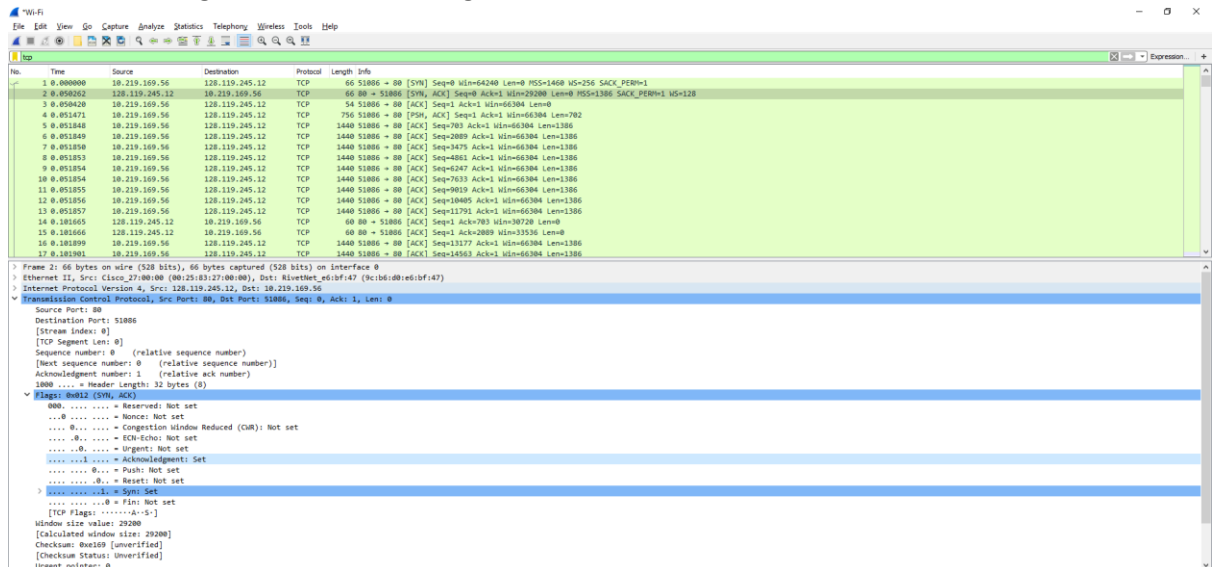


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	66	51086 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.050262	128.119.245.12	10.219.169.56	TCP	66	80 → 51086 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1386 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
3	0.050420	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=0
4	0.051471	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	756	51086 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=702 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5	0.051848	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=703 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6	0.051848	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2089 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
7	0.051850	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3479 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
8	0.051853	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4861 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
9	0.051854	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6247 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
10	0.051854	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=7633 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	0.051855	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=9019 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
12	0.051856	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=10405 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
13	0.051857	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=11791 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
14	0.181665	128.119.245.12	10.219.169.56	TCP	60	80 → 51086 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=783 Win=30720 Len=0
15	0.181666	128.119.245.12	10.219.169.56	TCP	60	80 → 51086 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2809 Win=33536 Len=0
16	0.181899	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=13177 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
17	0.181901	10.219.169.56	128.119.245.12	TCP	1440	51086 → 80 [ACK] Seq=14563 Ack=1 Win=6304 Len=1386 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]

Frame 11: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on Interface 0  
Ethernet II, Src: Rivettlet\_etbf47 (9c:b6:00:e6:bf47), Dst: Cisco\_27:00:00 (00:25:83:27:00:00)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.219.169.56, Dst: 128.119.245.12  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51086, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0  
Source Port: 51086  
Destination Port: 80  
[Stream Index: 0]  
[TCP Segment Len: 0]  
Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)  
[Next sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)]  
Acknowledgment number: 0  
1800 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)  
Flags: none (0000)  
0000 .... = Reserved: Not set  
...0 .... = Nonce: Not set  
....0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set  
....0... = ECE: Not set  
....0... = Urgent: Not set  
....0... = Acknowledgment: Not set  
....0... = Push: Not set  
....0... = Reset: Not set  
...0... = SYN: Set  
....0... = FIN: Not set  
[TCP Flags: .....S]  
Window size value: 64240  
[Calculated window size: 64240]  
Checksum: 0x7c47 [unverified]  
[Checksum Status: Unverified]  
Urgent pointer: 0

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.

