

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?

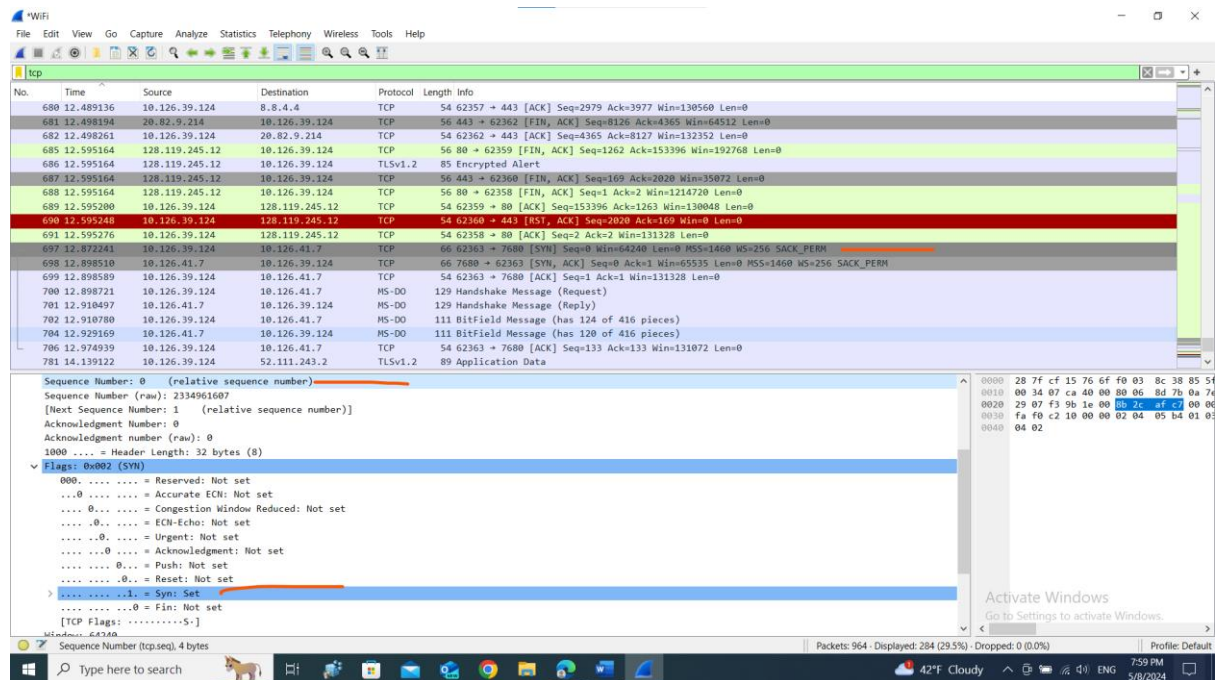
The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a network connection. The packet list on the left shows a series of packets. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of a TCP segment. The packet number is 590, and it is a SYN segment from source 10.126.39.124 to destination 128.119.245.12. The source port is 62359 and the destination port is 80. The sequence number is 152151 and the acknowledgment number is 1. The window size is 513. The flags are SYN and ACK. The packet length is 60 bytes.

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?

