

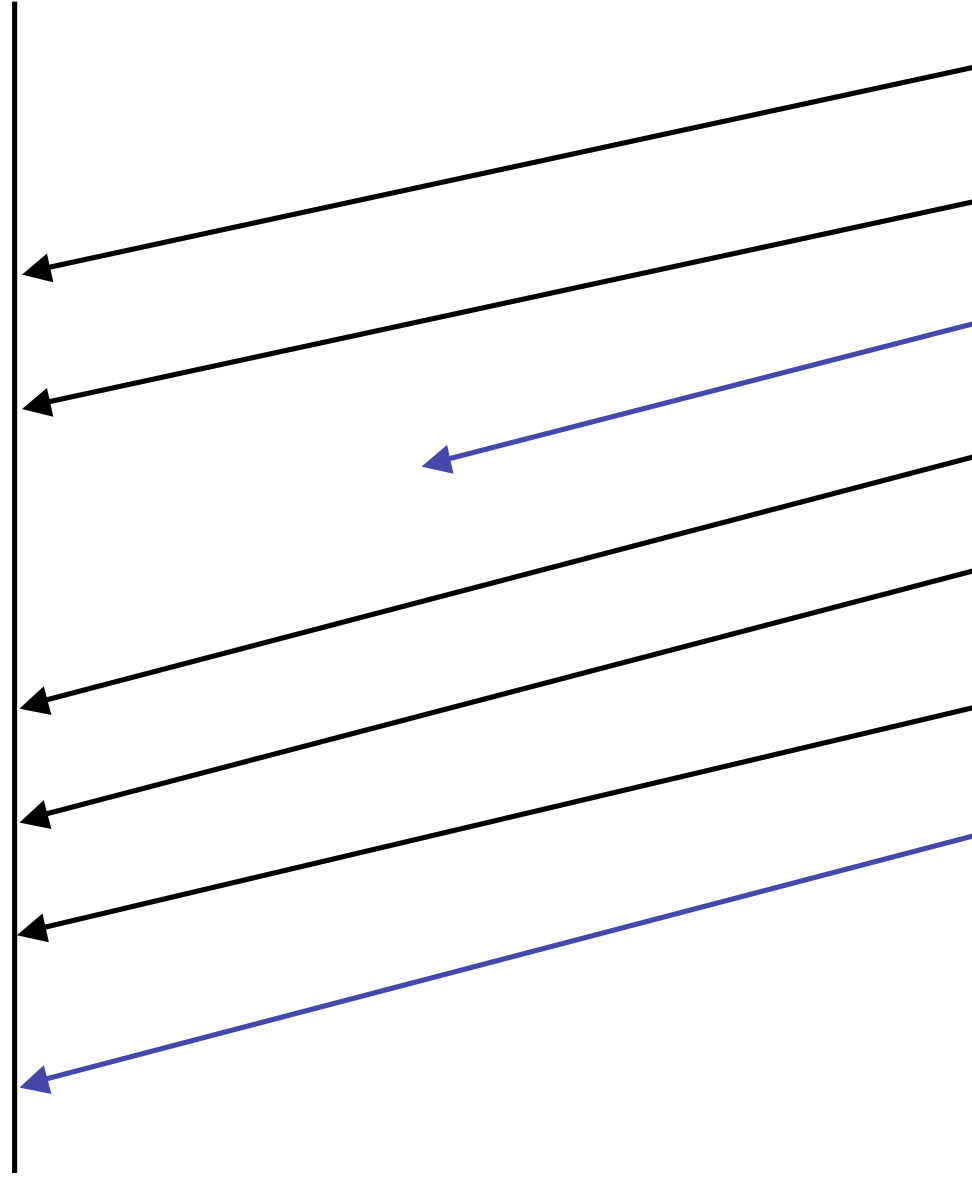
# Assignment 1

Collect Traces

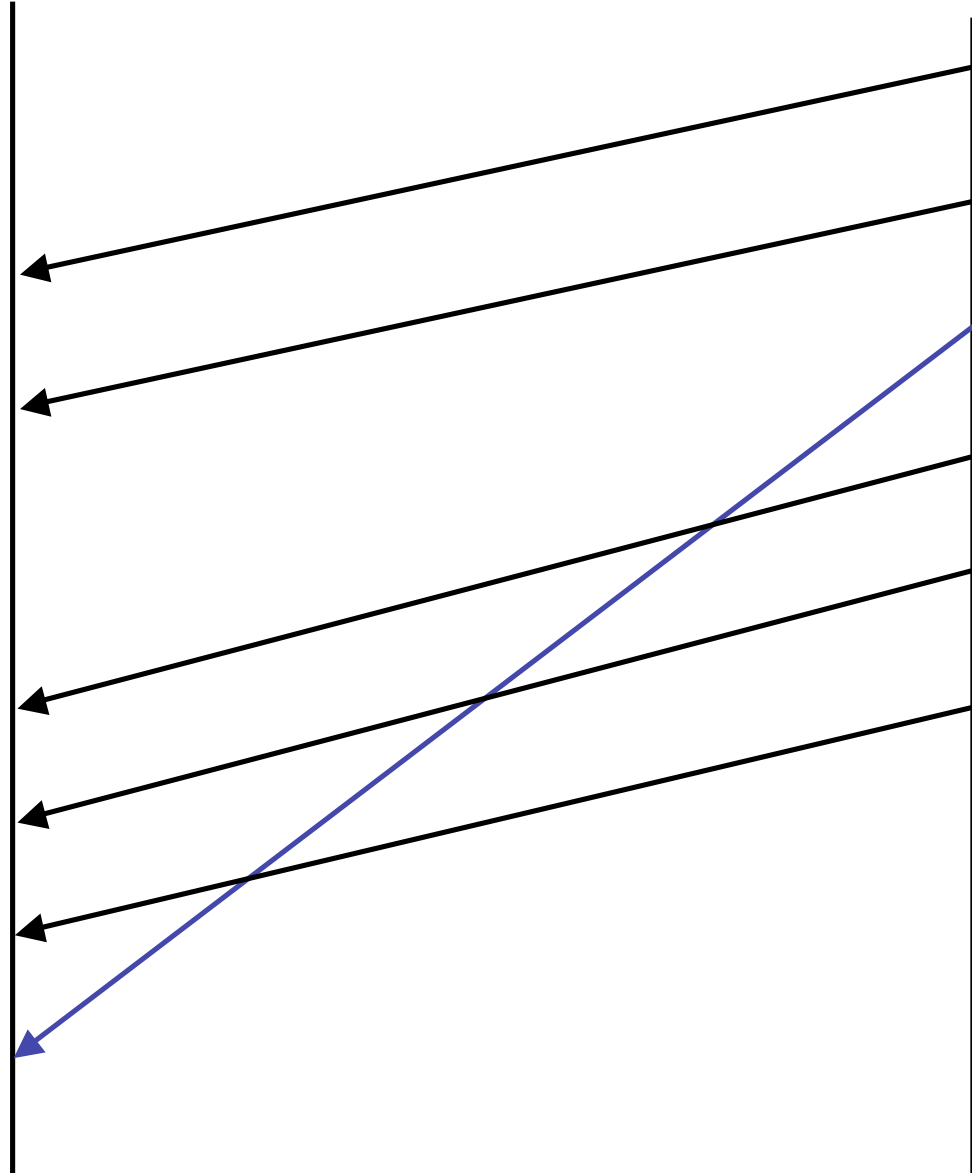
Compute Throughput/Loss

Compare Different Scenarios

How to tell if a packet is lost  
in the receiver's TCP trace?



