Arthur Liou CS372 Lab 3

Notes: I've attached my screenshots and boxed in red where I annotated my output.

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? To answer this question, it's probably easiest to select an HTTP message and explore the details of the TCP packet used to carry this HTTP message, using the "details of the selected packet header window" (refer to Figure 2 in the "Getting Started with Wireshark" Lab if you're uncertain about the Wireshark windows. IP Address/TCP Port number:

192.168.1.102:1161

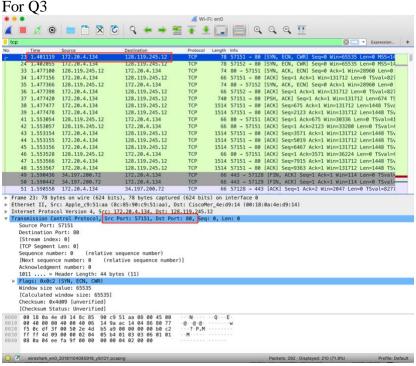
2. What is the IP address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? On what port number is it sending and receiving TCP segments for this connection?

IP Address/TCP Port Number

128.119.245.12:80

For Q1-2 ■ tcp-ethereal-trace-1 Protocol Length Info 62 1161 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PEF 62 80 → 1161 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=146 128.119.245.12 1 0.000000 192.168.1.102 TCP 192.168.1.102 0.023172 128, 119, 245, 12 54 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=0 3 0.023265 128, 119, 245, 12 TCP 192.168.1.102 619 1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=565 [TCF 4 0.026477 192.168.1.102 128, 119, 245, 12 TCP 5 0.041737 TCP 1514 1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=566 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [192.168.1.102 128, 119, 245, 12 6 0.053937 128.119.245.12 192, 168, 1, 102 TCP 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=566 Win=6780 Len=0 TCP 7 0.054026 192.168.1.102 128.119.245.12 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seg=2026 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP TCP 8 0.054690 192.168.1.102 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP 128.119.245.12 9 0.077294 128.119.245.12 TCP 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=2026 Win=8760 Len=0 192.168.1.102 10 0.077405 192.168.1.102 128.119.245.12 TCP 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4946 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP 11 0.078157 192.168.1.102 128.119.245.12 TCP 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6406 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP 12 0.124085 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.102 TCP 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3486 Win=11680 Len=0 13 0.124185 192.168.1.102 128.119.245.12 TCP 1201 1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=7866 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1147 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4946 Win=14600 Len=0 14 0.169118 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.102 TCP 15 0.217299 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.102 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6406 Win=17520 Len=0 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=7866 Win=20440 Len=0 16 0.267802 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.102 17 0.304807 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.102 60 80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=9013 Win=23360 Len=0 18 0.305040 192.168.1.102 128, 119, 245, 12 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=9013 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCP 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=10473 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCF 19 0.305813 192.168.1.102 128.119.245.12 20 0.306692 192.168.1.102 128.119.245.12 1514 1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=11933 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460 [TCF Frame 1: 62 bytes on wire (496 bits), 62 bytes captured (496 bits) ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Actionte_8a:70:1a (00:20:e0:8a:70:1a), Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73) ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.102. Dst: 128.119.245.12
▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1161, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 6 Source Port: 1161 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 0111 = Header Length: 28 bytes (7) ► Flags: 0x002 (SYN) Window size value: 16384 [Calculated window size: 16384] Checksum: 0xf6e9 [unverified] [Checksum Status: Unverified] 00 06 25 da af 73 00 20 e0 8a 70 1a 08 00 45 00 · 0 · @ · · · · · · · f · w 0010 00 30 1e 1d 40 00 80 06 a5 18 c0 a8 01 66 80 77 0020 f5 0c 04 89 00 50 0d d6 01 f4 00 00 00 00 70 02 0030 40 00 f6 e9 00 00 02 04 05 b4 01 01 04 02 O Z tcp-ethereal-trace-1 Packets: 213 - Displayed: 202 (94.8%) Profile: Default 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?

172.20.4.134:57151

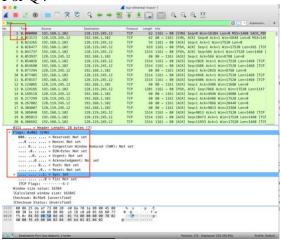


Using tcp-ethereal-trace-1

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 1. Under Flags, the SYN flag is set to 1/True.

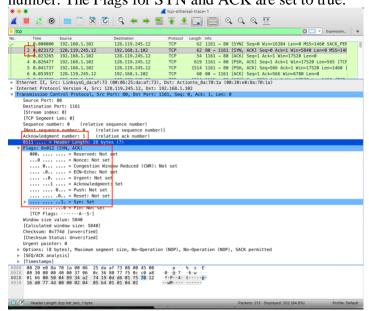
For Q4



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

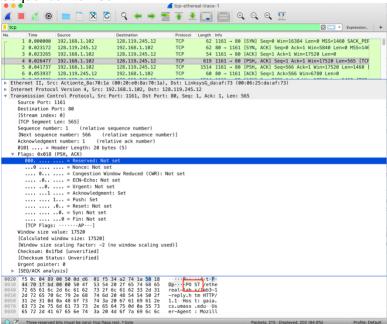
segment? How did gaia.cs.umass.edu determine that value? What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYNACK segment?

