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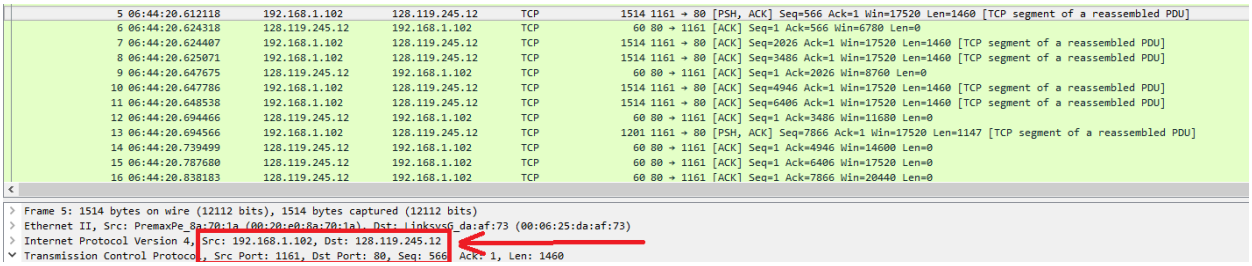
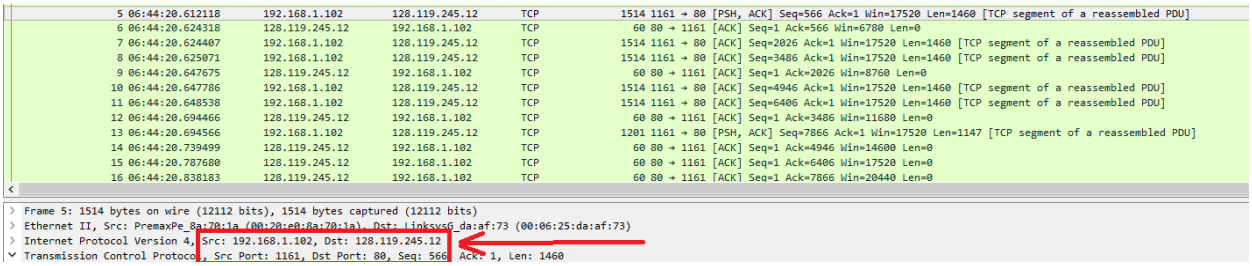
1. What is the IP address and TCP port number used by the client computer (source) that is transferring the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu? To answer this question, it's probably easiest to select an HTTP message and explore the details of the TCP packet used to carry this HTTP message, using the "details 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

   Client IP/PORT: 192.168.1.102:1161



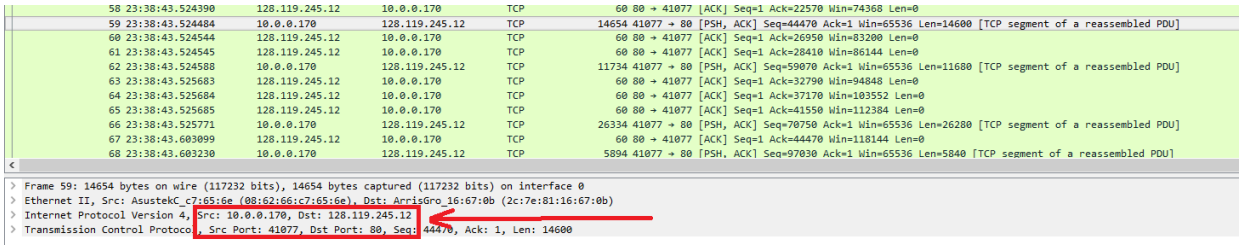
2. What is the IP address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? On what port number is it sending and receiving TCP segments for this connection?

   Gaia.cs.umass.edu IP/PORT: 128.119.245.12:80



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?

   Client IP/PORT: 10.0.0.170:41077



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?

   The TCP SYN segment has a sequence number of 0 in the trace. The SYN flag is set to 1 which identifies that the segment is a SYN segment.