[illegible]

**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.**

The image displays a Wireshark packet capture analysis of a TCP connection. The top pane shows the packet list with 16 packets. The middle pane shows the packet details for packet 15, highlighting the 'Sequence' field. The bottom pane shows the packet bytes and hex data.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	62	1101 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65536 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.003172	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	62	80 → 1101 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5448 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
3	0.003265	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	ACK	54	1101 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=7520 Len=0
4	0.003477	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	61	1101 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=565 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5	0.004337	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1101 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=566 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6	0.005937	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=566 Ack=566 Win=7520 Len=0
7	0.006406	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1101 → 80 [ACK] Seq=8028 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
8	0.006460	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1101 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
9	0.007294	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2026 Win=8768 Len=0
10	0.007407	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1101 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4846 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	0.007515	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1101 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4846 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
12	0.124805	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=11088 Len=0
13	0.124815	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1281	1101 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=7866 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1147 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
14	0.200118	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=6486 Ack=1 Win=14608 Len=0
15	0.217299	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=6486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=0
16	0.287082	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=7866 Ack=1 Win=20480 Len=0
17	0.394807	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1101 [ACK] Seq=9613 Ack=1 Win=23360 Len=0

Frame 15: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits) on interface 0  
 Ethernet II, Src: Actionte\_Ba70:1a:00:20:08:0a70:1a, Dst: Linksys\_daa7:f3:00:06:25:daa:f3:73  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.102, Dst: 128.119.245.12  
 Transmission Control Protocol, Seq: 566, Len: 1147, Win: 17520, Len: 1147, Win: 14608

## Segment 6 – Number 11 - sequence number: 6406

	Sent time	ACK Time	RTT
Segment 1	0.026477	0.053937	<u>0.02746</u>
Segment 2	0.041737	0.077294	<u>0.035557</u>
Segment 3	0.054026	0.124085	<u>0.070059</u>
Segment 4	0.054690	0.169118	<u>0.11443</u>
Segment 5	0.077405	0.217299	<u>0.13989</u>
Segment 6	0.078157	0.267802	<u>0.18964</u>

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 =  $0.875 * 0.02746 + 0.125 * 0.035557 = \mathbf{0.0285}$

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 3:

EstimatedRTT =  $0.875 * 0.0285 + 0.125 * 0.070059 = \mathbf{0.0337}$

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 4:

EstimatedRTT =  $0.875 * 0.0337 + 0.125 * 0.11443 = \mathbf{0.0438}$

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 5:

EstimatedRTT =  $0.875 * 0.0438 + 0.125 * 0.13989 = \mathbf{0.0558}$

EstimatedRTT after the receipt of the ACK of segment 6:

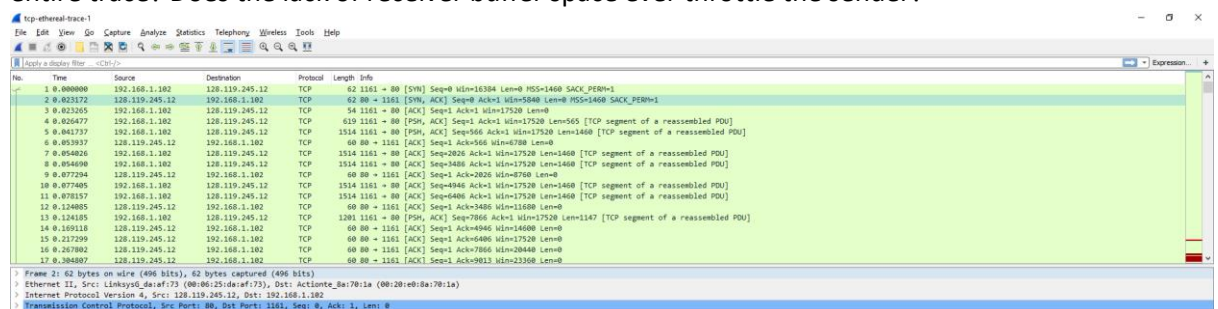
EstimatedRTT =  $0.875 * 0.0558 + 0.125 * 0.18964 = \mathbf{0.0725}$

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?