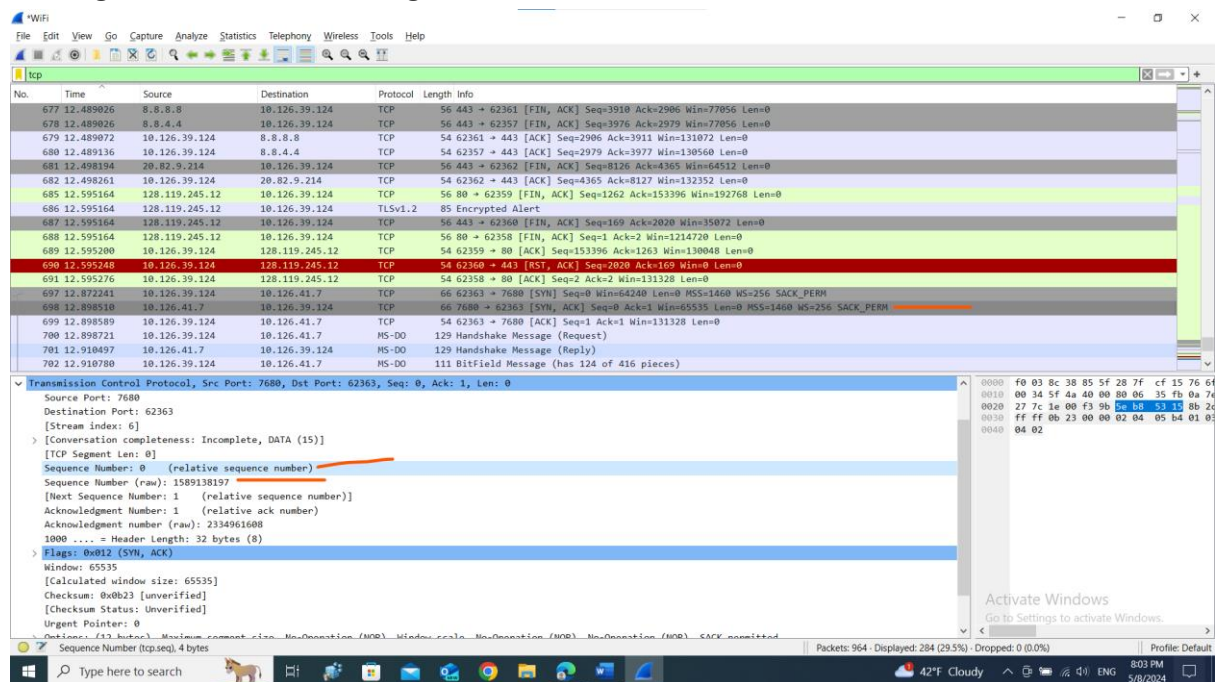
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4. What is the sequence number of the TCP SYN segment that is used to initiate the TCP connection between the client computer and gaia.cs.umass.edu? What is it

in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYN segment?



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?



The top screenshot shows a list of TCP segments in Wireshark. The segments are numbered 677 to 702. The sequence numbers and lengths are as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
677	12.489826	8.8.8.8	10.126.39.124	TCP	56	443 → 62361 [FIN, ACK] Seq=3910 Ack=2906 Win=77056 Len=0
678	12.489826	8.8.8.8	10.126.39.124	TCP	56	443 → 62357 [FIN, ACK] Seq=3976 Ack=2979 Win=77056 Len=0
679	12.489872	10.126.39.124	8.8.8.8	TCP	54	62361 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2906 Ack=3911 Win=131072 Len=0
680	12.489136	10.126.39.124	8.8.8.8	TCP	54	62357 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2979 Ack=3977 Win=130560 Len=0
681	12.498194	20.82.9.214	10.126.39.124	TCP	56	443 → 62362 [FIN, ACK] Seq=8126 Ack=4365 Win=64512 Len=0
682	12.498261	10.126.39.124	20.82.9.214	TCP	54	62362 → 443 [ACK] Seq=4365 Ack=8127 Win=132352 Len=0
685	12.595164	128.119.245.12	10.126.39.124	TCP	56	80 → 62359 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1262 Ack=153396 Win=192768 Len=0
686	12.595164	128.119.245.12	10.126.39.124	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
687	12.595164	128.119.245.12	10.126.39.124	TCP	56	443 → 62360 [FIN, ACK] Seq=169 Ack=2020 Win=35072 Len=0
688	12.595164	128.119.245.12	10.126.39.124	TCP	56	80 → 62358 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=1214720 Len=0
689	12.595200	10.126.39.124	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	62359 → 80 [ACK] Seq=153396 Ack=1263 Win=130048 Len=0
690	12.595248	10.126.39.124	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	62360 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2020 Ack=169 Win=0 Len=0
691	12.595276	10.126.39.124	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	62358 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2 Ack=2 Win=131328 Len=0
697	12.872241	10.126.39.124	10.126.41.7	TCP	66	62363 → 7680 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
698	12.898510	10.126.41.7	10.126.39.124	TCP	66	7680 → 62363 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
699	12.898589	10.126.39.124	10.126.41.7	TCP	54	62363 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
700	12.898721	10.126.39.124	10.126.41.7	HS-DO	129	Handshake Message (Request)
701	12.910497	10.126.41.7	10.126.39.124	HS-DO	129	Handshake Message (Reply)
702	12.910780	10.126.39.124	10.126.41.7	HS-DO	111	Bitfield Message (has 124 of 416 pieces)

The bottom screenshot shows a detailed view of a TCP segment with sequence number 1589138197 and flags SYN, ACK, and FIN. The segment is numbered 690. The sequence number and length are as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
690	12.595248	10.126.39.124	128.119.245.12	TCP	54	62360 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2020 Ack=169 Win=0 Len=0