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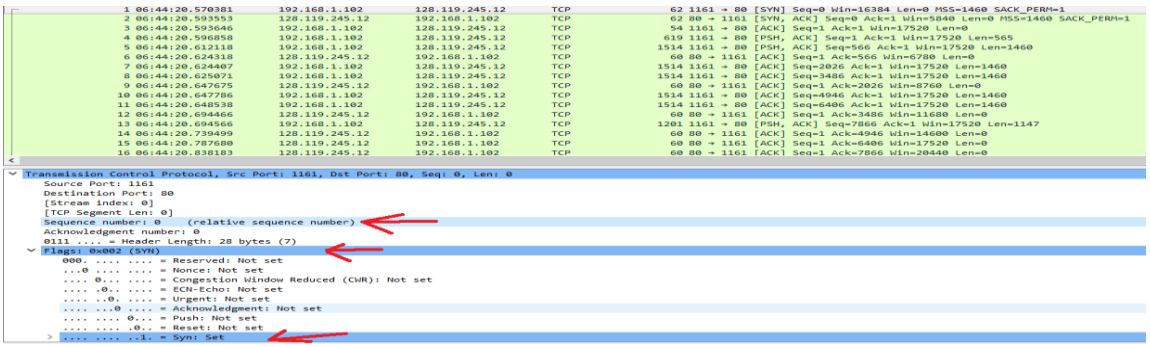
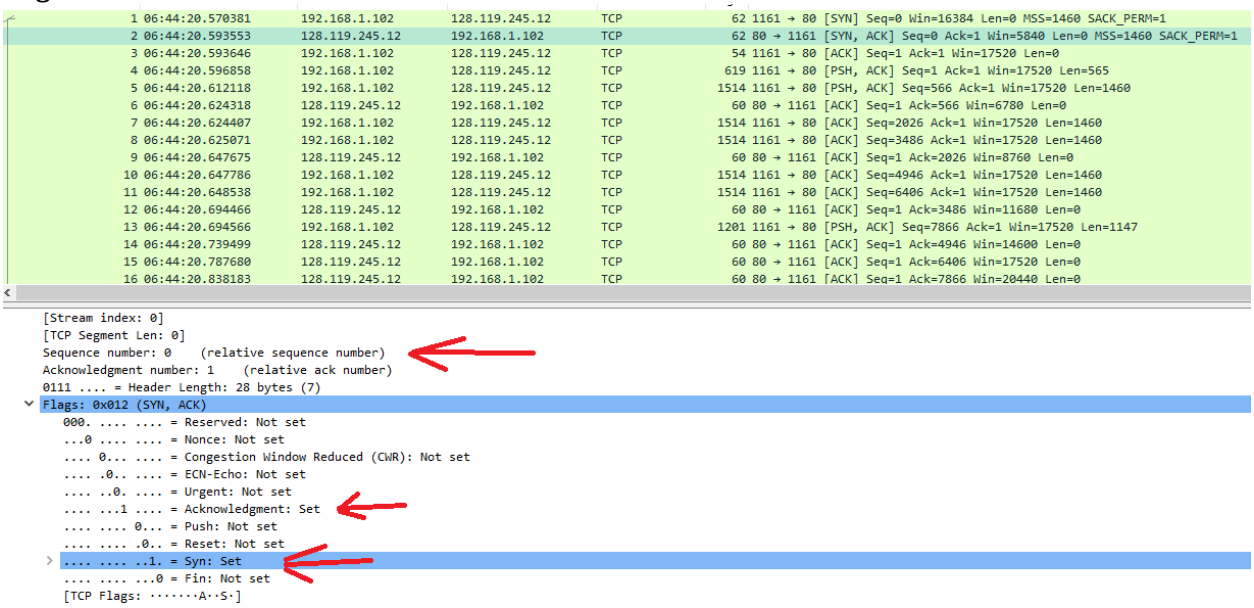


5. What is the sequence number of the SYNACK segment sent by gaia.cs.umass.edu to the client computer in reply to the SYN? What is the value of the Acknowledgement field in the SYNACK segment? How did gaia.cs.umass.edu determine that value? What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYNACK segment?
   The sequence number of the SYNACK segment seny by gaia.cs.umass.edu is 0. The value of the ACKnowledgement field in the SYNACK it is determined by adding 1 to the SYN segment from the client. Therefore the value of the ACKnowledgement field in the SYNACK is 1. The segment that identifies the segment as SYN ACK is the SYN and ACK flags are set as 1



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.
   The 4th segment which has a sequence number of 1 contains the HTTP POST command.

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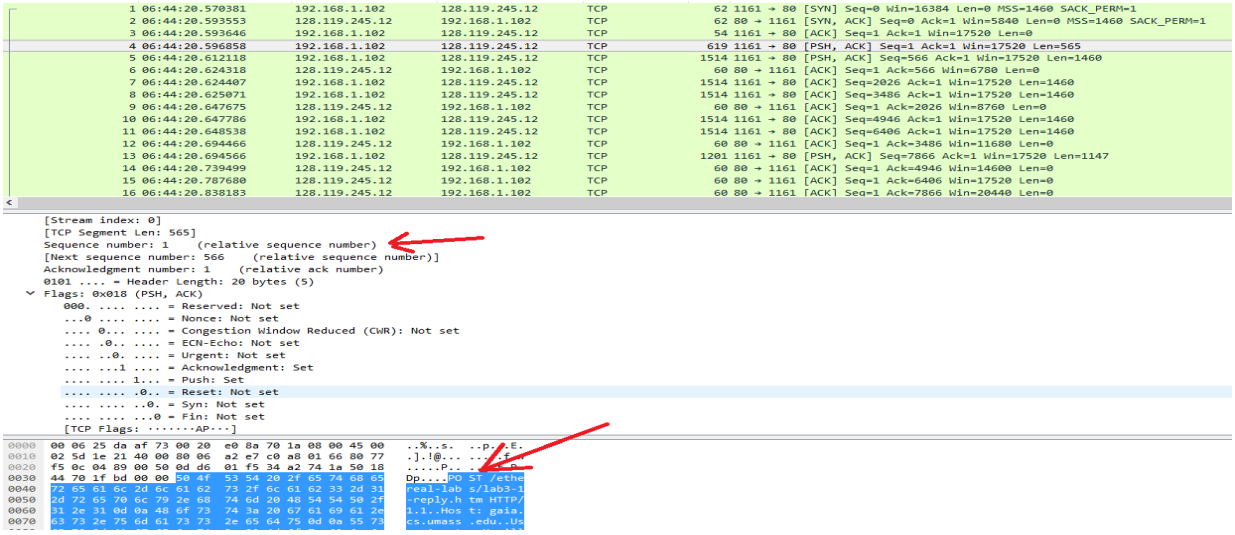

