**Assignment #01**

1. In this problem, we compare non-persistent HTTP with persistent HTTP. Suppose the page that your browser wants to download is 300K bits long, and contains 5 embedded images, each of which is 200K bits in length. The page and the five images are all stored on the same server, which has a 300ms RTT from your browser. We will abstract the network path between your browser and the web server as a 100Mbps "link". You can assume that the time it takes to transmit a GET message into the "link" is zero, but you should account for the time it takes to transmit the base page and the embedded objects into the "link". In your answer below, make sure to take into account the time needed to setup up TCP connections (1 RTT). Note: Please give the calculation process in detail. (Don’t consider the time needed to close TCP connections)
2. Assume non-persistent HTTP (and assuming no parallel connections are open between the browser and server). How long is the **response time**, i.e., from the time when the user requests the URL to the time when the page and its embedded objects are displayed?

My Answer：

In the non-persistent HTTP , before we get a object from the server , we should always send a request to set up the TCP link, one object one link. And we don’t need to consider the time to send the GET message into the links , according to the process, so we can consider the time to transmit an object is 2\*RTT plus the time to transmit the object file.

As a result,

The response time = 6 \* (2\*RTT) + (200Kb\*5+300Kb) / 100Mbps

So the response time =3613ms

1. Now assume persistent HTTP. What is the **response time**, assuming no pipeline?

My answer:

In the persistent HTTP, we know that we just need to build an TCP link, because the page and the five images are all stored on the same server , and each time to get an image just cost 1 RTT to request , so the time is :

response time = 2\*RTT +5\*RTT+ (200Kb\*5+300Kb) / 100Mbps

=2113ms

1. Now assume persistent HTTP, but assume that the browser can use pipeline. What is the **response time**?

My answer:

When the browser can use pipeline ,we can just send two GET request and get the all files,

So the response time :

response time = 2\*RTT +300Kb/100Mbps + 1\*RTT + 200Kb\*5/100Mbps

= 913 ms

1. Suppose two hosts have a long-lived TCP session over a path with a 100ms round-trip time (RTT). Then, a link fails, causing the traffic to flow over a longer path with a 500ms RTT.



1. Suppose the router on the left recognizes the failure immediately and starts forwarding data packets over the new path, without losing any packets. (Assume also that the router on the right recognizes the failure immediately and starts directing ACKs over the new path, without losing any ACK packets.) Why might the TCP sender retransmit some of the data packets anyway?

My answer:

Because the new way is very likely to make the delay time be larger than the before, so the time out is likely to make the sender to retransmit some data packet .

1. Suppose instead that the routers do not switch to the new paths all that quickly, and the data packets (and ACK packets) in flight are all lost. What new congestion window size does the TCP sender use? Why?

My answer :

The new congestion window will be 1; because the data packet and the ACK packet are all lost ,so the loss detection in the host must be timeout , so the congestion window must be refresh to 1 MSS;