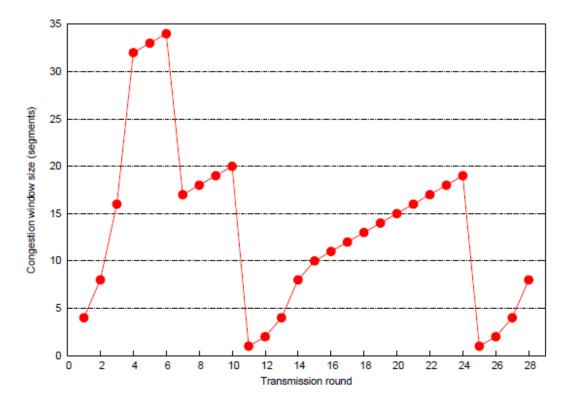
# Data Networks WS 18/19 INTERNET ARCHITECTURE: Assignment 5

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Question 1: TCP congestion window size



### (a) What is the size of the window in the first transmission round?

The size of the window is 4, as we can see that in the first transmission round, packets worth window size 4 are transmitted.

#### (b) Identify the time intervals when TCP slow start is operating.

Slow start is operating in the following range of transmission rounds: 1-4, 11-14 & 25-28. Here, the window size is increased exponentially i.e after each of the transmission rounds in the slow start interval, the congestion window size is doubled. This is done in order to increase the throughput as much as possible and quickly find the point where packet loss occurs or if within the threshold, switch to congestion avoidance mode.

# (c) Identify the time intervals when TCP congestion avoidance is used.

Congestion avoidance is used in the following range of transmission rounds: 4-6, 7-10 & 15-24. Here, the window size is increased linearly. This linear increase is started once the exponential increase in the congestion window size is not possible as it goes above the threshold.

Basically, there is exponential increase till we reach the threshold and this is followed by congestion avoidance provided there is no packet loss.

(d) After the 6th transmission round, is the segment loss detected by a triple duplicate acknowledgment or by a timeout?

Congestion avoidance takes effect in TCP Reno only when there are dup acks, but not with time out. In the graph after 6<sup>th</sup> transmission round TCP shifts to congestion avoidance, therefore loss segment is detected by triple dup acks.

(e) After the 10th transmission round, is the segment loss detected by a triple duplicate acknowledgment or by a timeout?

Here the segment loss is detected by timeout, as we can see that the congestion window size is reset to 1 i.e CWND=1 which means that TCP Reno is again back in slow start.

(f) What is the initial value of Threshold at the first transmission round?

Threshold = 32. This is because congestion avoidance begins when the threshold is reached and that only happens at 4th transmission round when CWND = Threshold = 32. So the threshold is 32 for all transmission rounds from 1 to 4.

(g) What is the value of Threshold at the 8th transmission round?

Threshold at 8th transmission round = 34/2 = 17. Till 4th transmission round threshold is 32 as described in (f). At transmission round 6, packet loss is detected due to 3 Duplicate ACKs and threshold is set to CWND/2 i.e 34/2 = 17.

(h) What is the value of Threshold at the 12th transmission round?

Threshold at 12th transmission round = 20/2 = 10. Since CWND at 10th transmission round was 20 and since timeout occurred at 10th transmission round, threshold is set to CWND/2 = 20/2 = 10. Threshold is not updated till congestion avoidance starts and ends in the 24th transmission round => threshold is 10 at 12th transmission round.

(i) During which transmission round is the 30th segment sent?

30th segment sent in 4th transmission round. In transmission rounds of 1,2,3,4 the no. of segments sent are: 4, 8, 16 and 32 respectively. Total segments sent at the end of 3rd transmission round = 4+8+16 = 28 segments. Therefore, 30th segment sent among the 32 segments in the 4th transmission round.

(j) Assuming a packet loss is detected after the 28th round by the reception of a triple duplicate acknowledgement, what will be the values of the congestion window size and Threshold?

At 28th transmission round, CWND = 8.

The updated entries after reception of triple duplicate ACKs:

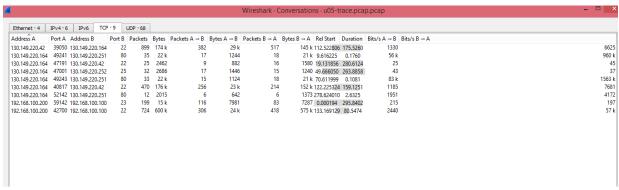
New congestion window size = 8/2 = 4, threshold = CWND/2 = 8/2 = 4

