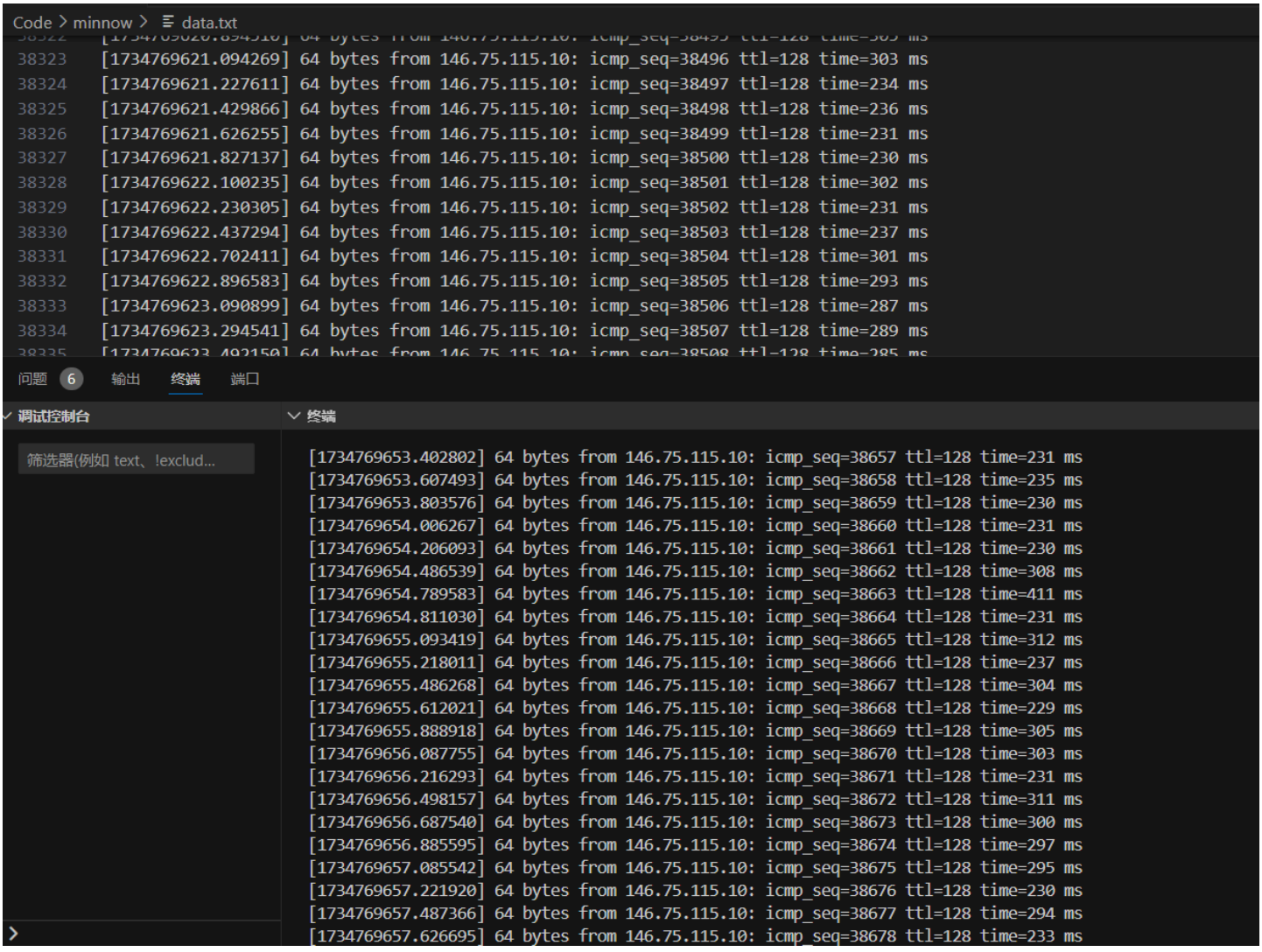
一、运行成功截图

```
ubuntu@ubuntu2310:~/Code/minnow$ cmake --build build --target check_webget
Test project /home/ubuntu/Code/minnow/build
    Start 1: compile with bug-checkers
1/2 Test #1: compile with bug-checkers ........   Passed   85.29 sec
    Start 2: t_webget
2/2 Test #2: t_webget .........................   Passed    1.74 sec

100% tests passed, 0 tests failed out of 2

Total Test time (real) =  87.05 sec
Built target check_webget
```

二、实验过程



二、数据分析

1. deliver rate

```
99.54%
```

2. longest consecutive string of successful pings

```
3231
```

3. longest burst of losses

```
9
```

4. How independent or correlated is the event of “packet loss” over time?

- Given that echo request #N received a reply, what is the probability that echo request #(N+1) was also successfully replied-to?