7. Consider the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST as the first segment in the TCP connection. What are the sequence numbers of the first six segments in the TCP connection (including the segment containing the HTTP POST)? At what time was each segment sent? When was the ACK for each segment received? 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	Seq. #	Send Time	Receive Time	RTT(s)
1	1	0.026477	0.053937	0.02746
2	566	0.041737	0.077294	0.035557
3	2026	0.054026	0.124085	0.070059
4	3486	0.054690	0.169118	0.114428
5	4946	0.077405	0.217299	0.139894
6	6406	0.078157	0.267802	0.189645

Formula = EstimateRTT = 0.875* EstimatedRTT + 0.125 * SampleRTT

Segment	EstimatedRTT
1	**0.02746**
2	**0.02847**
3	**0.03367**
4	**0.04376**
5	**0.05578**
6	**0.07251**

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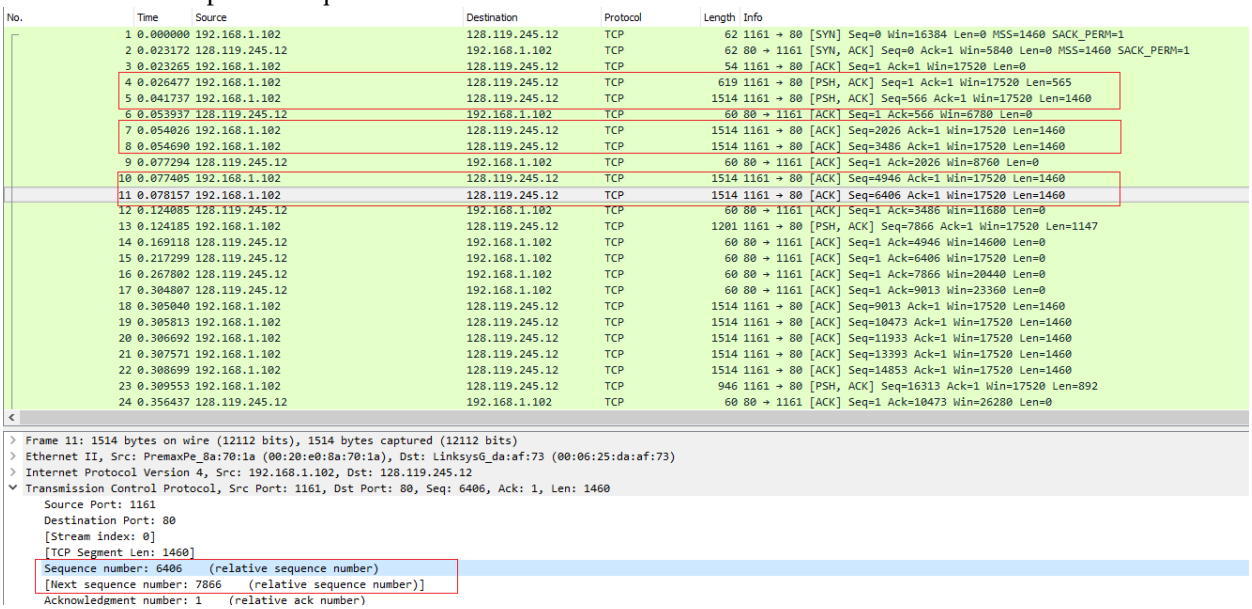
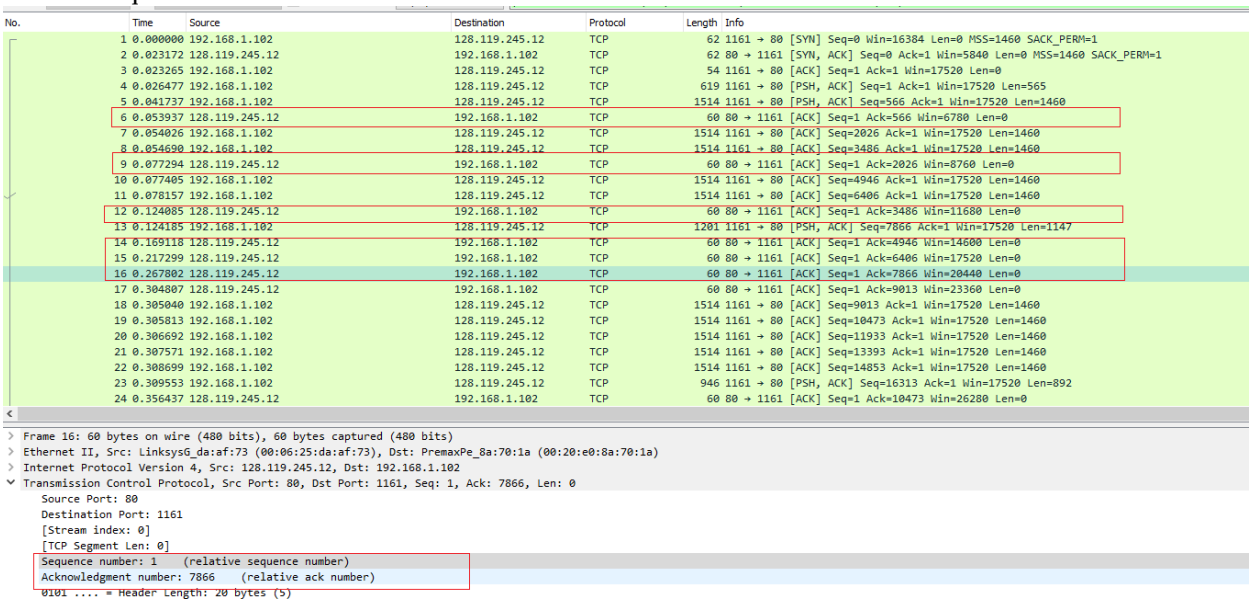
TCP Connection packet sequence numbers



