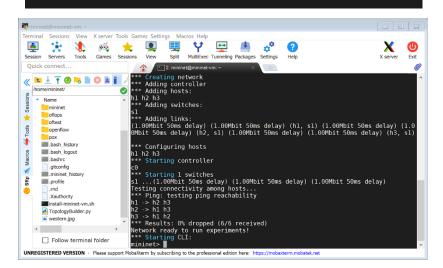
ECE 4436A Lab 3: UDP and TCP

Task 1: Setting Up Network Emulation Environment

```
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS mininet-vm tty1
mininet-vm login: mininet
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-42-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 Last login: Wed Feb 10 21:03:31 PST 2021 on ttyS0
mininet@mininet-um:"$ sudo dhclient eth1
mininet@mininet-um:"$ ifconfig eth1
eth1: flags=4163(UP,BBOADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST) mtu 1500
inet 192.168.56.101 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
ether 08:00:27:bf:00.198 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 5 bytes 1456 (1.4 RB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 2 bytes 684 (684.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
mininet@mininet-vm:~$
                                   ② 20:17.46 > ├ /home/mobaxter
 28/11/2021
 Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.101' (RSA)
mininet@192.168.56.101's password:
mininet@192.168.56.101's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-42
  * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
  * Management:
                                         https://landscape.canonical.co
  * Support:
                                         https://ubuntu.com/advantage
```



/usr/bin/xauth: file /home/mininet/.Xauthority

ast login: Sun Nov 28 16:14:01 2021

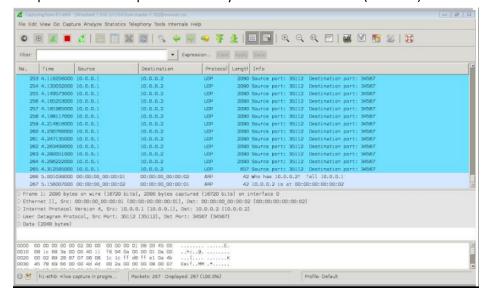
mininet@mininet-vm:~\$

Task 2: Transmitting Packets Using UDP Protocol



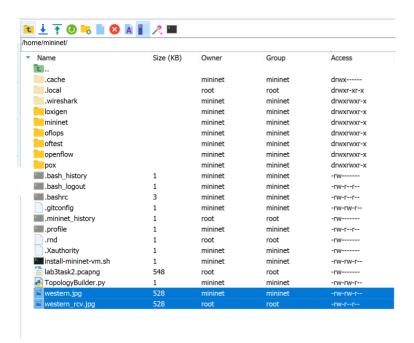
Q1: Explore the capture information to answer: How long did it take to transfer the file? Are there UDP packets in both directions, i.e. from h1 to h2 and from h2 to h1? Justify your answers. [10 marks]

It took approx. 4.312596ms to transfer the file from h1 to h2. h1 does not need a response from h2 using the UDP protocol as UDP packets are only sent in one direction (h1 to h2).



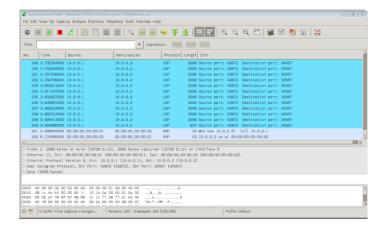
Q2: Is the received image same as the original test file? Do they have the same size? Include screenshots in your answer sheet.

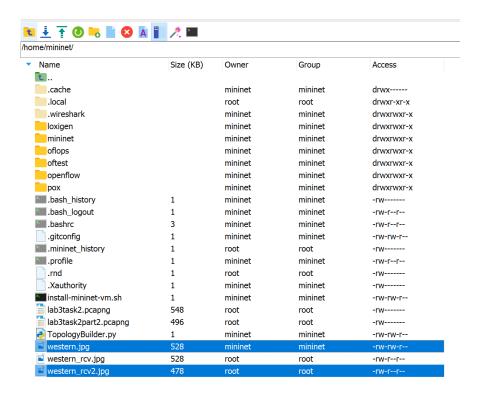
The received image is the same as the sent image, exact same file and size. Since the transfer was over a virtual network within the host, there was no loss of data during transfer



Q3: Did you find any significant difference in Q1 and Q2? Justify your answers.

In Q2 there is 10% less packets to transfer, thus packets were transferred 0.407915ms quicker than in Q1. The received image is not the same as the sent image, because a 10% chunk of data is missing thus the file size decreased by 10%.

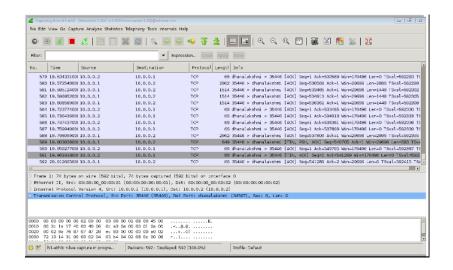




Task 3: Transmitting Packets Using TCP Protocol

Q4: Explore the capture information to answer: How long did it take to transfer the file? Are there TCP packets in both directions, i.e. from h1 to h2 and from h2 to h1? Justify your answers.

It took approx. 20ms to transfer the file, longer than UDP protocol. The TCP packets are present in both directions, since h2 must be ACK/NACK when receiving packets to ensure reliable data transfer.



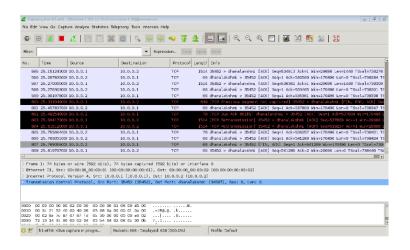
Q5: Is the received image same as the original test file? Do they have the same size?

