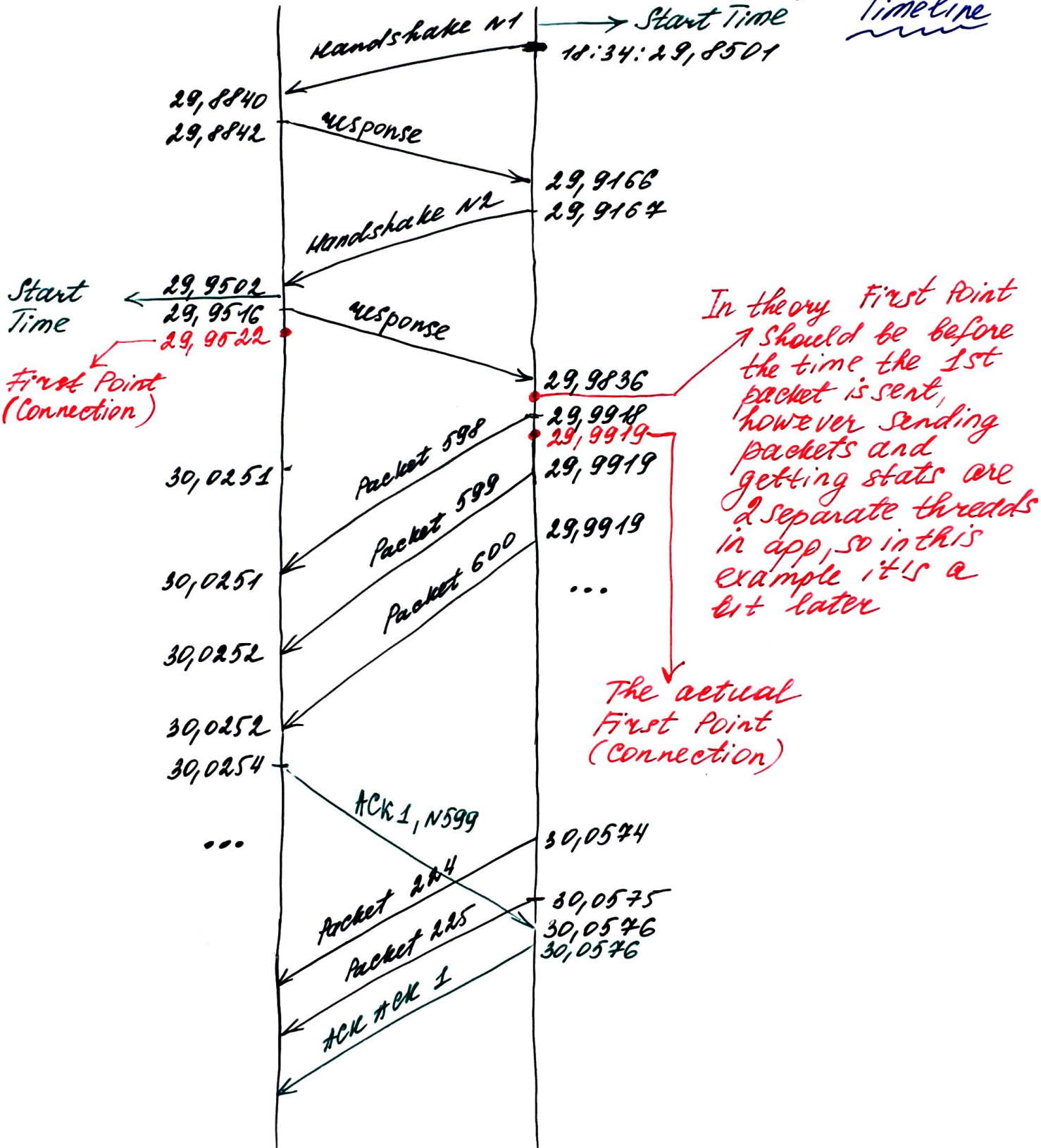


40.69.89.21 ACV
LIST

SND 23.96.93.54
CALLER

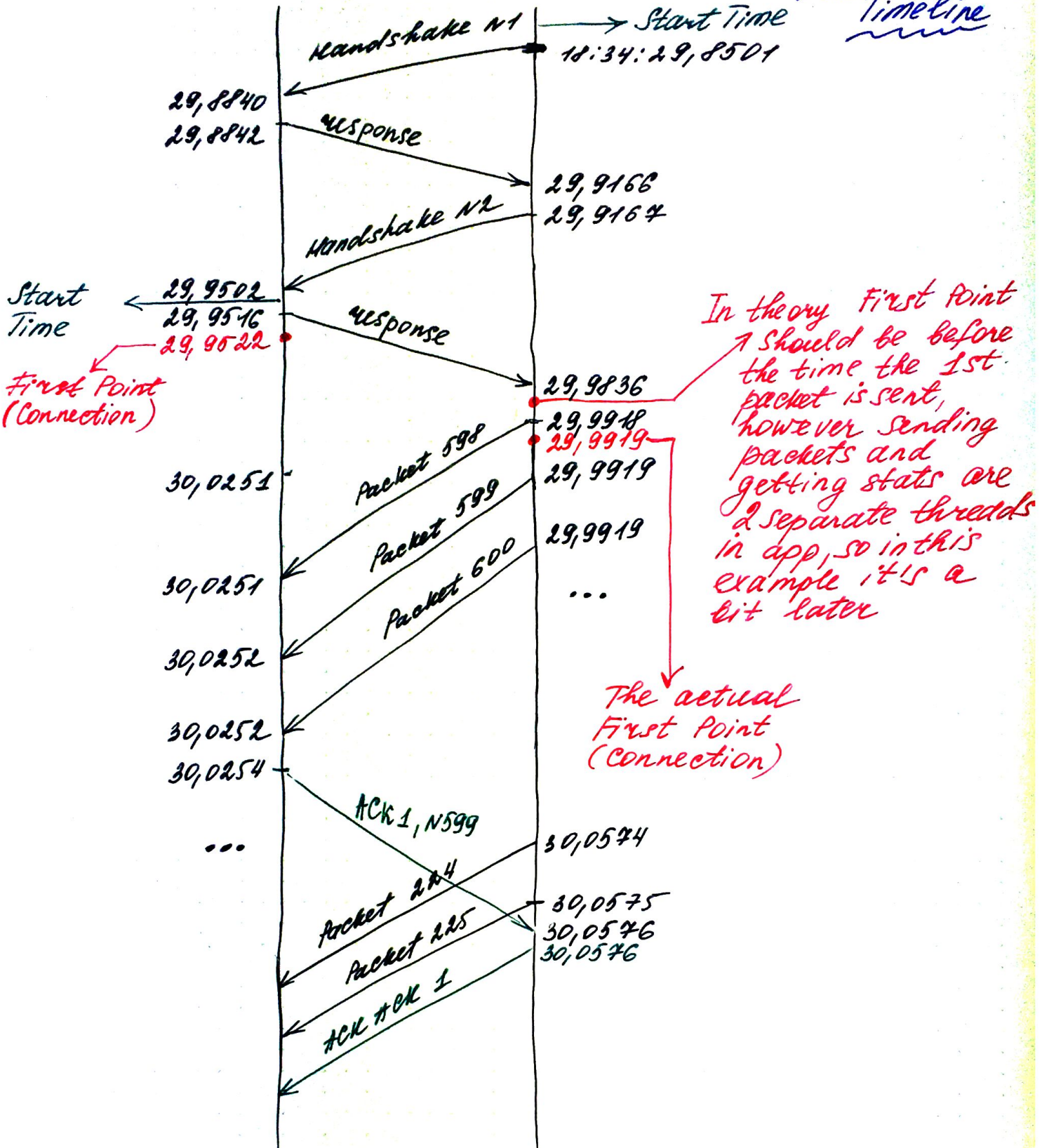
Tshark
Timeline



40.69.89.21 RCV
LIST

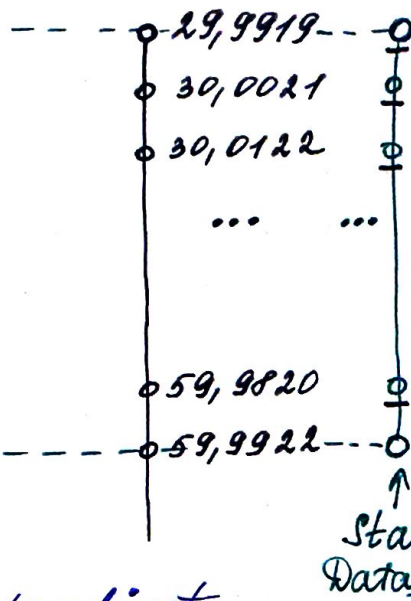
SNR 23.96.93.54
CALLER

Tshark
Timeline



ACV
LSTSND
CALLERGetting Timeline for result
dataframe

29,9522
29,9624
29,9726
29,9828
29,9929
30,0031
30,0133
...
59,9740
59,9841
59,9943
00,0045
...