The detailed view shows the following information:

- Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
- Sequence Number (raw): 2334961608
- Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
- Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
- Acknowledgment number (raw): 1589138198
- 0101 .... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
- Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
- Window: 513
- [Calculated window size: 131328]
- [Window size scaling factor: 256]
- Checksum: 0x49f5 [unverified]
- [Checksum Status: Unverified]
- Unknown: 0x00000000
- Sequence Number (tcp.seq): 4 bytes

The packet content field at the bottom of the Wireshark window shows the raw data of the segment, which is a 4-byte sequence number (0x00000000) followed by a 4-byte sequence number (0x00000000).

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



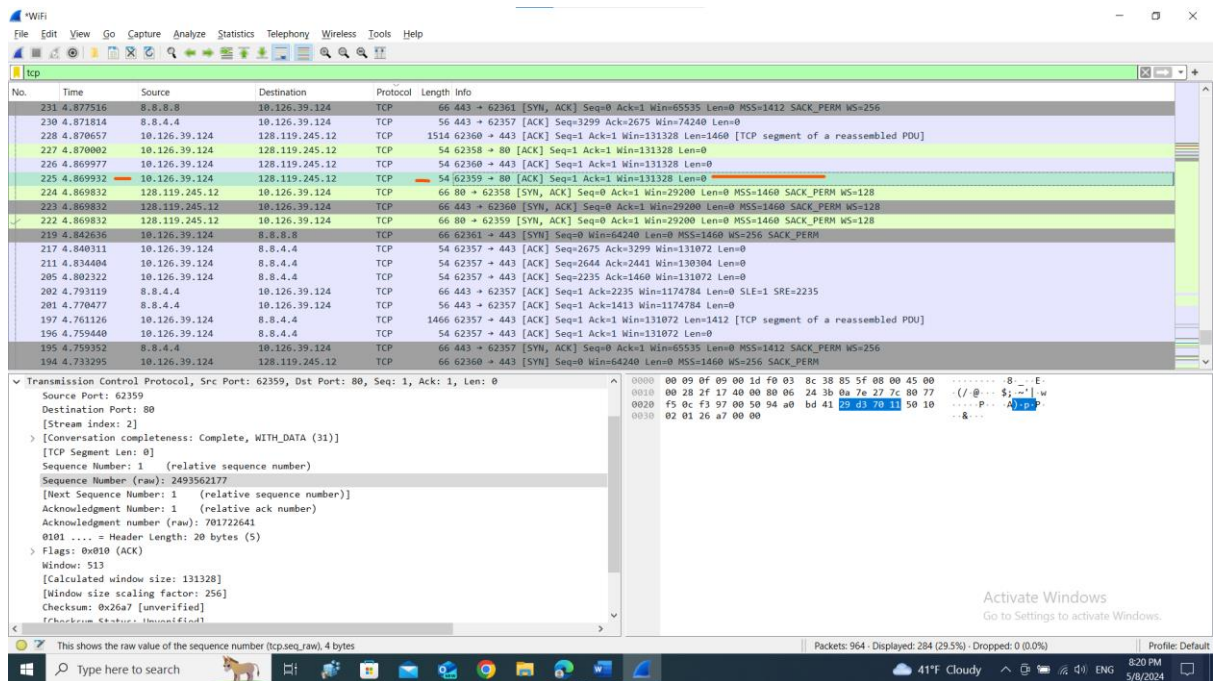
segment with a “POST” within its DATA field.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TCP connection. The packet list pane displays a series of segments, with packet 474 highlighted. The packet details pane for packet 474 shows the TCP segment structure, including the sequence number 639 and the acknowledgment number 1. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the segment, which is an HTTP POST request.

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

.....

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TCP connection. The packet list pane displays a series of segments, with packet 455 highlighted. The packet details pane for packet 455 shows the TCP segment structure, including the sequence number 639 and the acknowledgment number 1. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the segment, which is an HTTP POST request.



RTT = receive time – send time .

