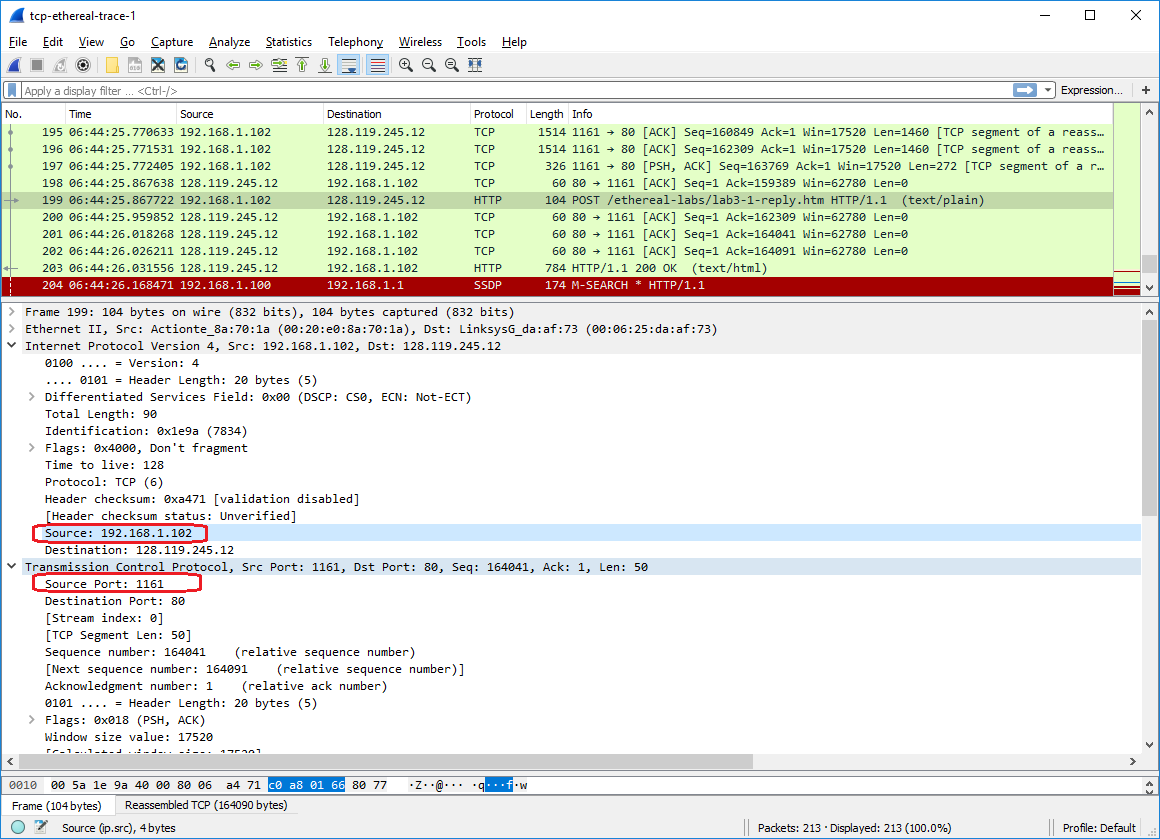
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| CS372-400 | Edmund Dea |
| 11/5/2019 | ID# 933280343 |

