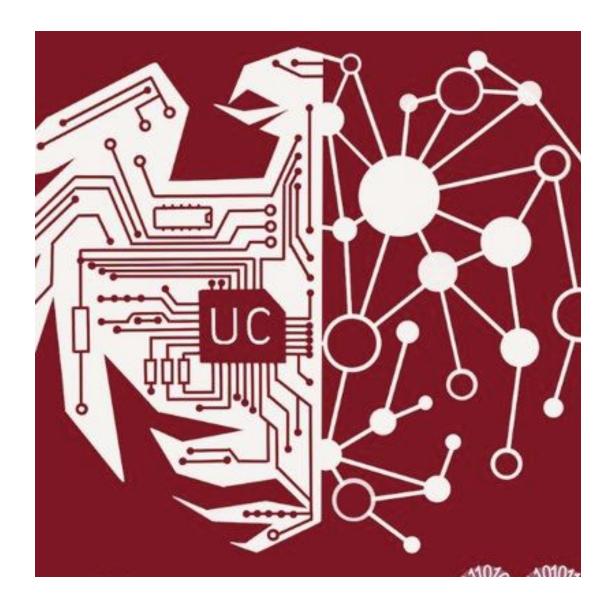
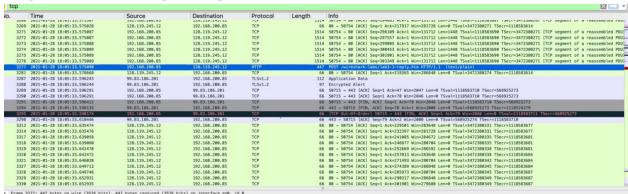
### **University of Chicago Masters Program in Computer Science**



Networks 54001
Winter 2021
Lab 3
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We pledge our honor that we have not violated the University of Chicago code of ethics.

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".



IP: 192.168.200.85

Port 50754

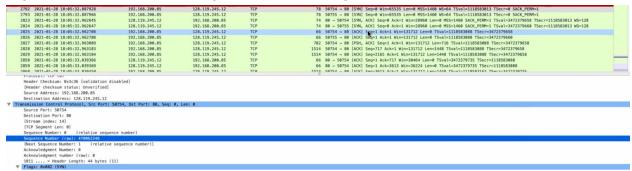


2. What is the IP address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? On what port number is it sending and receiving TCP segments for this connection?

IP: 128.119.245.12

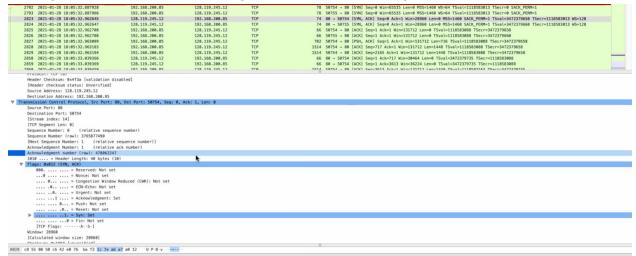
Port: 80

- 3. Skipped as per Professor's instructions.
- 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: 478062246

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?



SYNACK Sequence Number: 478062246 Acknowledgement Field Value: 478062247

Determined by incrementing the original SYN sequence number by 1.

In the segment that identifies the segment as SYNACK, both Acknowledge and SYN have a value of "Set".

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.



Segment No. 2827 contains the POST at sequence Number 478062247

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.

#### Sequence Numbers:

Segment 1: 478062247

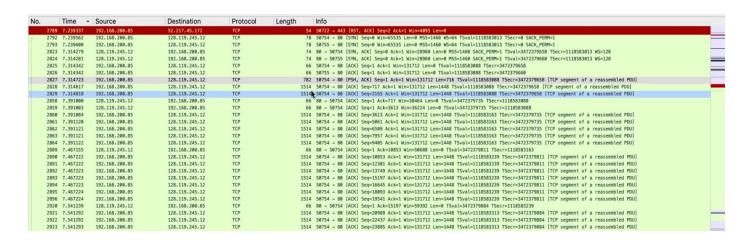
• Segment 2: 478062963

Segment 3: 3765877491

Segment 4: 478065859

• Segment 5: 478067307

Segment 6: 3765877491



	Sent time	ACK time	RTT
Segment 1	7.314723	7.391000	0.076277
Segment 2	7.314817	7.391003	0.076186
Segment 3	7.314818	7.467155	0.152337
Segment 4	7.391084	7.541239	0.150155
Segment 5	7.391120	7.546749	0.155629
Segment 6	7.391121	7.616297	0.225176

EstimatedRTT = 0.875\*PreviousRTT + 0.125\* SampleRTT

Segment1 EstimateRTT = **0.076277** 

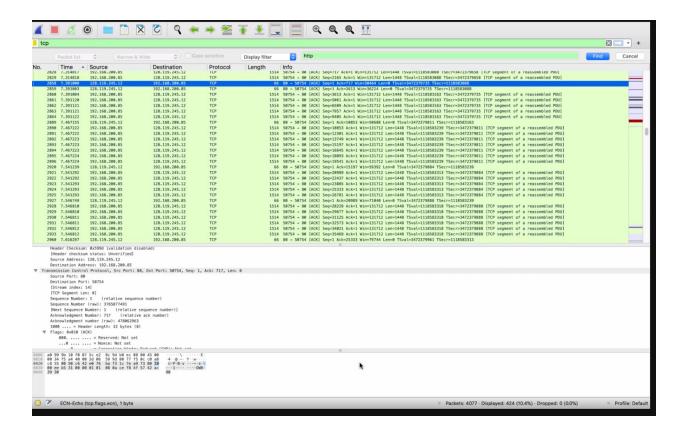
Segment2 EstimateRTT = 0.875\*0.076277 + 0.125\*0.076186 = **0.076266** 

