

cs3210

# Lab 9: TCP Congestion Control

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## Observations

Variation in **Initial Phase Multiplier** ( $K_i$ ) ( $1 \leq K_i \leq 4$ ):

- Decides the initial congestion window size
- $CW_{\text{new}} = K_i * MSS$
- Doesn't have much effect since  $\text{Threshold}_{\text{initial}} = 512\text{KB}$  and  $1\text{KB} \leq CW_{\text{initial}} \leq 4\text{KB}$

Variation in **Exponential Growth Multiplier** ( $K_m$ ) ( $0.5 \leq K_m \leq 2$ ):

- $CW_{\text{new}} = \min(CW_{\text{old}} + K_m * MSS, RWS)$
- If  $K_m$  increases, increase in CW will be more, Threshold will be reached sooner if no timeouts occur.

Variation in **Linear Growth Multiplier** ( $K_n$ ) ( $0.5 \leq K_n \leq 2$ ):

- $CW_{\text{new}} = \min(CW_{\text{old}} + K_n * MSS * MSS / CW_{\text{old}}, RWS)$
- If  $K_n$  increases, increase in CW will be more, RWS will be reached sooner if no timeouts occur.

Variation in **Time Out Phase Multiplier** ( $K_f$ ) ( $0.1 \leq K_f \leq 0.5$ ):

- $CW_{\text{new}} = \max(1, K_f * CW_{\text{old}})$
- Decides new CW after Timeout occurs.
- If  $K_f$  increases, The drop in current CW decreases, and Threshold will be reached sooner if no timeouts occur.

Variation in **Time Out Probability** ( $P_s$ ) ( $0 < P_s < 1$ ):

- If  $P_s$  increases, More timeouts occur and CW drops more often so number of transmissions needed to send the data increases.
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