99.69%

- Given that echo request #N did not receive a reply, what is the probability that echo request #(N+1) was successfully replied-to?

90.15%

- How do these figures (the conditional delivery rates) compare with the overall “unconditional” packet delivery rate in the first question? How independent or bursty were the losses?

If previous request received a reply,it has higher probability to receive a successfully reply than the previous ruqeust didn't receive a reply.
Since the probability of success is lower if the previous failed,so the losses may be cumulative.

5. minimum RTT

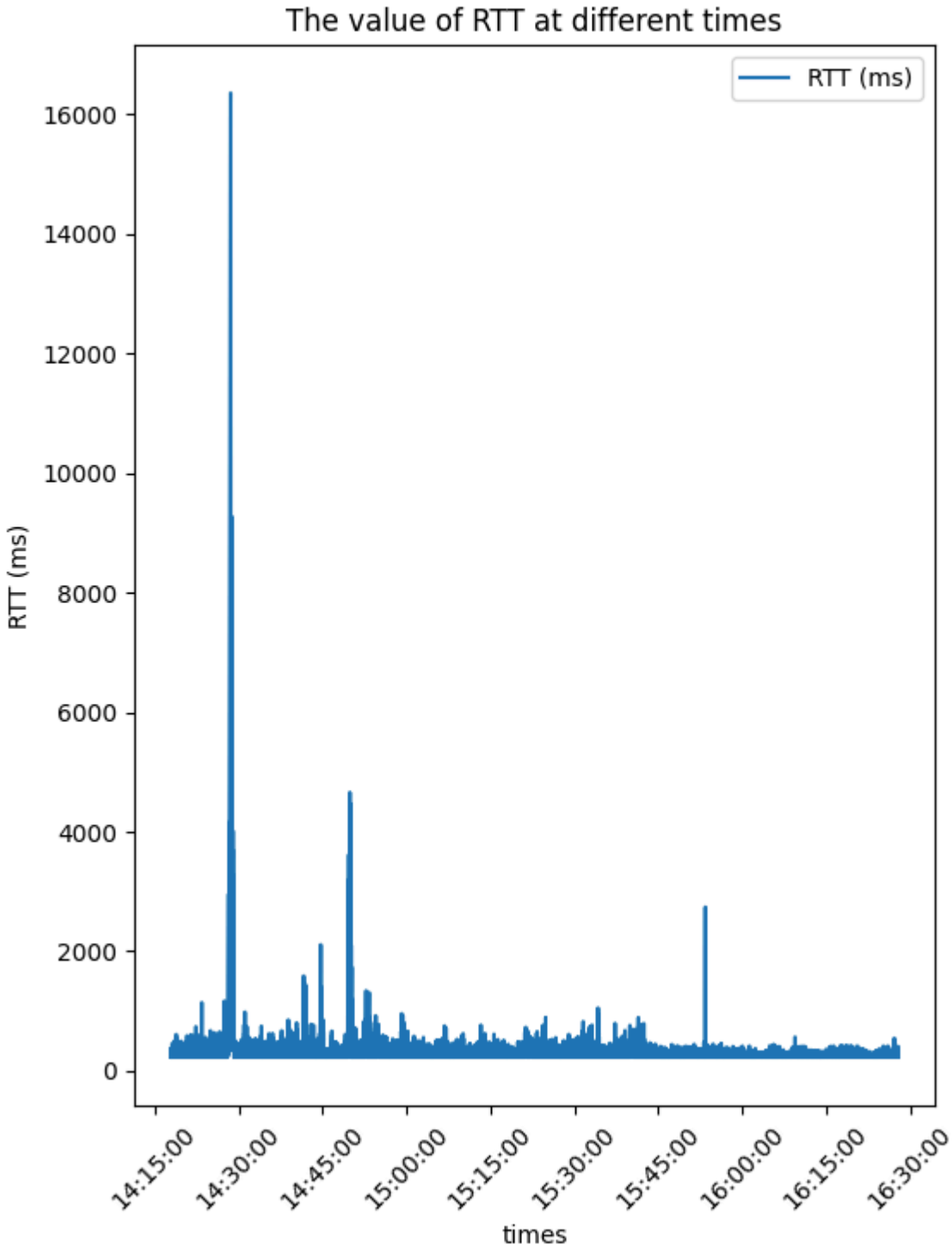
229

6. maximum RTT

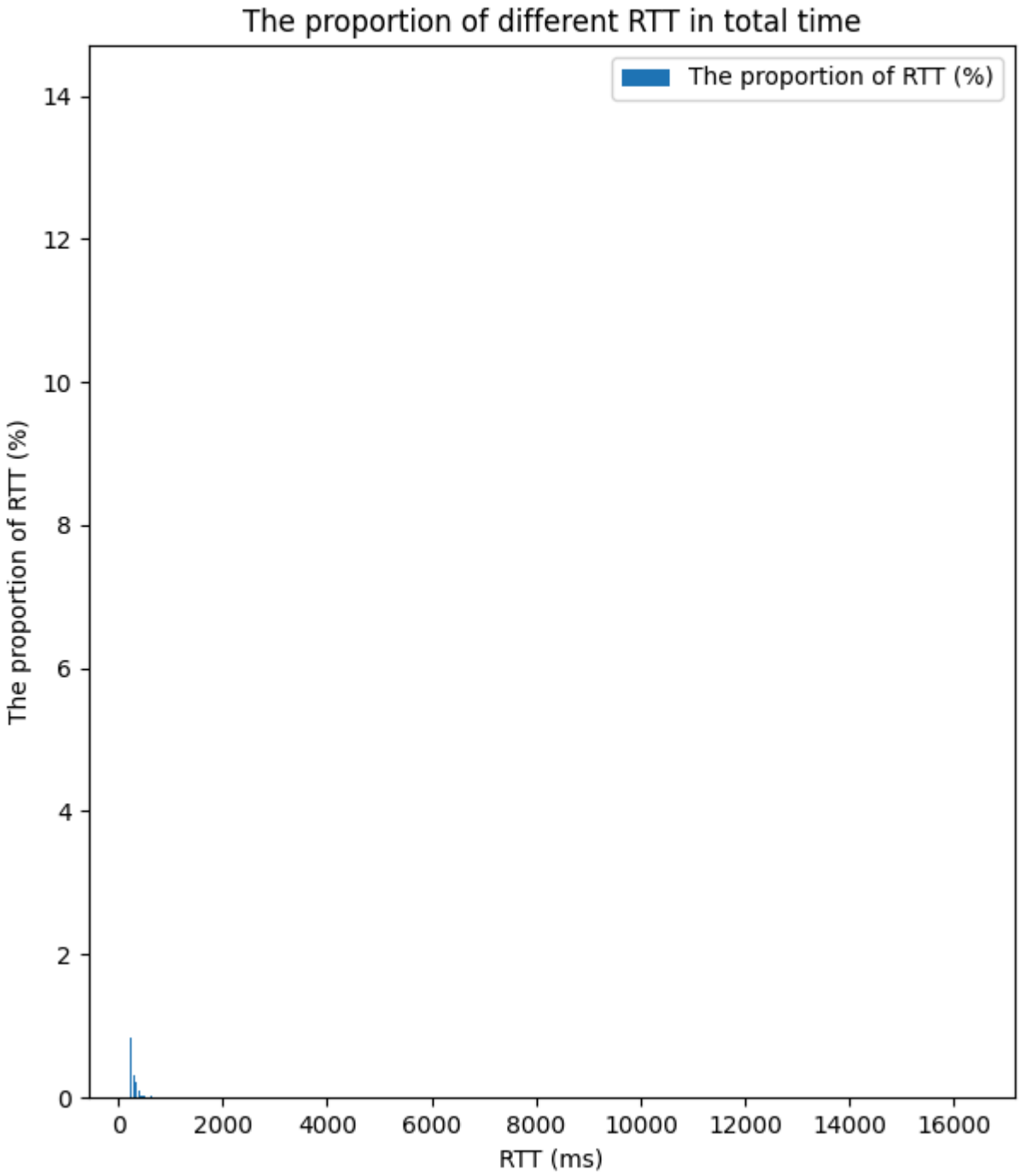
16355

```
Delivery Rate: 99.54%
Longest Consecutive Successful Pings: 3231
Longest Burst of Losses: 9
Min RTT: 229.0 ms
Max RTT: 16355.0 ms
Success After Success: 38342/38461 (99.69%)
Loss After Success: 119/132 (90.15%)
```