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	62	1161 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.023172	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	62	80 → 1161 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
3	0.023265	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=0
4	0.026477	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	619	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=565
5	0.041737	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=566 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
6	0.053937	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=566 Win=6780 Len=0
7	0.054026	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2026 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
8	0.054690	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
9	0.077294	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2026 Win=8760 Len=0
10	0.077405	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4946 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
11	0.078157	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6406 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
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
14	0.169118	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4946 Win=14600 Len=0
15	0.217299	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6406 Win=17520 Len=0
16	0.267802	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=7866 Win=20440 Len=0
17	0.304807	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=9013 Win=23360 Len=0
18	0.305040	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=9013 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
19	0.305813	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=10473 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
20	0.306692	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=11933 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
21	0.307571	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=13393 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
22	0.308699	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=14853 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
23	0.309553	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	946	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=16313 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=892
24	0.356437	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=10473 Win=26280 Len=0

```
> Frame 11: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: PremaxPe_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
v Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1161, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 6406, Ack: 1, Len: 1460
    Source Port: 1161
    Destination Port: 80
    [Stream index: 0]
    [TCP Segment Len: 1460]
    Sequence number: 6406    (relative sequence number)
    [Next sequence number: 7866    (relative sequence number)]
    Acknowledgment number: 1    (relative ack number)
```

6 ACK Sequences



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	62	1161 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.023172	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	62	80 → 1161 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
3	0.023265	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=0
4	0.026477	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	619	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=565
5	0.041737	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=566 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
6	0.053937	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=566 Win=6780 Len=0
7	0.054026	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2026 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
8	0.054690	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3486 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
9	0.077294	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2026 Win=8760 Len=0
10	0.077405	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4946 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
11	0.078157	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=6406 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
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
14	0.169118	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4946 Win=14600 Len=0
15	0.217299	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=6406 Win=17520 Len=0
16	0.267802	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=7866 Win=20440 Len=0
17	0.304807	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=9013 Win=23360 Len=0
18	0.305040	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=9013 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
19	0.305813	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=10473 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
20	0.306692	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=11933 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
21	0.307571	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=13393 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
22	0.308699	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	1514	1161 → 80 [ACK] Seq=14853 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=1460
23	0.309553	192.168.1.102	128.119.245.12	TCP	946	1161 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=16313 Ack=1 Win=17520 Len=892
24	0.356437	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.102	TCP	60	80 → 1161 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=10473 Win=26280 Len=0

```
> Frame 16: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73), Dst: PremaxPe_8a:70:1a (00:20:e0:8a:70:1a)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.119.245.12, Dst: 192.168.1.102
v Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 1161, Seq: 1, Ack: 7866, Len: 0
    Source Port: 80
    Destination Port: 1161
    [Stream index: 0]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
    Sequence number: 1    (relative sequence number)
    Acknowledgment number: 7866    (relative ack number)
    0101 .... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
```