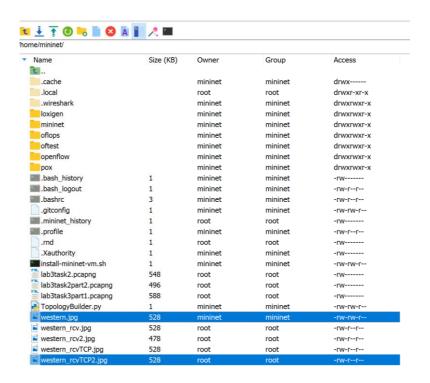
Yes, the received image is the same as the original test file and also have the same size.

JICK connect				
	* =			
/home/mininet/				
▼ Name	Size (KB)	Owner	Group	Access
L	,		•	
.cache		mininet	mininet	drwx
.local		root	root	drwxr-xr-x
.wireshark		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
loxigen		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
mininet		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
oflops		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
oftest		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
openflow		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
pox		mininet	mininet	drwxrwxr-x
.bash_history	1	mininet	mininet	-rw
lbash_logout	1	mininet	mininet	-rw-rr
.bashrc	3	mininet	mininet	-rw-rr
.gitconfig	1	mininet	mininet	-rw-rw-r
.mininet_history	1	root	root	-rw
iprofile	1	mininet	mininet	-rw-rr
.rnd	1	root	root	-rw
.Xauthority	1	mininet	mininet	-rw
install-mininet-vm.sh	1	mininet	mininet	-rw-rw-r
lab3task2.pcapng	5 4 8	root	root	-rw
lab3task2part2.pcapng	496	root	root	-rw
🔁 TopologyBuilder.py	1	mininet	mininet	-rw-rw-r
western.jpg	528	mininet	mininet	-rw-rw-r
western_rcv.jpg	528	root	root	-rw-rr
western_rcv2.jpg	478	root	root	-rw-rr
western_rcvTCP.jpg	528	root	root	-rw-rr

Q6: Did you find any significant difference in Q4 and Q5? Justify your answers.

The time to transfer the file was approx. 5ms longer, as lost packets needed to be resent. However, the final product is the same as TCP ensures reliable file transfer, every lost packet was resent to ensure complete file transfer.



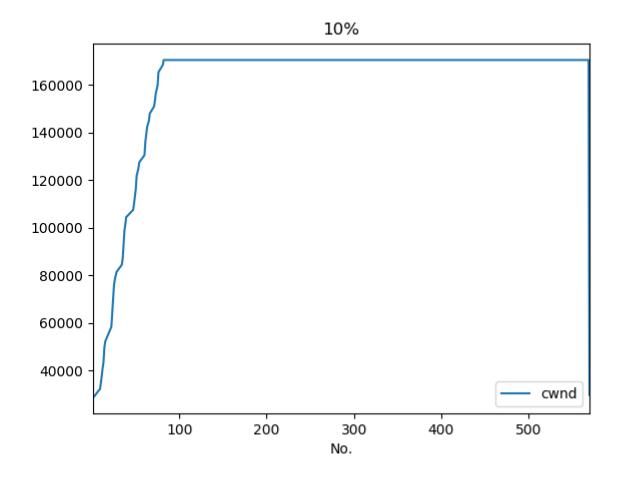


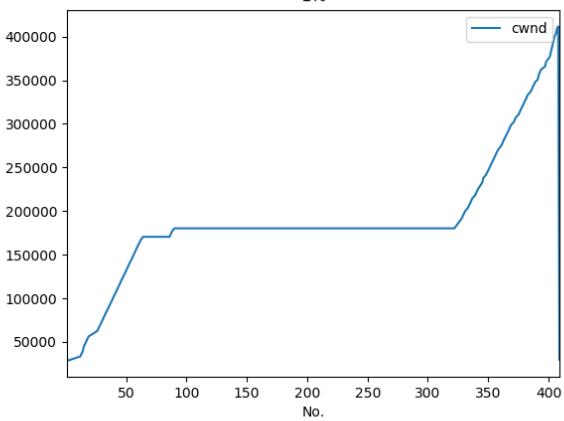
Task 4: Visualizing the TCP Congestion Control Mechanism [60 marks]

Q7: : Write a Python 3 program to visualize how the congestion window varies over time. Although the actual congestion window (CWND) is an internal variable on the sender side and it is not advertised by the TCP protocol, the Wireshark Protocol Analyzer provides a calculated window value, which is the "Win=XXXXX" data in the Info field. Then, from the CSV files extract the frame time and the window size value. The output of your program should be two plots of window size versus time (corresponding to h1 and h3 traffic). Include screenshots in your answer sheet.

NOTE: You may use different available Python 3 libraries for this part such as matplotlib, seaborn, numpy, and csv.

H1 Traffic (10% loss)





Q8: Explain how different the plots are. Why? [10 marks]

The plots differ evident when analyzing the shape of each graph. The H1 traffic begins with exponential growth for a short period of time, and for approx. 500 No. the window size remains constant. As opposed to the H3 traffic where the window size initially grows over No. remains at a constant size and at approx. 325 No. continues to grow. In both graphs there is a drop at the end of the the No. allotted to indicate the loss of size over time. H1 appears to be more 'stable' than H3, initially because the congestion window scale is less than H3, meaning H1 experiences more traffic. However, with 10% loss we can retract the idea that H1 is more stable. As, H3 only has a 1% congestion loss and reaches higher scales of congestion. Although, it does run for less No. than H1 to be fair and there are still losses in both graphs regardless.