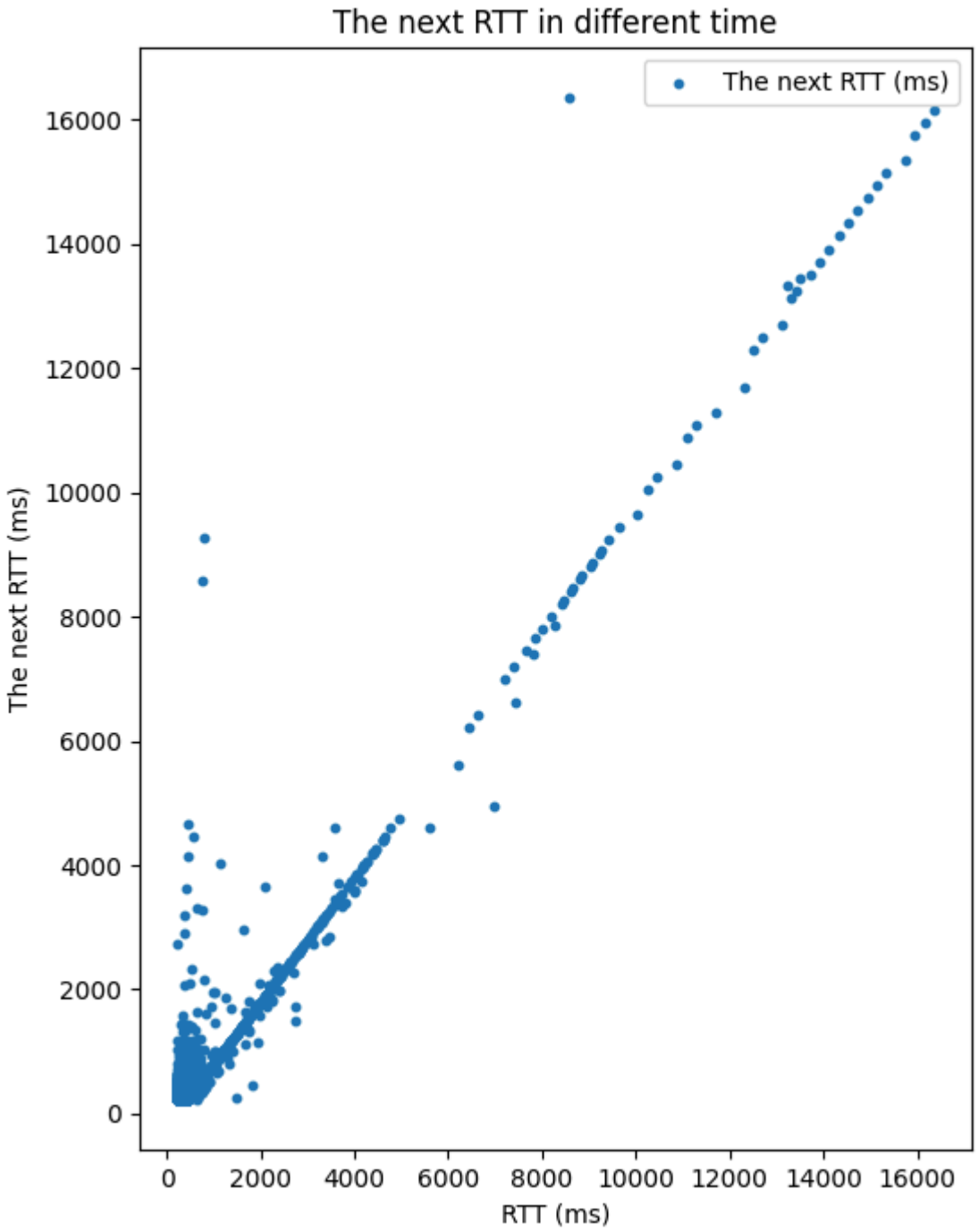
7. graph of the RTT as a function of time



8. histogram or Cumulative Distribution Function of the distribution of RTTs



9. correlation between “RTT of ping #N” and “RTT of ping #N+1”



10. Conclusions

From this data, we can see that packet loss is not independent, and when the last request fails, the next request is more likely to lose packets.

At the same time, RTT is basically normal distribution, but in this experiment, because there are individual maximum RTT, the chart does not look very obvious. This may be because during the experiment, the network was not particularly stable for a while, which is also a very common phenomenon in real life.

The relationship between the last RTT and the next RTT also reflects the correlation of RTT. The icon shows that it can be approximated as a straight line, that is, the higher the value of the last RTT, the higher the value of the next RTT