## Question 2: TCP connections

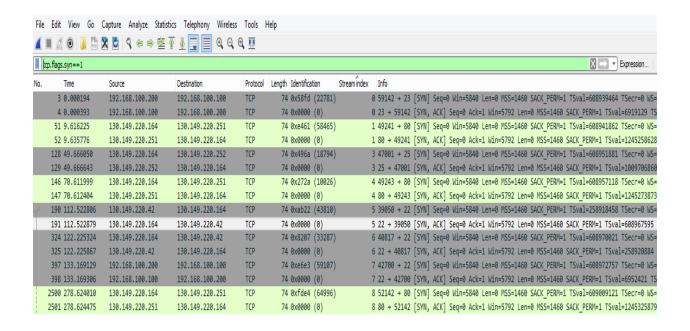
a) 9, TCP connections are at least in part contained in the trace.

Information gotten from Statistics tab and then the conversations option.

From statistics-> conversations.



b) Filter: tcp.flags.syn==1; filtered applied to get the first TCP connection.



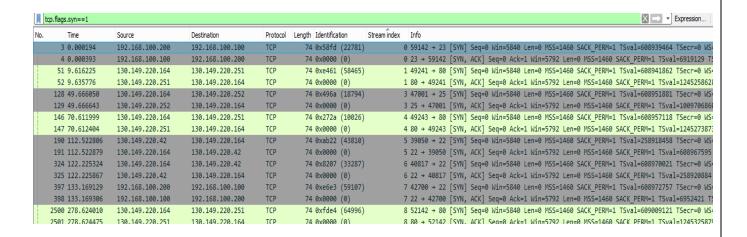
Stream Index	source IP	destination IP	conn. start	conn. end	Display filter
0	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.10 0	0.000194	0.000393	tcp.flags.syn==1

c ) Using the Follow TCP Stream analyzer one can obtain the stream index under the TCP section. The stream index can be set as a column to view all the stream indices.

Later using tcp.stream eq interger display filter we can filter out TCP connection with the stream indices also with tcp.flags.syn==1.

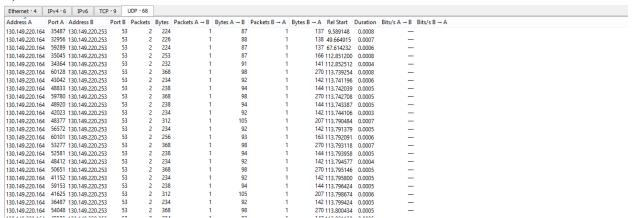
Also with column stream index, it can be sorted in ascending order.

In the given trace the indices range from 0-8.



Stream Index	source IP	destination IP	conn. start	conn. end
0	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	0.000194	295.840417
1	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.251	9.616225	9.792222
	130.149.220.42	130.149.220.164	19.132343	299.744244
2				
	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.252	49.666050	313.5518888
3				
4	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.25	70.611999	70.719710
4				
5	130.149.220.42	130.149.220.164	112.522806	288.048851
6	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.42	122.225324	281.350445
7	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	133.169129	213.716505
8	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.251	278.624010	281.256498

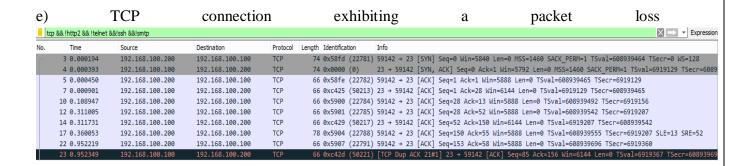
d)



Information gotten from Statistics tab and then the conversations option.

From statistics-> conversations.

UDP flow 68



At stream index 23, we can find a TCP Dup ACK

```
124 28.287491 192.168.100.100 192.168.100.200 TCP 421 0xc44c (50252) [TCP Retransmission] 23 → 59142 [PSH, ACK] Seq=748 Ack=177 Win=6144 Len=355 TSval=6926201 TSec=125 28.287530 192.168.100.200 192.168.100.100 TCP 78 0x592f (22831) 59142 → 23 [ACK] Seq=177 Ack=1103 Win=8064 Len=0 TSval=608946536 TSecr=6926201 SLE=748 SRE=110 128 49.666050 130.149.220.164 130.149.220.252 TCP 74 0x496a (18794) 47001 → 25 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=608951881 TSecr=0 WS=128 1400 NSS=1460 NSS=146
```

```
1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
```

Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
Window size value: 12
[Calculated window size: 6144]
[Window size scaling factor: 512]
Checksum: 0x15b0 [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent pointer: 0

4 Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps

TCP Option - No-Operation (NOP)
 TCP Option - No-Operation (NOP)

Date TCP Option - Timestamps: TSval 6926201, TSecr 608946484

#### ■ [SEQ/ACK analysis]

[iRTT: 0.000256000 seconds]
[Bytes in flight: 355]
[Bytes sent since last PSH flag: 355]