**Lab 3: Wireshark**

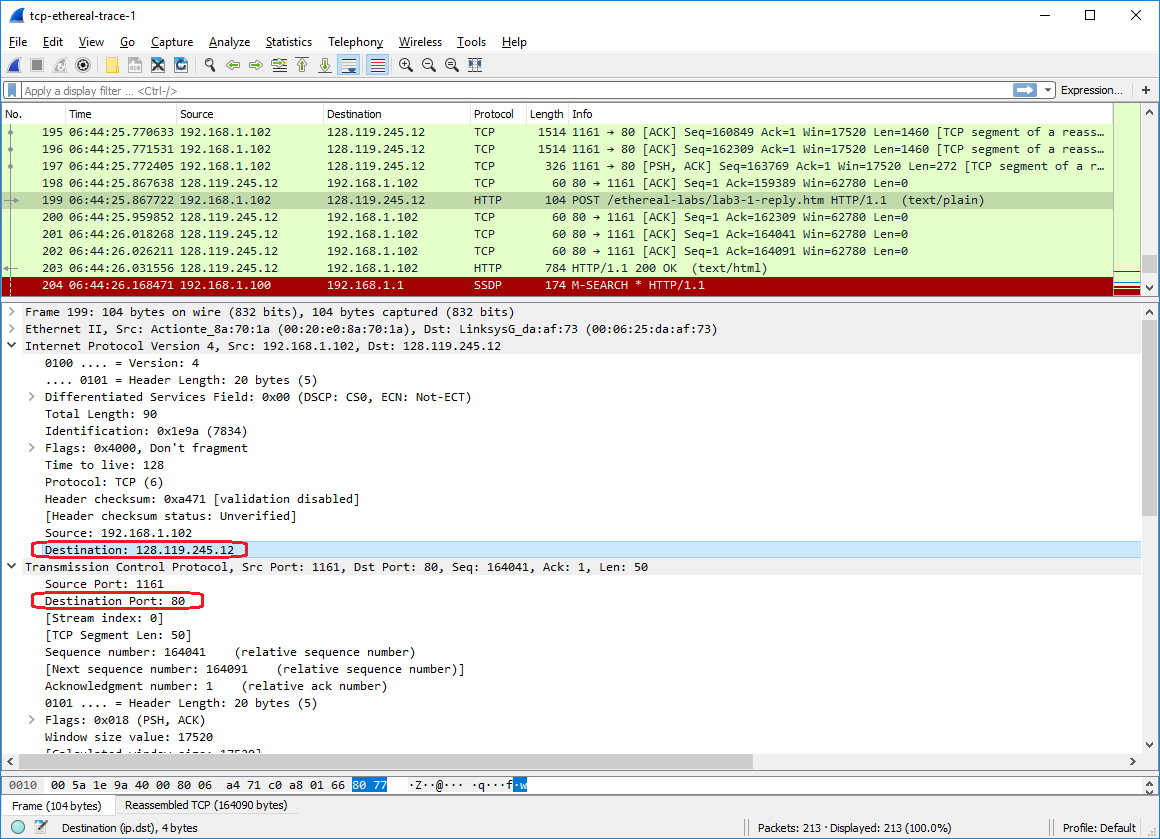
1. What is the IP address and TCP port number used by the client computer (source) that is transferring the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu? To answer this question, it’s probably easiest to select an HTTP message and explore the details of the TCP packet used to carry this HTTP message, using the “details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

The source IP address for the client computer is 192.168.1.102 and the source TCP port is 1161.



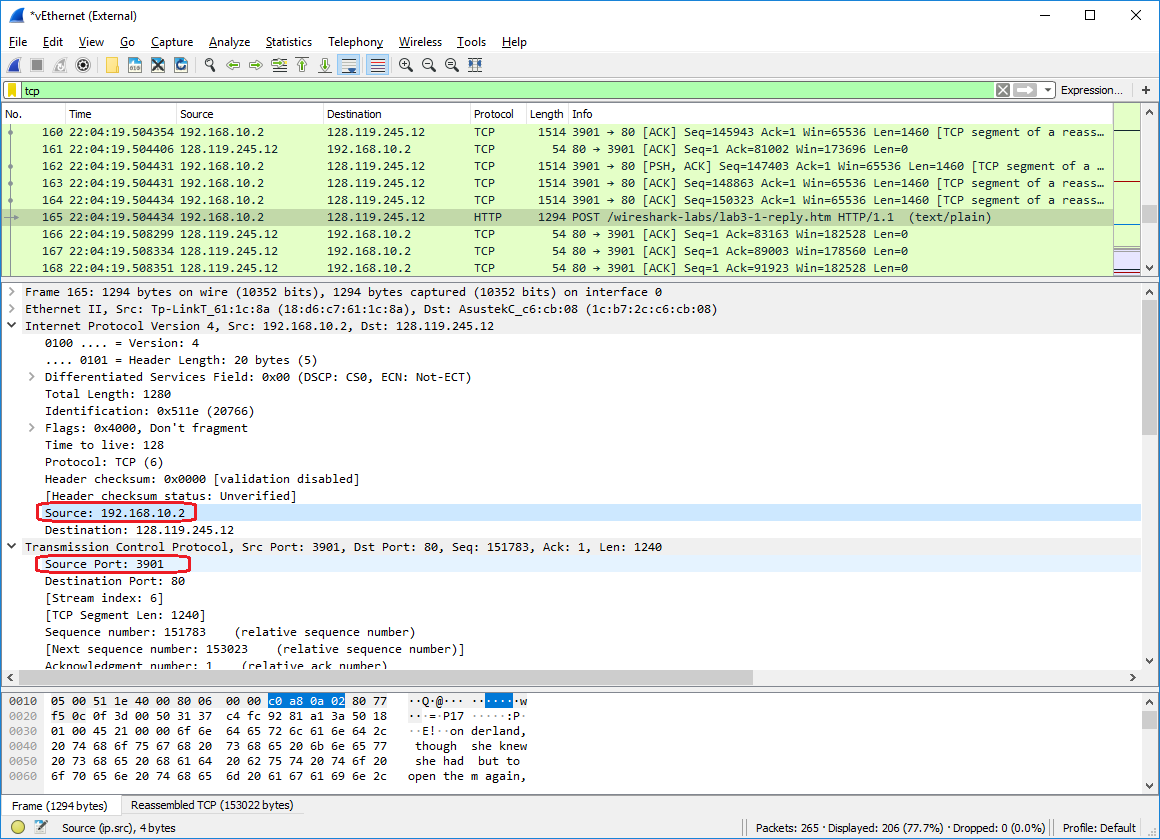
1. What is the IP address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? On what port number is it sending and receiving TCP segments for this connection?