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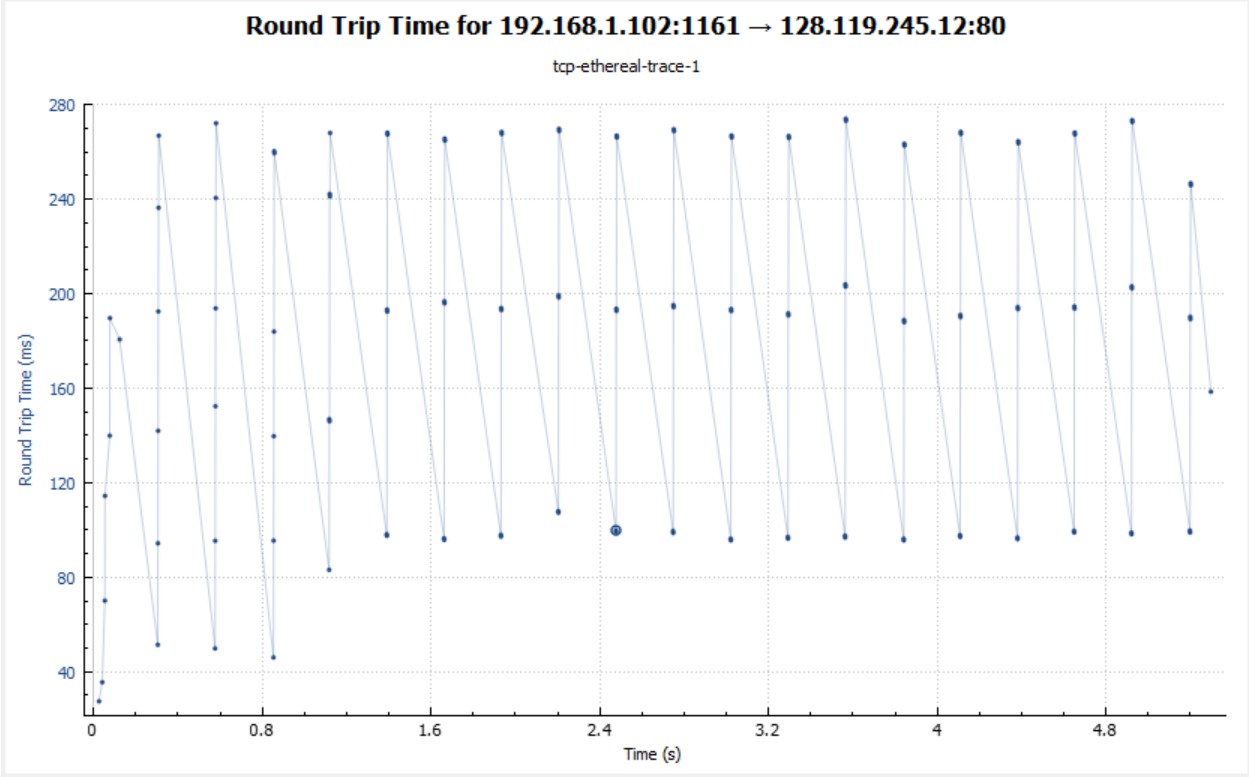
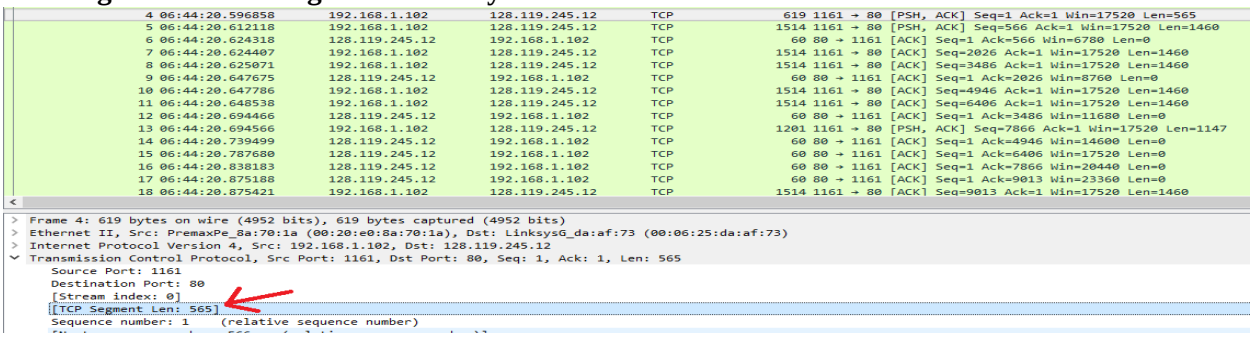
Round Trip Time Graph



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

The length of the first segment is 565 bytes.



The length of the other 5 segments is 1460 bytes.