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

```
Sequence Number (raw): 2493562177
[Next Sequence Number: 639 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 701722641
0101 .... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
Window: 513
[Calculated window size: 131328]
[Window size scaling factor: 256]
Checksum: 0x0e56 [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent Pointer: 0
> [Timestamps]
> [SEQ/ACK analysis]
TCP payload (638 bytes)
\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]
TCP segment data (638 bytes)
```

- > [SEQ/ACK analysis]
  - TCP payload (1460 bytes)
  - [\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]](#)
  - TCP segment data (1460 bytes)
- > [SEQ/ACK analysis]
  - TCP payload (324 bytes)
  - [\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]](#)
  - TCP segment data (324 bytes)

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> [SEQ/ACK analysis]
TCP payload (808 bytes)
\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]
TCP segment data (808 bytes)

> [Timestamps]
> [SEQ/ACK analysis]
TCP payload (1460 bytes)
\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]
TCP segment data (1460 bytes)

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> [Timestamps]
> [SEQ/ACK analysis]
TCP payload (1460 bytes)
\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]
TCP segment data (1460 bytes)

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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?

```

Sequence Number (raw): 2493562177
[Next Sequence Number: 639 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 701722641
0101 .... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
Window: 513
[Calculated window size: 131328]
[Window size scaling factor: 256]
Checksum: 0x0e56 [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent Pointer: 0
> [Timestamps]
> [SEQ/ACK analysis]
TCP payload (638 bytes)
\[Reassembled PDU in frame: 590\]
TCP segment data (638 bytes)

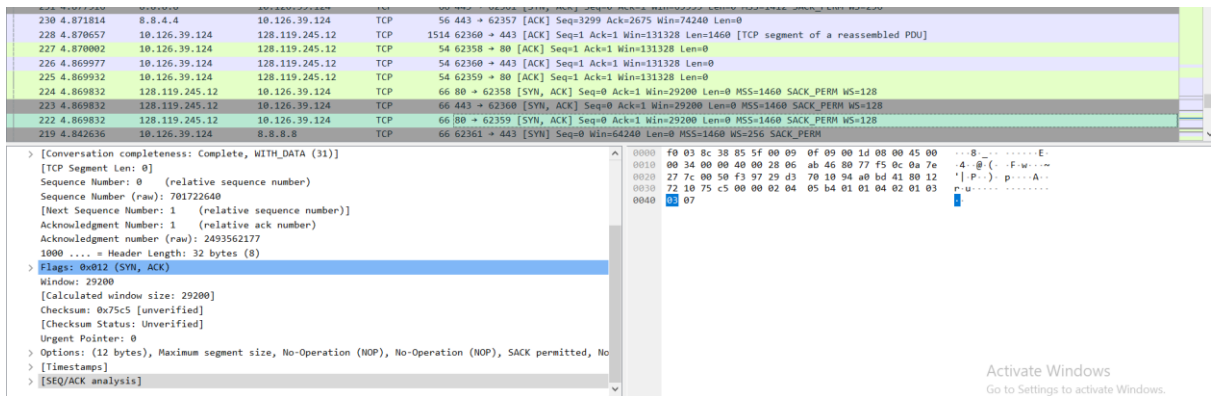
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No ..segment length less then window size

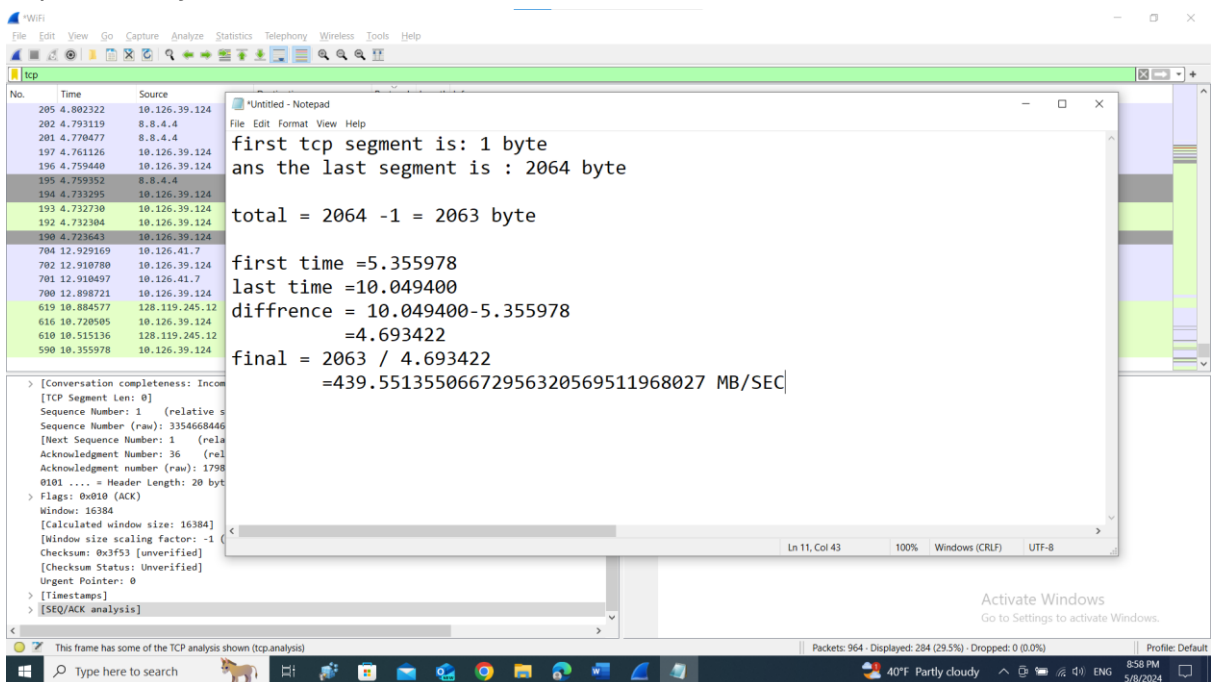
10. Are there any retransmitted segments in the trace file? What did you check for (in the trace) in order to answer this question?

Ans. No. I check the source port .

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

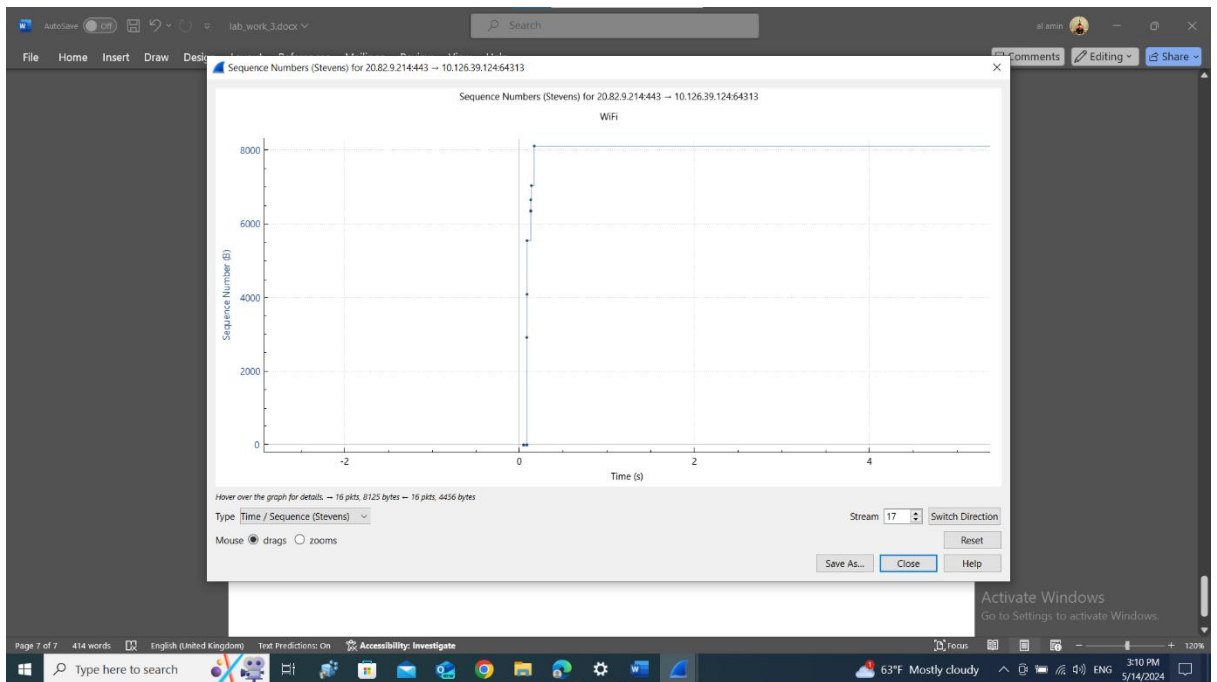


12. What is the throughput (bytes transferred per unit time) for the TCP connection? Explain how you calculated this value



13. 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.



14. Answer each of two questions above for the trace that you have gathered when you transferred a file from your computer to gaia.cs.umass.edu?

Ans. Already answer in the above.