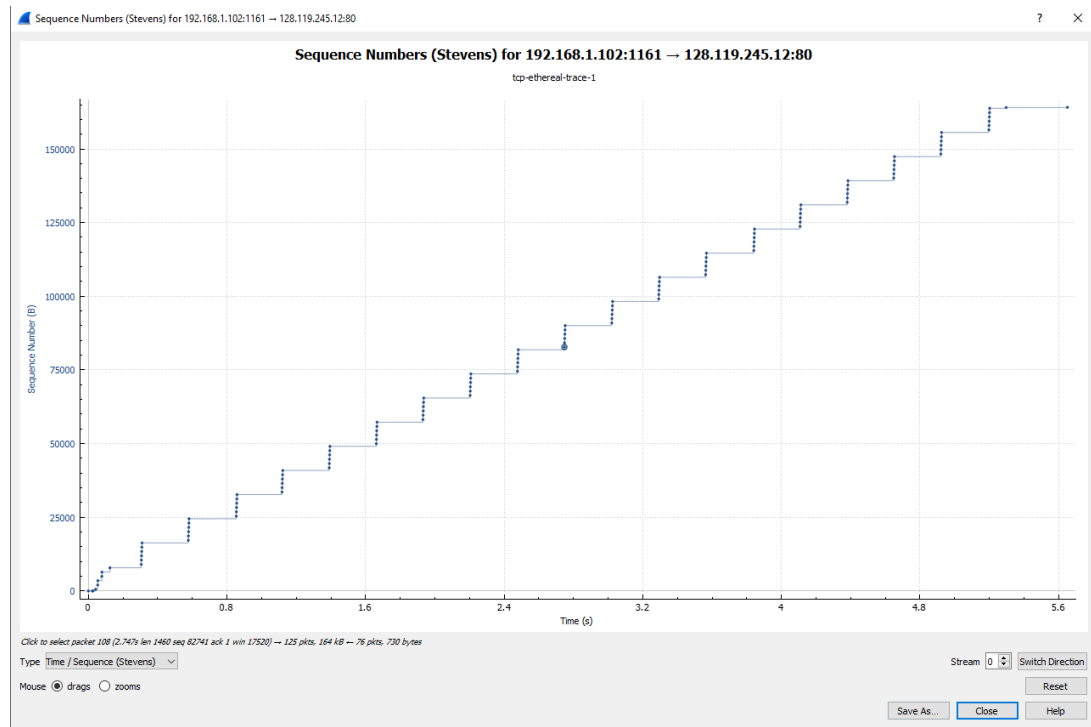


The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TCP connection. The packet list pane displays 17 packets. Packets 1 through 6 are TCP segments from the client (192.168.1.102) to the server (128.119.245.12). Packet 1 is the initial SYN segment. Packets 2 through 6 are subsequent segments. The packet details pane for packet 1 shows the TCP segment length as 565 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 2 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 3 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 4 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 5 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 6 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 7 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 8 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 9 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 10 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 11 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 12 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 13 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 14 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 15 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 16 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes. The packet details pane for packet 17 shows the TCP segment length as 1460 bytes.

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  $2920 \text{ bytes} = 1460 * 2 \text{ bytes}$ .

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
76	1.665254	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=55813 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
77	1.666151	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	946	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=57273 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=892 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
78	1.758227	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=52893 Win=62780 Len=0
79	1.860805	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=55813 Win=62780 Len=0
80	1.938888	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=58165 Win=62780 Len=0
81	1.951899	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=58165 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
82	1.951879	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=59025 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
83	1.932757	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=61885 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
84	1.933636	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=62545 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
85	1.934770	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=64885 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
86	1.935586	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	946	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=65465 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=892 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
87	2.829805	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=61885 Win=62780 Len=0
88	2.126882	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=64885 Win=62780 Len=0
89	2.283195	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=66357 Win=62780 Len=0
90	2.283411	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=68357 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
91	2.284125	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=67817 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
92	2.284962	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=69277 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]

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

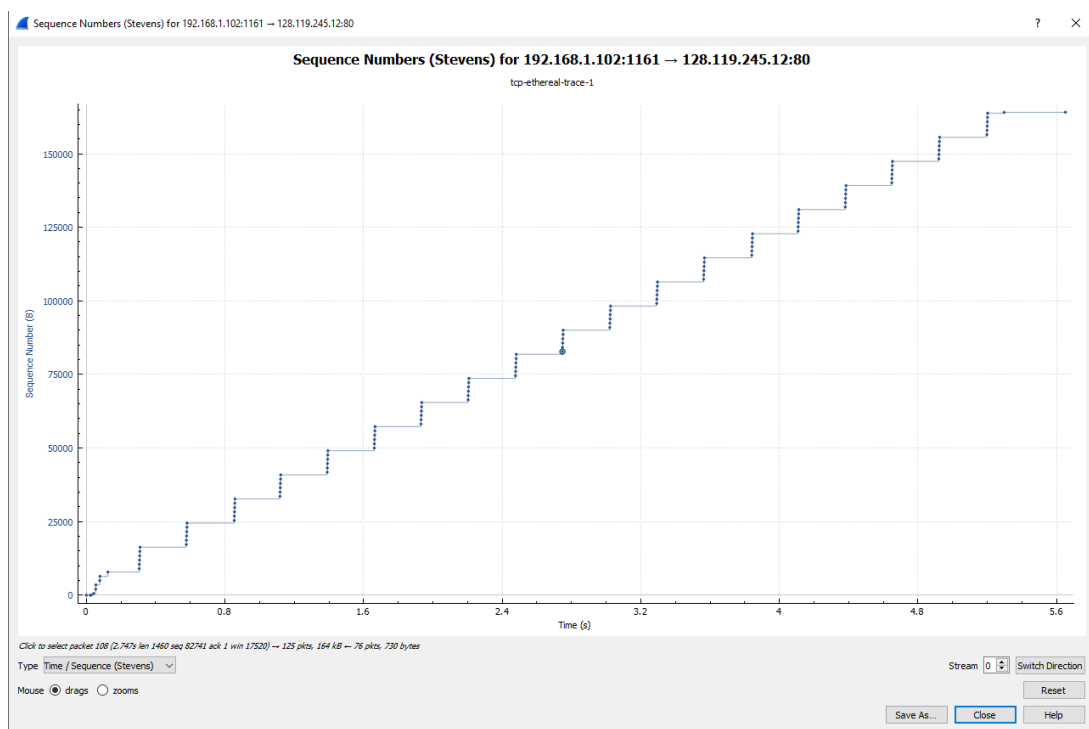
Total amount data transmitted = acknowledged sequence number of the last ACK - sequence number of the first TCP segment  
= 164091 - 1 = 164090 bytes.