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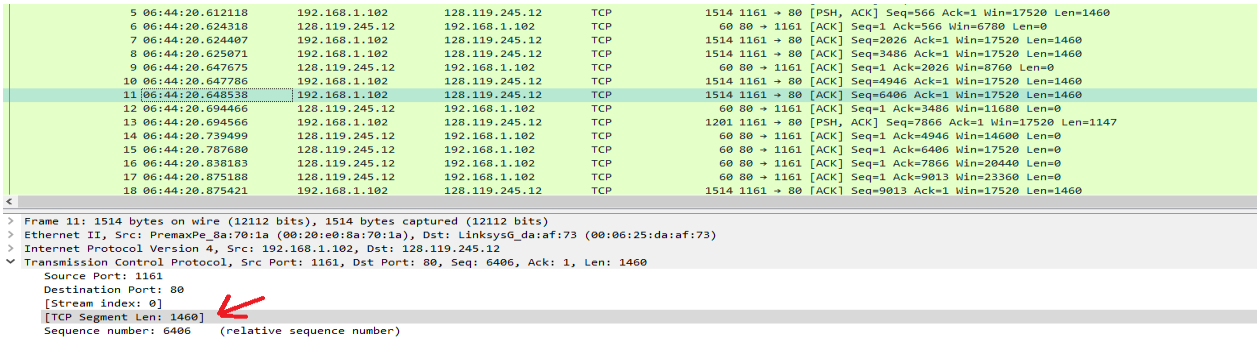
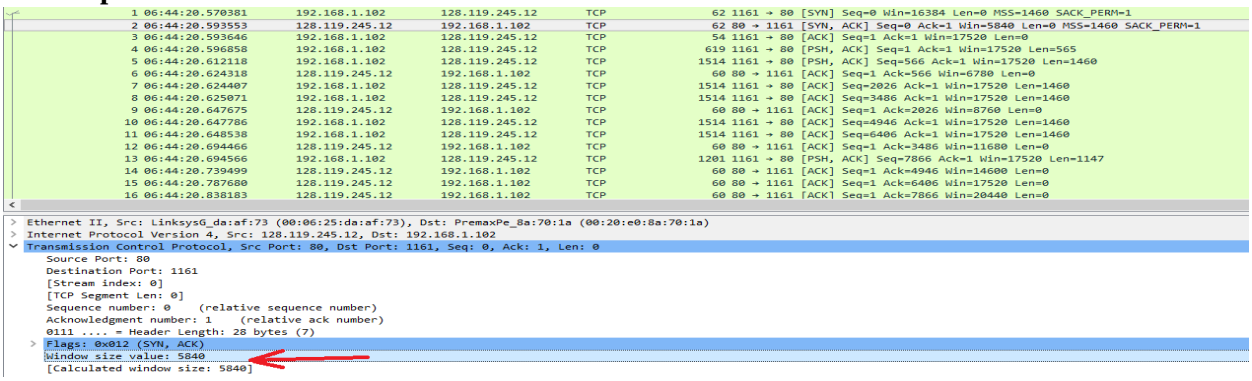


9. What is the minimum amount of available buffer space advertised at the received for the entire trace? Does the lack of receiver buffer space ever throttle the sender?
   The minimum amount of buffer space is 5840 bytes which can be seen in the initial ACK from the server. Based off the trace the sender is never throttled due to lacking receiver buffer space.



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 there are not any retransmitted segments in the trace file, shown by the time-sequence-graph. If there was a retransmitted segment the retransmitted segment would be smaller than the segments around it.

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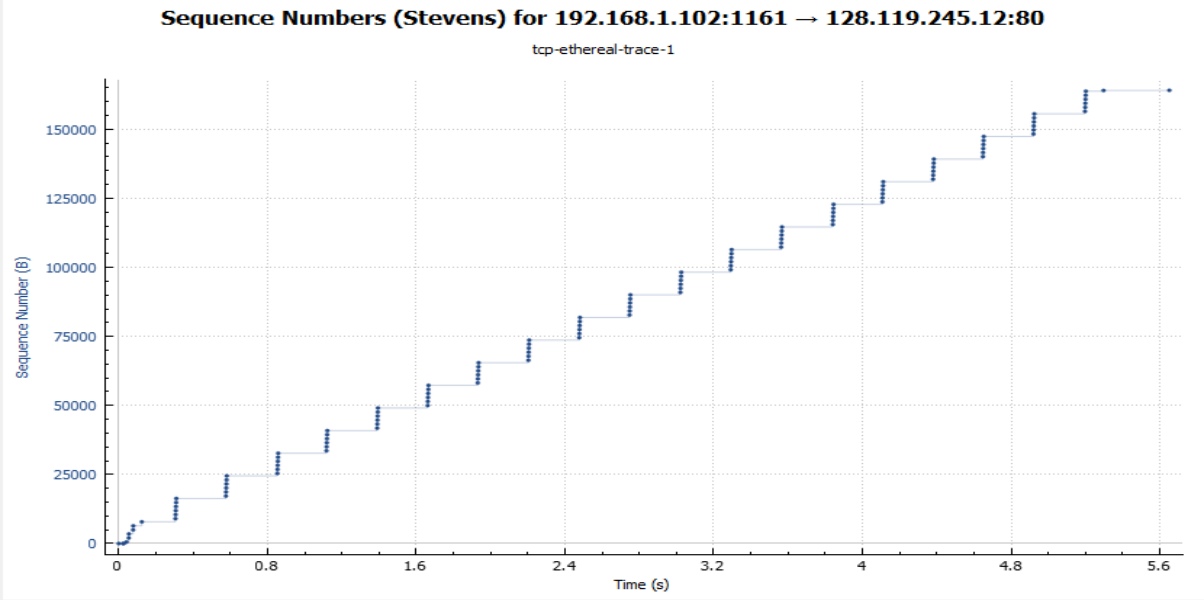

11. How much data does the receiver typically acknowledge in an ACK? Can you identify cases where the receiver is ACKing every other received segment (see Table 3.2 on page 250 in the text).