The destination IP address for gaia.cs.umass.edu is 128.119.245.12 and the destination TCP port is 80.



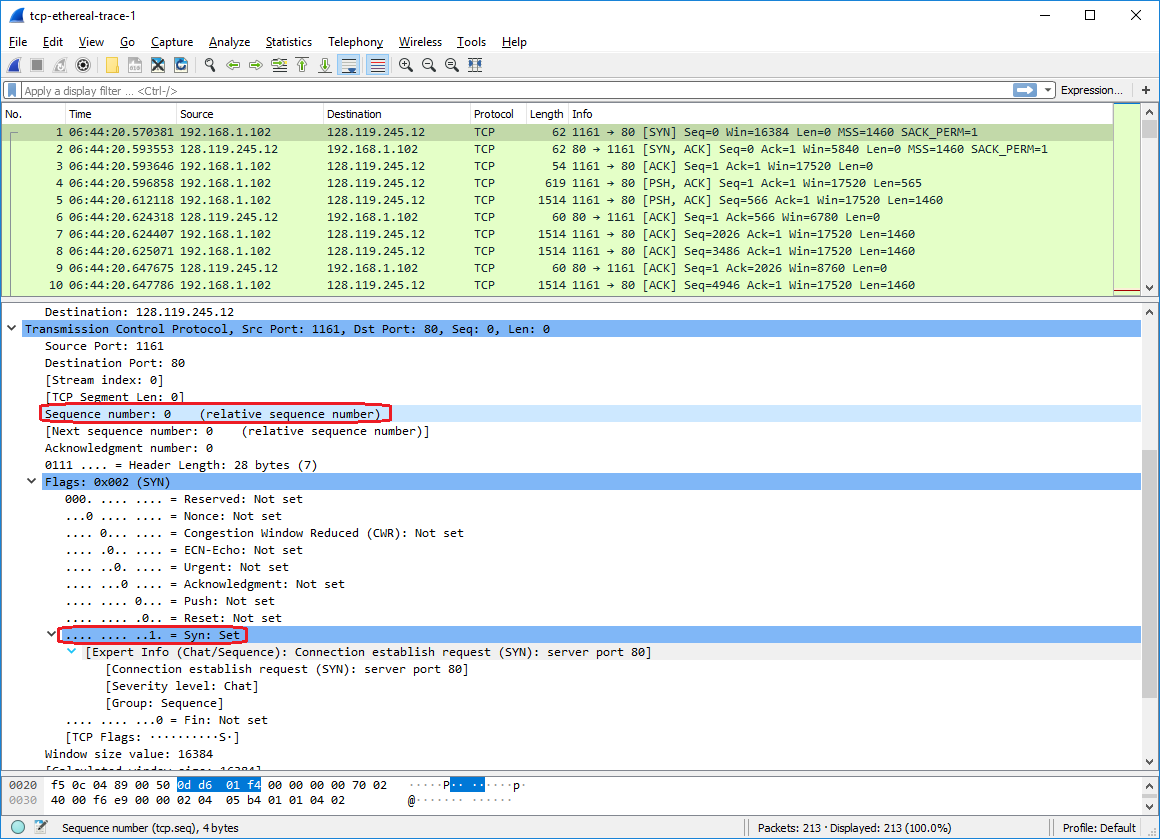
1. If you have been able to create your own trace, answer the following question: What is the IP address and TCP port number used by your client computer (source) to transfer the file to gaia.cs.umass.edu?