Transmission time = time instance of the last ACK - time instance of the first TCP segment  
= 5.455830 - 0.026477 = 5.4294 seconds

**Throughput = Total amount data transmitted/ Transmission time**

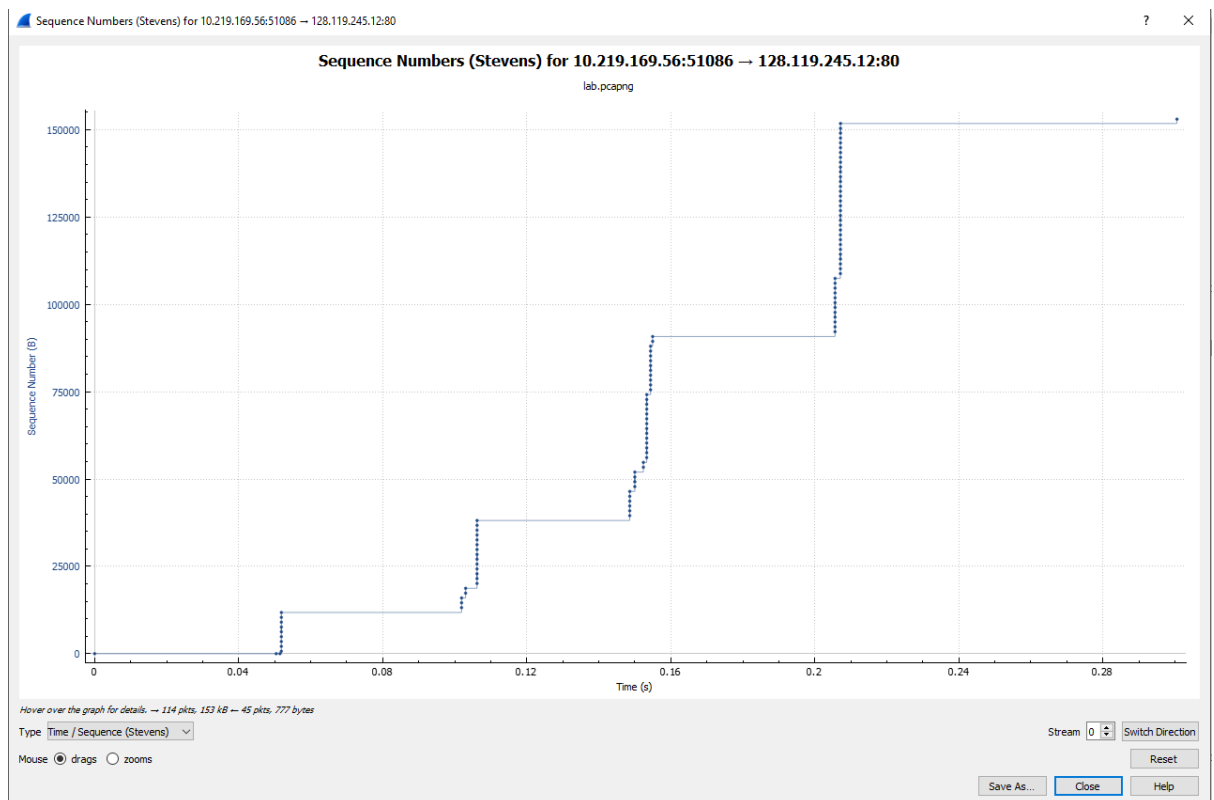
Therefore, throughput = 164090/5.4294 = 30.222 KByte/sec.

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.