ECE 6321 - TAKE HOME EXAM - 1

PID: 0933720

- 1. Identify, by number, the frames involved with the 3-way handshake as viewed by the client and by the server. List the synchronization data that is exchanged and agreed upon (ACKED) for this connection.
 - 3-Way handshake is the Connection Establishment Phase. It includes 3 steps in order:
 - a. Frame # 10: SYN
 - b. Frame # 11: SYN/ACK
 - c. Frame # 12: ACK
 - Synchronization Data:

Frame # 10: PC-1 (Sender) sends a TCP segment with SYN = 1, ACK = 0 and Relative Sequence #: 0

Frame # 11: PC-2 (Receiver) sends a TCP segment with SYN = 1, ACK = 1 and Rel. Sequence #: 0

```
The More Notes Probable Probab
```

Frame # 12: PC-1 (Sender) sends a TCP segment with SYN = 0, ACK = 1 and Rel. Sequence #:1

```
| Note |
```

2. The initial size of the sender's congestion window is 2 MSS. After the first 2 segments (numbers 1 &1001), transmission is <u>suspended</u> until the first ACK (#1001) is received. What is the time interval between the receipt of the first ACK and the transmission of the third segment (# 2001)?

```
Time on ACK (#1001): 54.232418 (frame 15)

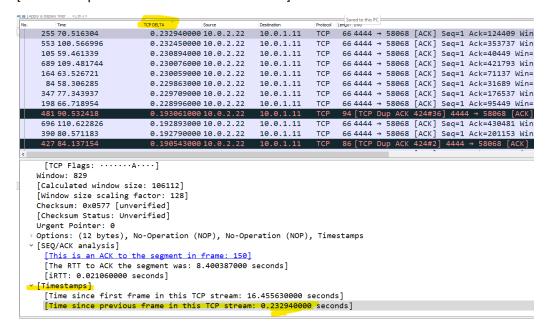
3<sup>rd</sup> Segment Transmission (#2001): 54.232493 (frame 16)

So, time interval is: (54.232493-54.232418) = 0.000075 sec = 75 μs
```

3. What the time interval between the time that segment #1001 arrives at the receiver and the time that its ACK (ACK # 2001) is transmitted?

```
Time: Arrival of segment #1001 at the Receiver (PC2): 54.082067 (frame 14)
Time: ACK of ACK #2001 transmission: 54.366366 (frame 18)
So, time interval is: (54.366366-54.082067)= 0.284299 sec = 284.299 ms
```

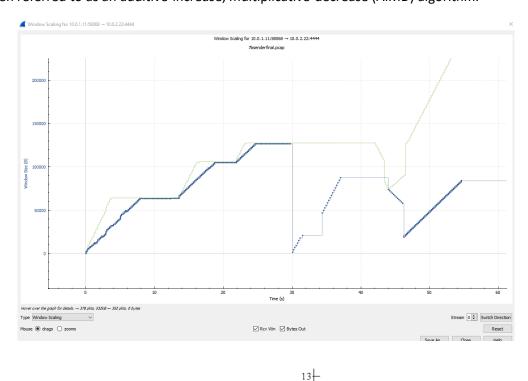
- **4.** Determine the round trip time(RTT) for segment 1. Identify, based on numerical analysis, the primary sources of the delay. Discuss the other components of delay. Assume that the bit rates on the Ethernet networks are 10 Mbps.
 - RTT of Segment 1: It is given on the SEQ/ACK analysis of Frame 15 (ACK to the segment in frame 13): **0.150383 sec = 15.383 ms**
 - Primary sources of the delay: Data rate between R1 and R2 (64 kbps) is significantly
 (156 times) less than between R1 & PC1 (10 Mbps) and R2&PC2 (10 Mbps). Even we can
 ignore the transmission delays on the 10Mbps networks.
 - Other components of delay: frequency of Packet loss, the speed at which new data can be made available for transmission, the maximum possible size of the TCP receive window etc. can be reasons of delay. At wireshark; **Timestamps** can tell us delays too. [Time since previous frame in the TCP stream]

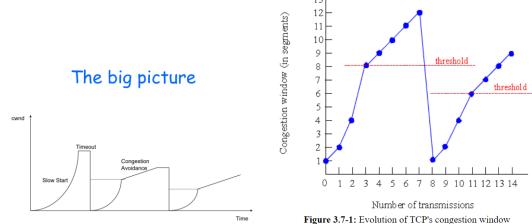


- **5.** Measure the round-trip-time (RTT) for the first 10 segments. Provide a quantitative explanation for the increase.
 - The RTT for first segment (frame 13) is: 0.150383000 seconds.
 - The RTT for second segment (frame 14) is: 0.284299000 seconds.
 - The RTT for third segment (frame 16) is: 0.323242000 seconds.
 - The RTT for the fourth segment (frame 17) is: 0.512908000 seconds.
 - The RTT for the fifth segment (frame 19) is: 0.568492000 seconds
 - The RTT for the sixth segment (frame 20) is: 0.758270000 seconds.