The difference between ACK s is the amount of data received by each ACK.

	ACK Seq. #	ACK Data Size
1	566	566
2	2026	1460
3	3486	1460
4	4946	1460
5	6406	1460
6	7866	1460
7	9013	1460
8	10473	1460
9	11933	1460
10	13393	1460

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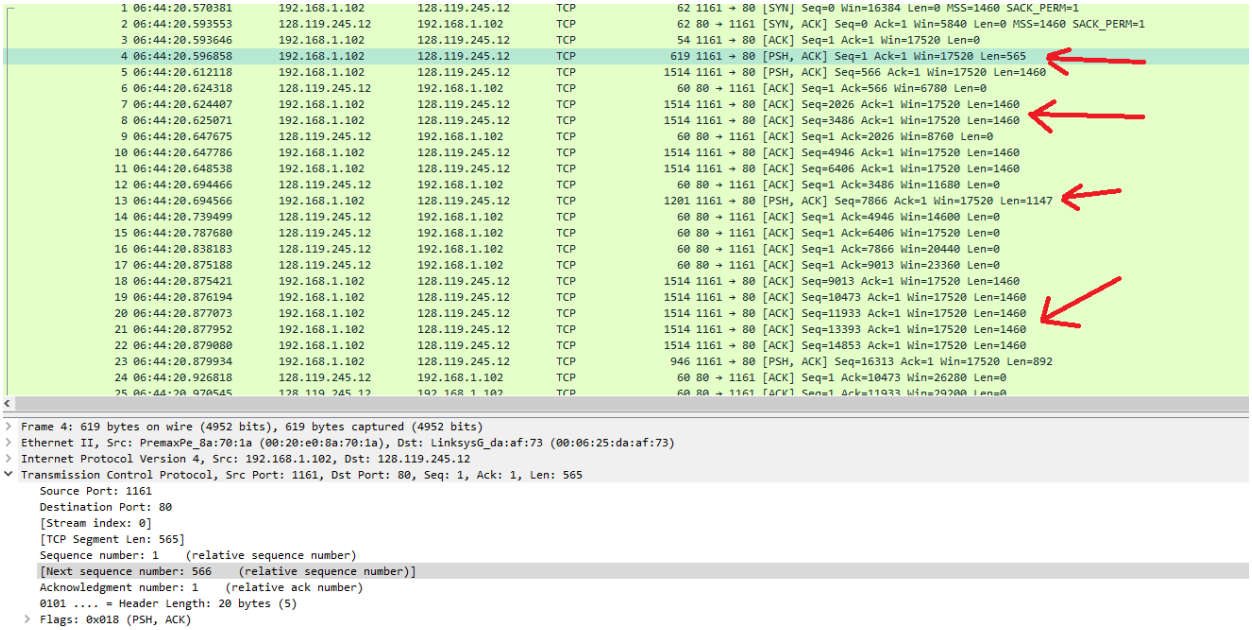
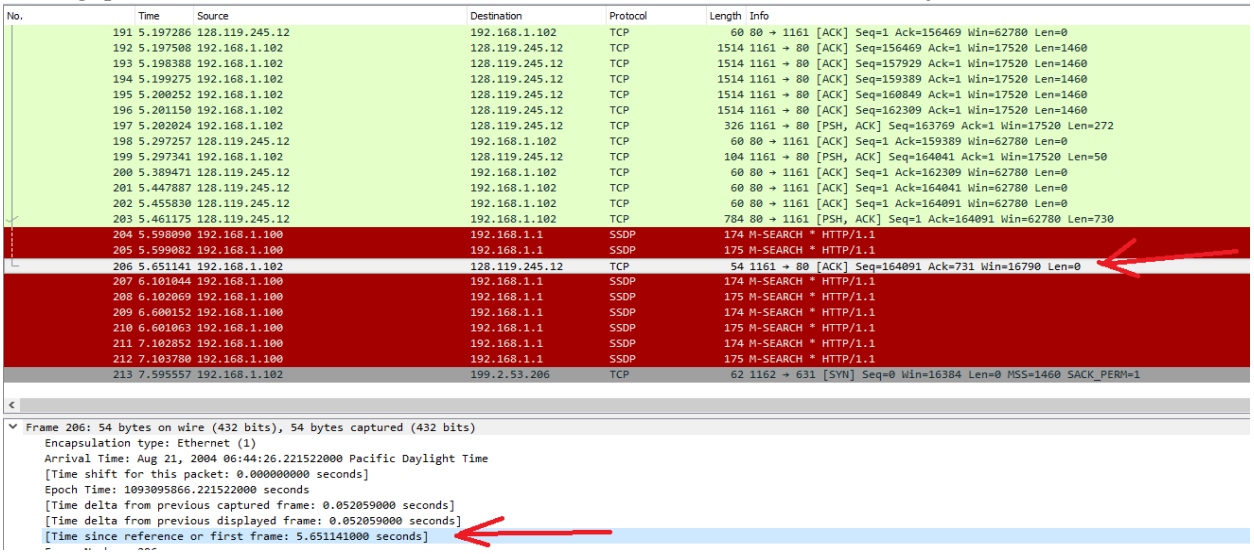