Sequence Number 2. Value of the Acknowledgement field = 1. Determined by the relative ack number. The Flags for SYN and ACK are set to true.



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 4



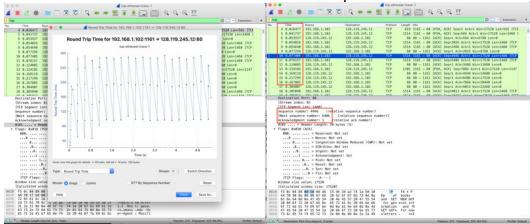
7. Consider the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST as the first segment in the TCP connection. What are the sequence numbers of the first six segments in the TCP connection (including the segment containing the HTTP POST)? At what time was each segment sent?

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.

First 6 Segments of the TCP Connection

Segment Number	Sequences	Time	ACK w/ Time	RTT	Estimated RTT
4	1	0.026477	6, 0.053937	0.02746	0.02746
5	566	0.041737	9, 0.077294	0.035557	0.028595
7	2026	0.054026	12, 0.124085	0.070059	0.033777
8	3486	0.054690	14, 0.169118	0.114428	0.043859
10	4946	0.077405	15, 0.217299	0.139894	0.055863
11	6406	0.078157	16, 0.267802	0.189645	0.072586

EstimatedRTT = 0.875*EstimatedRTT + 0.125*SampleRTT



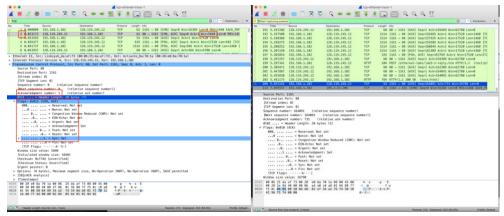
8. What is the length of each of the first six TCP segments?

Number	Length		
4	565		
5	1460		
5	1460		
8	1460		
10	1460		
11	1460		

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?

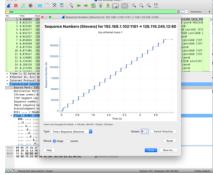
Puffer space is 5840 (from first ACK / Segment 2). It will go you to 164001, and no it does not

Buffer space is 5840 (from first ACK / Segment 2). It will go up to 164091, and no it does not get throttled.



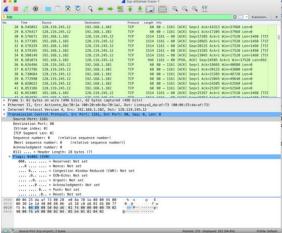
10. Are there any retransmitted segments in the trace file? What did you check for (in the trace) in order to answer this question?

No, I looked at the Sequence Numbers Graph / Time Sequence (Stevens) within Wireshark.



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).

The receiver acknowledges each segment near the beginning. Then (like in the case below), it starts to acknowledge them in "chunks" and is such in every other received segment

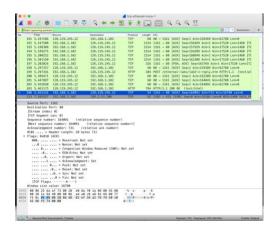


12. What is the throughput (bytes transferred per unit time) for the TCP connection? Explain how you calculated this value.

Throughput = total data / transmission rate.

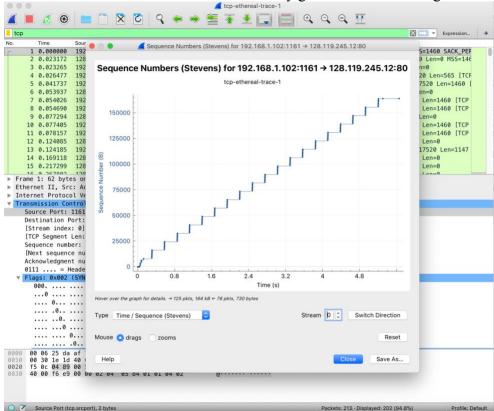
Total Data = first post to lack ACK sequences. 164091 bytes

Send Time = 5.6511



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.

We can see where TCP's slowstart phase begins and ends; it quickly sends each part until there is a good congestion window, at which it then starts to send it in a predetermined sequence as ACKs are received. But there isn't an exactly great view of the congestion window here.



14. Answer Question 13 for the trace that you captured when you transferred a file from your own computer to gaia.cs.umass.edu

My Trace

We can see where TCP's slowstart phase begins and ends; it quickly sends each part until there is a good congestion window, at which it then starts to send it in a predetermined sequence as ACKs are received. There's a better view of the congestion window here. But comparing to the last question, windows are a lot bigger, and the "steps" of the sequences are bigger.