Result
Timeline

29,9522
"
00,0249

29,9919
"
59,9922

! We use sender timepoints to generate the result dataframe, so that the 1st and the last data point are both sender datapoints. (It's a point for further improvements if we would like to shift rec stats by RTT/2 and see correlation with snd stats)

The algorithm to adjust aggregated statistics

Time Diff

Time Diff Shifted

29,9919
29,9929
30,0021
30,0031
30,0122
30,0133
...

d1
d2
d3
d4
d5
...

0
d1
d2
d3
d4
d5

0
d1
d2
d3
d4

(0,0)
(d1,d2)
(d3,d4)
"
(0,d1)
(d2,d3)
(d4,d5)
"

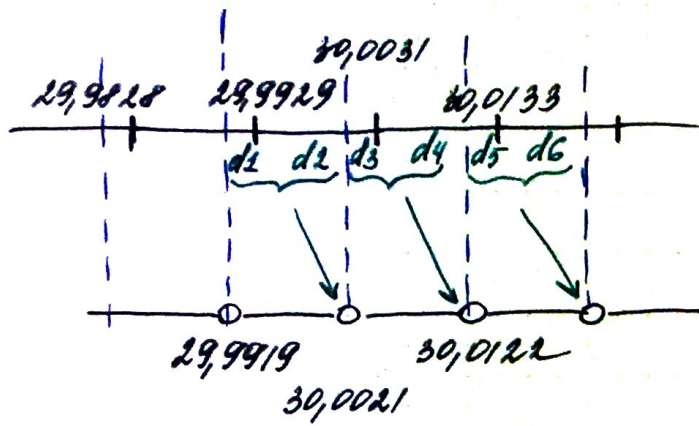
shift
2nd col.

SND + RCV

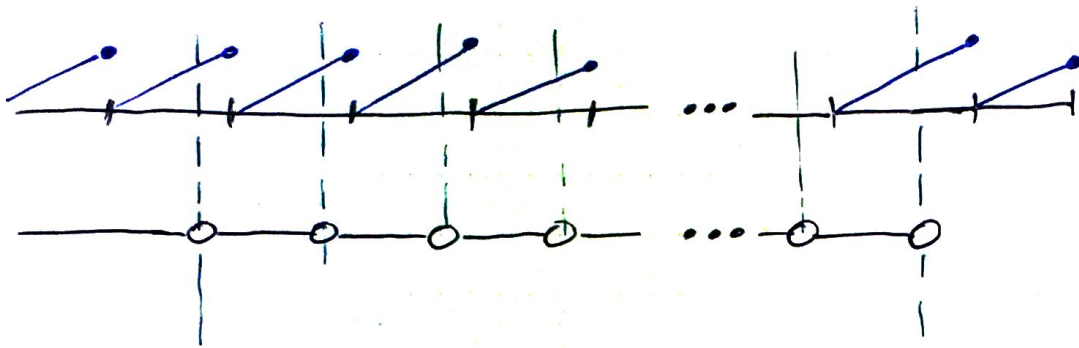
Auxiliary df to work with ACV stats

			TimeDiff-p1	TimeDiff-p2	rec TimeDiff
29,9929	d1	p2	0	d1	mean($\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n$)
30,0031	d2	p1			
	d3	p2	d2	d3	Δ_1
30,0133	d4	p1			
	d5	p2	d4	d5	Δ_2
"					"

! calculate which %
d2, d3 is out of Δ_1



! However, we can use linear interpolation for aggregated statistics as well
...



msRTT pkt Recv
 rec rec

29,9919 ○
 29,9929 —

30,0021 ○
 30,0031 —

30,0122 ○
 30,0133 —

○

...

30,2857 ○
 30,2873 —

30,2975 —
 30,2977 ○

30,3076 —
 ○

⋮

30,5100 ○

30,5200 —
 30,5201 ○

30,5303 ○
 30,5304 —

30,5404 ○

...

40,16	96
NaN	NaN
69,157	94
69,06	96
NaN	NaN
68,77	94
NaN	NaN