- The RTT for the seventh segment (frame 22) is: 0.758610000 seconds
- The RTT for the eighth segment (frame 23) is: 0.948259000 seconds
- The RTT for the ninth segment (frame 25) is: 0.94825000 seconds
- The RTT for the tenth segment (frame 26) is: 1.064053000 seconds

RTT is increasing because congestion window is growing. If we ignore the slow-start phase, we see that TCP essentially increases its window size by 1 each RTT (and thus increases its transmission rate by an additive factor) when its network path is not congested and decreases its window size by a factor of two each RTT when the path is congested. For this reason, TCP is often referred to as an additive-increase, multiplicative-decrease (AIMD) algorithm.



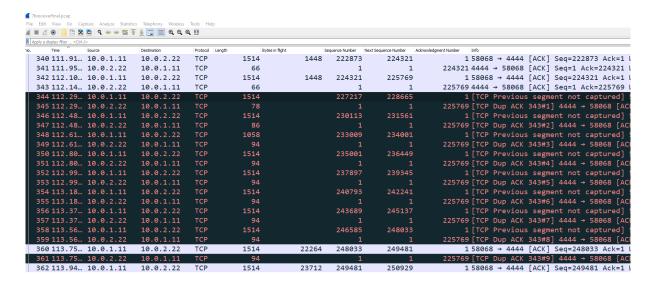


6. Compute the number of bytes "in-flight" (unacknowledged bytes) when the first segment is lost. Where are these segments being stored? Provide upper and lower bounds on the storage capacity of the network.

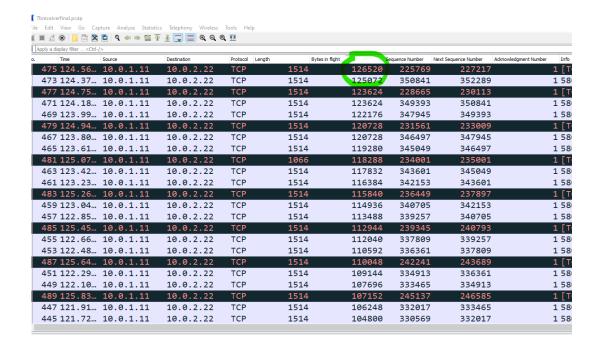
Bytes-out, server side of the computation. That's why 7receiver.pcap files is used here in below:

Selective ACKs (SACKs) will provide a bit more information about what segments have been received and make this all more efficient.

First segment lost is seen on the **Frame 344**. So, at frame 341 the In-Flight bytes is **1448**. Next sequence number is mentioned at the Frame 342 which is 225769, however, only at <u>frame</u> **475** we see the sequence number as 225769. The In-flight bytes is **126520**.



Maximum number of bytes in flight is: **126520** as in the .pcap below. Must be less than receiver window size.



| Apply a display filter <cbt-></cbt-> | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Time | Source | Destination | | | - | TCP Segment Len Protocol | Bytes sent since last |
| | 415 82.847359 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 343601 | 345049 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 416 83.036471 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | 1 | 1 | 219977 | 0 TCP | |
| | 417 83.036501 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 345049 | 346497 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 418 83.226475 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | 1 | 1 | 221425 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 419 83.226506 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 346497 | 347945 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 420 83.416485 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | 1 | 1 | 222873 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 421 83.416574 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 347945 | 349393 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 422 83.605508 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | 1 | 1 | 224321 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 423 83.605538 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 349393 | 350841 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 424 83.795522 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | 1 | 1 | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 425 83.795563 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 350841 | 352289 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 426 83.946611 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | 1 | 1 | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 427 84.137154 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | | | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 428 84.137186 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 225769 | 227217 | | 1448 TCP | |
| | 429 84.269996 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | | | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 430 84.270025 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 228665 | 230113 | 1 | 1448 TCP | |
| | 431 84.460137 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | | | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 432 84.460224 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 231561 | 233009 | | 1448 TCP | |
| - | 433 84.649753 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | | | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | 434 84.649786 | 10.0.1.11 | 10.0.2.22 | 234001 | 235001 | 1 | 1000 TCP | |
| 1 | 435 84.839296 | 10.0.2.22 | 10.0.1.11 | | | 225769 | 0 ТСР | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Total Length: 1500
Identification: 0xb5cc (46540)
> Flags: 0x40, Don't fragment
Fragment Offset: 0
Time to Live: 64
Protocol: TCP (6)
Header Checksum: 0x682f [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source Address: 10.0.1.11