The source IP address for my client computer is 192.168.10.2 and the source TCP port is 3901.



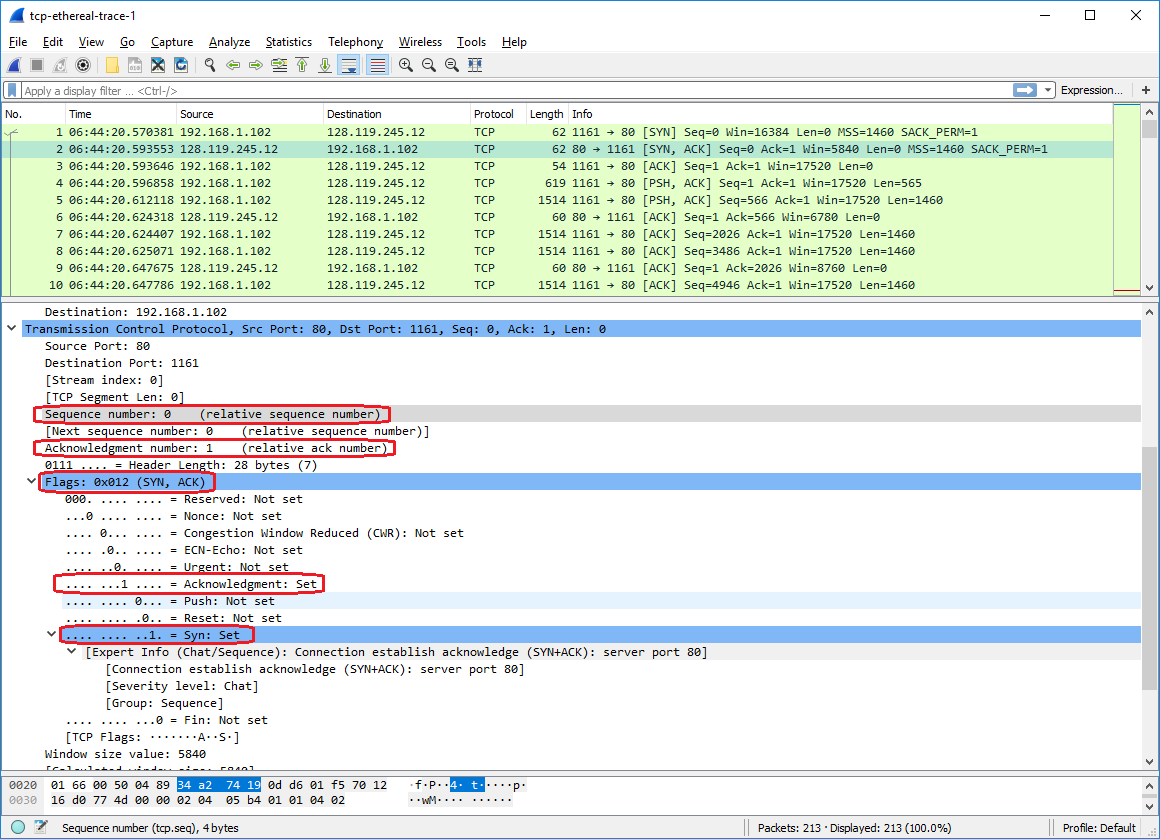
1. What is the sequence number of the TCP SYN segment that is used to initiate the TCP connection between the client computer and gaia.cs.umass.edu? What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYN segment?

The sequence number of the TCP SYN segment used to initiate the TCP connection is 0. The flags field in the TCP SYN segment has the SYN bit set to 1, which identifies the segment as a SYN segment.