#### ▲ [TCP Analysis Flags]

| Expert Info (Note/Sequence): This frame is a (suspected) retransmission]
[The RTO for this segment was: 0.203954000 seconds]
[RTO based on delta from frame: 123]

# ■ [Timestamps]

[Time since first frame in this TCP stream: 28.287297000 seconds]
[Time since previous frame in this TCP stream: 0.203954000 seconds]
TCP payload (355 bytes)
Retransmitted TCP segment data (355 bytes)

# Question 3: DNS Resolution-

a) By manually scrolling through the trace, we got the DNS name of the host

33	2 2.502994		Destination	Protocol	Length Identification	Stream index Info
	2 2,302334	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TELNET	67 0xc433 (50227)	0 Telnet Data
2.4	3 2.533578	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TCP	67 0xc432 (50226)	0 [TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 59142 [PSH, ACK] Seq=87 Ack=159 Win=6144 Len=1 TSval=6919700
34	4 2.533648	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TCP	78 0x590f (22799)	0 59142 → 23 [ACK] Seq=159 Ack=88 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608940098 TSecr=6919755 SLE=8
35	5 2.842551	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TELNET	67 0x5910 (22800)	0 Telnet Data
36	5 2.847020	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TELNET	67 0xc434 (50228)	0 Telnet Data
37	7 2.847088	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TCP	66 0x5911 (22801)	0 59142 → 23 [ACK] Seq=160 Ack=89 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608940176 TSecr=6919841
38	8 3.058326	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TELNET	67 0x5912 (22802)	0 Telnet Data
39	9 3.063010	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TELNET	67 0xc435 (50229)	0 Telnet Data
40	0 3.063083	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TCP	66 0x5913 (22803)	0 59142 → 23 [ACK] Seq=161 Ack=90 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608940230 TSecr=6919895
41	1 3.234256	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TELNET	67 0x5914 (22804)	0 Telnet Data
42	2 3.435994	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TCP	67 0x5915 (22805)	0 [TCP Keep-Alive] 59142 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=161 Ack=90 Win=5888 Len=1 TSval=6089403
43	3 3.436376	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TELNET	79 0xc437 (50231)	0 Telnet Data
44	4 3.436410	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TCP	66 0x5916 (22806)	0 59142 → 23 [ACK] Seq=162 Ack=91 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608940324 TSecr=6919988
45	5 4.442447	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TELNET	68 0x5917 (22807)	0 Telnet Data
46	6 4.442620	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TCP	66 0xc438 (50232)	0 23 → 59142 [ACK] Seq=91 Ack=164 Win=6144 Len=0 TSval=6920239 TSecr=608940575
47	7 4.444149	192.168.100.100	192.168.100.200	TELNET	78 0xc439 (50233)	0 Telnet Data
48	8 4.444195	192.168.100.200	192.168.100.100	TCP	66 0x5918 (22808)	0 59142 → 23 [ACK] Seq=164 Ack=103 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608940576 TSecr=6920240
<b>→</b> 49	9 9.589148	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.253	DNS	87 0xb726 (46886)	Standard query 0x0165 A www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de
- 50	0 9.589991	130.149.220.253	130.149.220.164	DNS	137 0x0000 (0)	Standard query response 0x0165 A www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de A 130.149.220.251 NS
51	1 9.616225	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.251	TCP	74 0xe461 (58465)	1 49241 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=608941862 TSecr=0
52	2 9.635776	130.149.220.251	130.149.220.164	TCP	74 0x0000 (0)	1 80 → 49241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5792 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=124525
53	3 9.635866	130.149.220.164	130.149.220.251	TCP	66 0xe462 (58466)	1 49241 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608941873 TSecr=1245258628
						>
			87 bytes captured (6			