12. What is the throughput (bytes transferred per unit time) for the TCP connection?
    Explain how you calculated this value.
    You can calculate the throughput by the dividing the total number of bytes transmitted by the total time it takes to transmit.
    Total Transmitted: Sequence – 1 = 164091-1 = 164090 bytes
    Total Time: Last ACK – first ACK = 5.45583-0.026477 = 5.4294s
    Throughput = Total Transmitted/Total Time = 164090 /5. 5.4294= **30222.49 bytes/sec**



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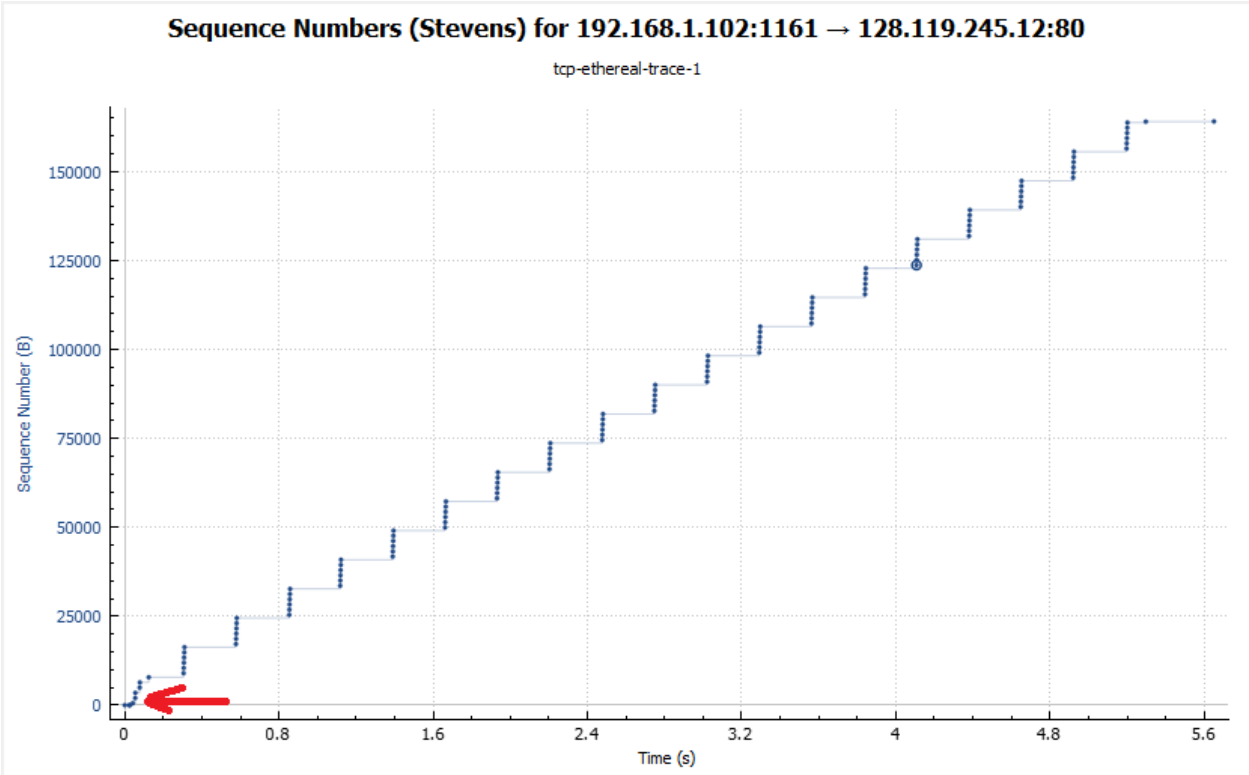
13. Use the Time-Sequence-Graph(Stevens) plotting tool to view the sequence number versus time plot of segments being sent from the client to the gaia.cs.umass.edu server. Can you identify where TCP's slowstart phase begins and ends, and where congestion avoidance takes over? Comment on ways in which the measured data differs from the idealized behavior of TCP that we've studied in the text.

The slow start phase lasts for about 0.1 seconds and then the TCP window does not grow. This sis shown by the number of packets transmitted after the rate limiting where 6 packets is being sent during each TCP transmit window. This might mean that the data is being limited either by the sender or the server. This differs from the text, which assumes that the TCP senders aggressively send data which may cause network congestion.



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

The slow start is working through the entire TCP session since the window size is continuously increasing during the transfer. Since the transmission window size does not decrease, it does not appear to have congestion control affecting the transfer throughout the transfer. Therefore the behavior is closer to the idealized behavior from the text, since there is no congestion control.