Segment3 EstimateRTT = 0.875\*0.076266 + 0.125\*0.152337 = **0.085774** 

Segment4 EstimateRTT = 0.875\*0.085774 + 0.125\*0.150155 = **0.093822** 

Segment5 EstimateRTT = 0.875\*0.093822 + 0.125\*0.155629 = **0.084040** 

Segment6 EstimateRTT = 0.875\* 0.08404 + 0.125\*0.225176 = **0.101682** 



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

Segment 1: 716

Segment 2: 1448

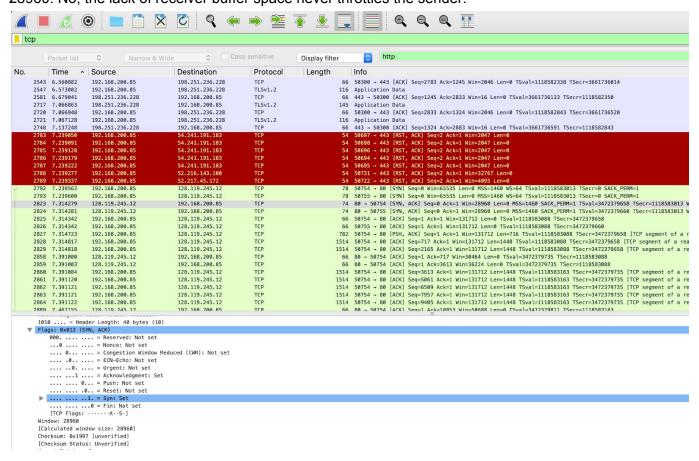
Segment 3: 1448

Segment 4: 1448

Segment 5: 1448

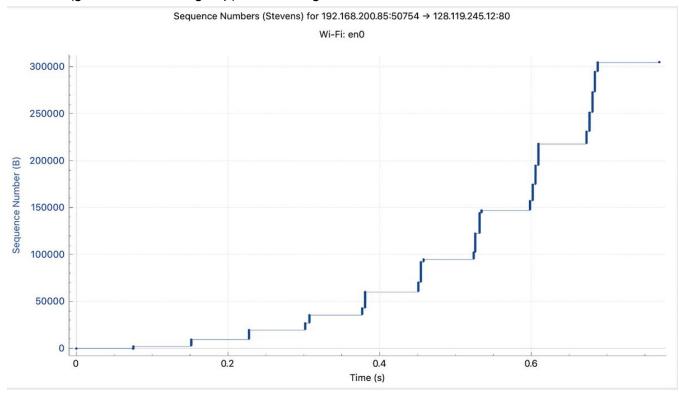
Segment 6: 1448

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? 28960. No, the lack of receiver buffer space never throttles the sender.



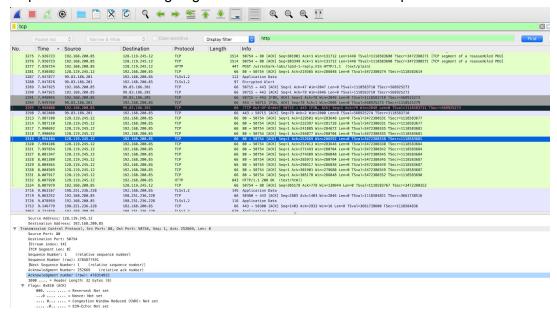
### 10. Are there any retransmitted segments in the trace file? What did you check for (in the trace) in order to answer this question?

There are no retransmitted segments because the sequence numbers only go up in the time sequence graph. For retransmitted segments, we'd expect the sequence numbers to vacillate over time (go down and then go up) as older segments are retransmitted.



# 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 or slide 22 in Transmission Control Protocol)?

The amount of data acknowledged in an ACK is the difference between consecutive ACK sequence numbers. I'm going to take 2 consecutive ACK sequence numbers:



478319259 - 478314915 = 4344 bytes is the data received by the server between ACK 3319 and 3320.

No, we can not identify cases where the receiver is ACKing every other received segment.

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

Alice.txt is 304,278 bytes.

Download time: 8.007917 (Last ACK segment) - 7.314342 (first TCP segment) minus = 0.693575 seconds.

=304,278/0.693575 seconds = **438709.5844** bytes/second

## 13. Can you identify where TCP's slow start 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.

Based on the graph in 10, it seems TCP slow start begins around 0.075 seconds and ends a little after 0.2 seconds. It seems that congestion avoidance takes over at multiple points (0.55 seconds, 0.6 seconds, 0.63 seconds), when sequence numbers start incrementing rapidly. From an academic perspective, we should see an exponential graph. However, we are seeing a more graduated rise in sequence numbers, with periods of inactivity intermixed with periods where congestion avoidance takes over and sequence numbers rise dramatically in a short interval.