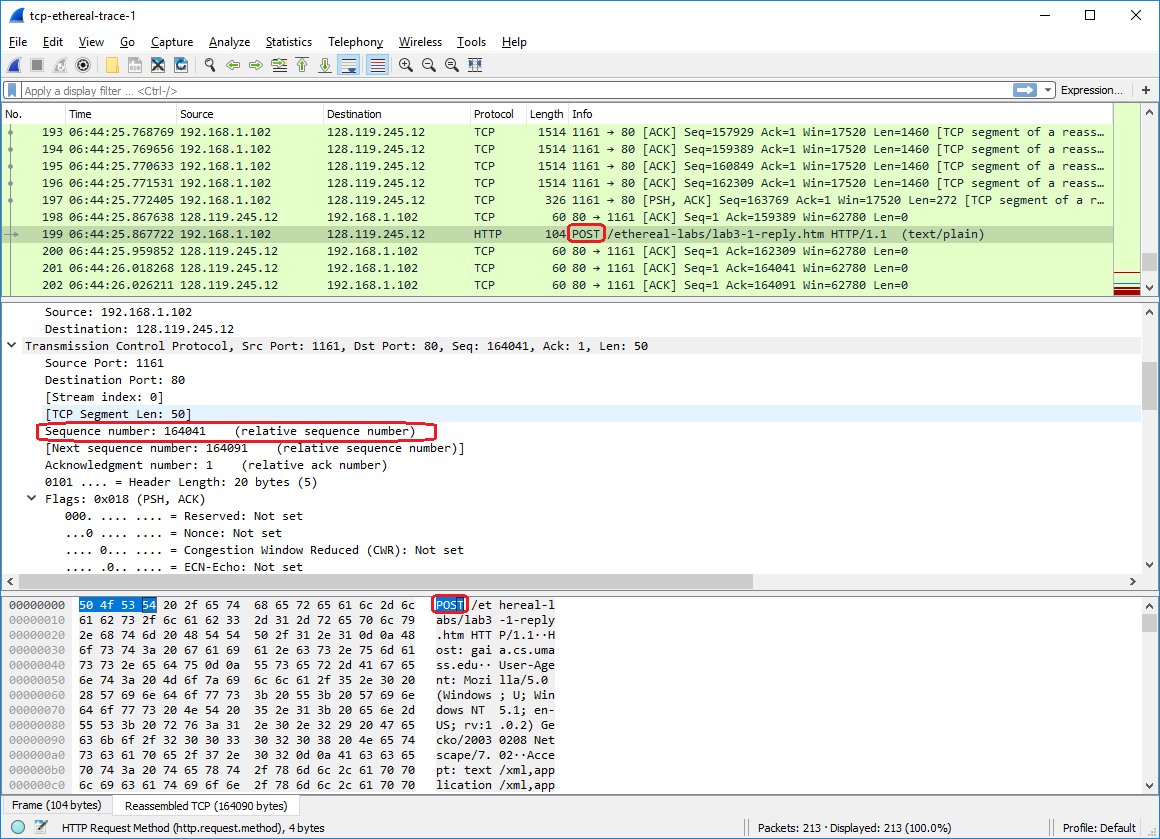
1. What is the sequence number of the SYNACK segment sent by gaia.cs.umass.edu to the client computer in reply to the SYN? What is the value of the Acknowledgement field in the SYNACK segment? How did gaia.cs.umass.edu determine that value? What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYNACK segment?

The sequence number of the SYNACK segment sent by gaia.cs.umass.edu to the client computer in reply to the SYN is 0. The value of the ACK field in the SYNACK segment is 1. gaia.cs.umass.edu determined the ACK value in the SYNACK segment by incrementing sequence number 0 that was received from the client computer to the ACK value 1. The 10-bit flags field in the TCP SYNACK segment has bit 0 set, which indicates that this is a SYN segment, and bit 3 set, which indicates that this is an ACK segment as well.



1. 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 sequence number of the TCP segment containing the HTTP POST command is 164041.



1. 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. You should have a table that looks like this.
2. What is the length of each of the first six TCP segments?
3. 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?
4. Are there any retransmitted segments in the trace file? What did you check for (in the trace) in order to answer this question?
5. 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).
6. What is the throughput (bytes transferred per unit time) for the TCP connection? Explain how you calculated this value.
7. 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.
8. Answer Question 13 for the trace that you captured when you transferred a file from your ***own*** computer to gaia.cs.umass.edu.