Name: www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de

```
49 9.589148
                   130.149.220.164
                                        130,149,220,253
                                                                        87 0xb726 (46886)
                                                                                                      Standard query 0x0165 A www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de
                                                             DNS
   50 9.589991
                   130.149.220.253
                                        130.149.220.164
                                                             DNS
                                                                       137 0x0000 (0)
                                                                                                      Standard query response 0x0165 A www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de A 130.149.220.251 NS
                   130.149.220.164
                                                                        74 0xe461 (58465)
                                                                                                    1 49241 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=608941862 TSecr=0
  51 9.616225
                                       130,149,220,251
                                                             TCP
   52 9.635776
                   130.149.220.251
                                        130.149.220.164
                                                             TCP
                                                                        74 0x0000 (0)
                                                                                                    1 80 → 49241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5792 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=124525—
   53 9.635866
                   130.149.220.164
                                                             TCP
                                                                                                    1 49241 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5888 Len=0 TSval=608941873 TSecr=1245258628
                                       130.149.220.251
                                                                        66 0xe462 (58466)
  Additional RRs: 0

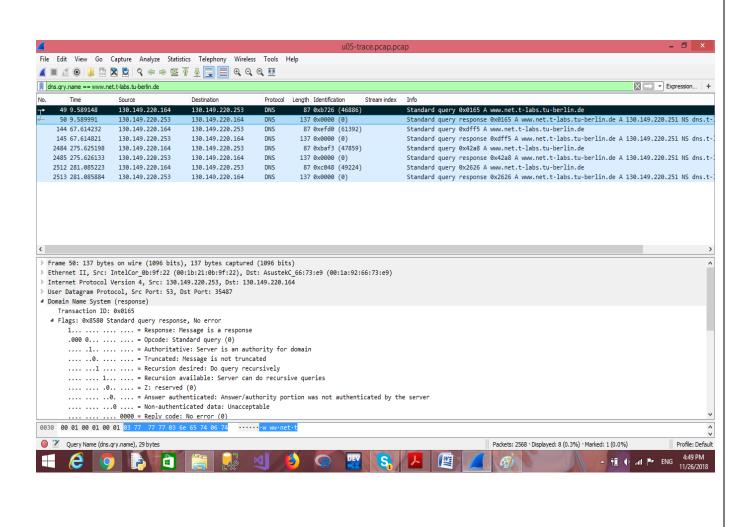
■ Queries

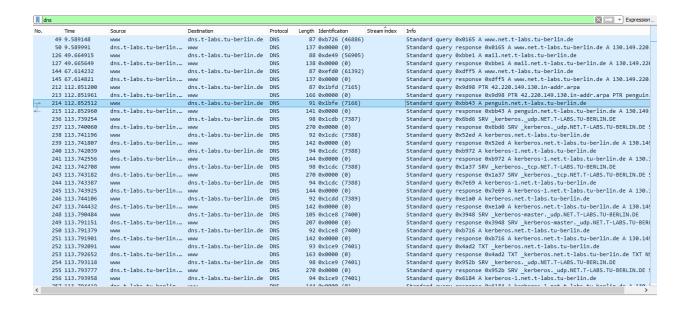
■ www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de: type A, class IN

       Name: www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de
        [Name Length: 27]
        [Label Count: 5]
        Type: A (Host Address) (1)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
  [Response In: 50]
```

#### b)

Using the filter dns.qry.name == www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de





by enabling name resolution Edit - Preferences - Name Resolution.

hostIP	DNS name
130.149.220.164	www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de
130.149.220.253	www.net.t-labs.tu-berlin.de

# Question 4: Application Layer

a) (i) What is the user doing / what is requested? Here we've chosen the first connection from the list of stream indices.

connection with stream Index 0

connection with stream index 1: the user is requesting with GET /index.shtml HTTP/1.0 and the apache servers response is HTTP/1.1 200 OK with the display of the index.shtml.

Connection with index 8: requests for two GET /~jan/random.bulk HTTP/1.0 and GET /~jan/random.bulk HTTP/1.0, both the request are served by the apache server.

Connection with Index 4 : requests GET /index.shtml HTTP/1.0 and request is served by apache server.

connection with stream index 3: looks like a mail user agent.

Opening a connection with the server: reply with the code 220.

The following codes can be observed:

Command	Reply Code	
DATA	354	
HELO	250	
MAIL FROM	250	
QUIT	221	
RCPT TO	250	

Connections with stream index 5, 6 and 7 display the SSH service/traffic.

(ii) Which information is disclosed (passwords, etc.)?

connection with stream index 0 has following information disclosed

puffin login: bbaaddgguuyy

Password: breakin

connection with stream index 2 has tcp stream with scrambled data/ in encrypted form.

b) The application layer semantic of the packets 18-20 is Telnet.

Packet 18: Telnet: Won't Echo; Command-Won't – The sender of packet 18 with command Won't Echo refuses to start echoing the data characters it is receiving over the Telnet connection it has made, that is refuse to send the data characters back to the sender.

Packet 19: Telnet: Will Echo - Command -Will

The packet 19 containing this command requests to start, or confirms that it can start echoing data characters that it receives over the Telnet connection back to the sender from which it received the data characters.

Packet 20: Telnet: Do Echo- Command –Do

So the sender of the command Do requests that the receiver of this command start echoing, data characters it receives over the Telnet connection back to the sender.

The sender of this command REQUESTS that the receiver of this

IETF standards- RFC: 854