A lost packet +  
retransmission lead  
out-of-order packets  
(most of the time)

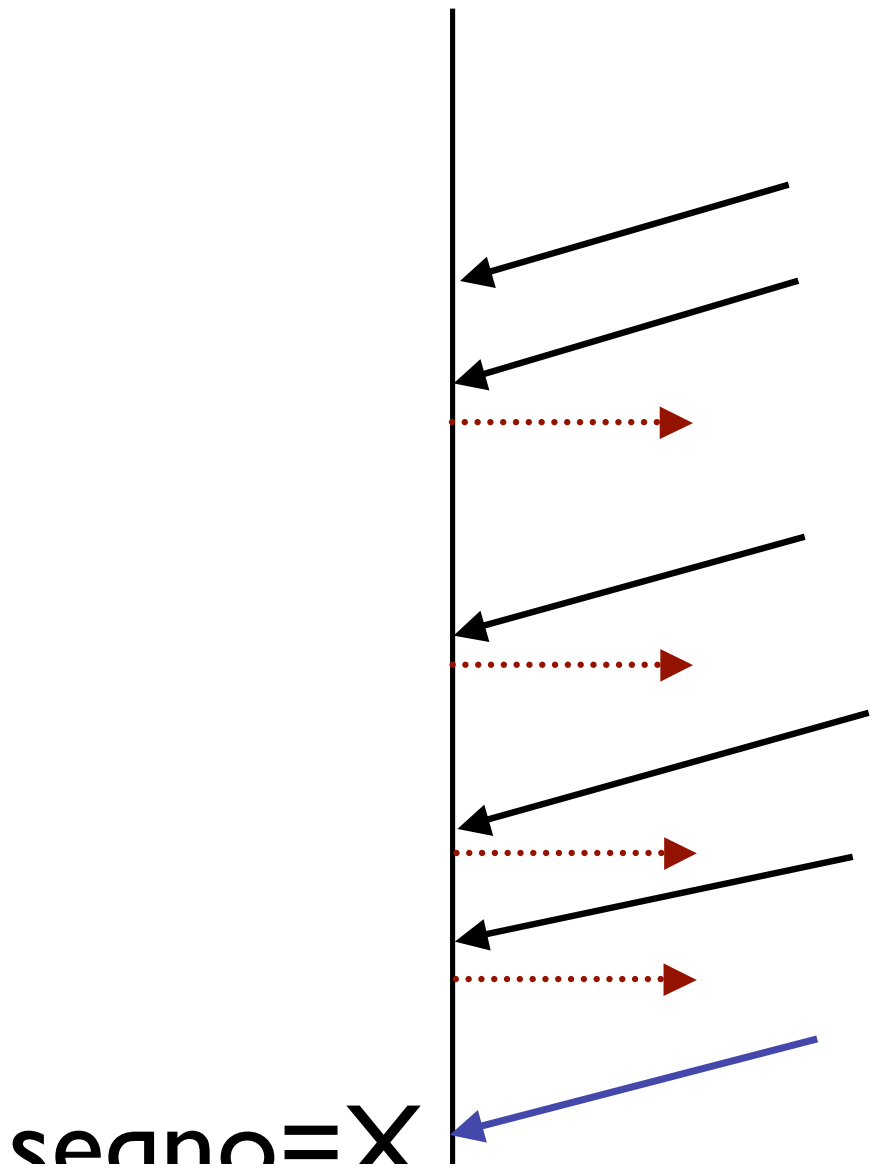


out-of-order pack  
does not imply  
loss+retransmissio

what trigger  
retransmission?

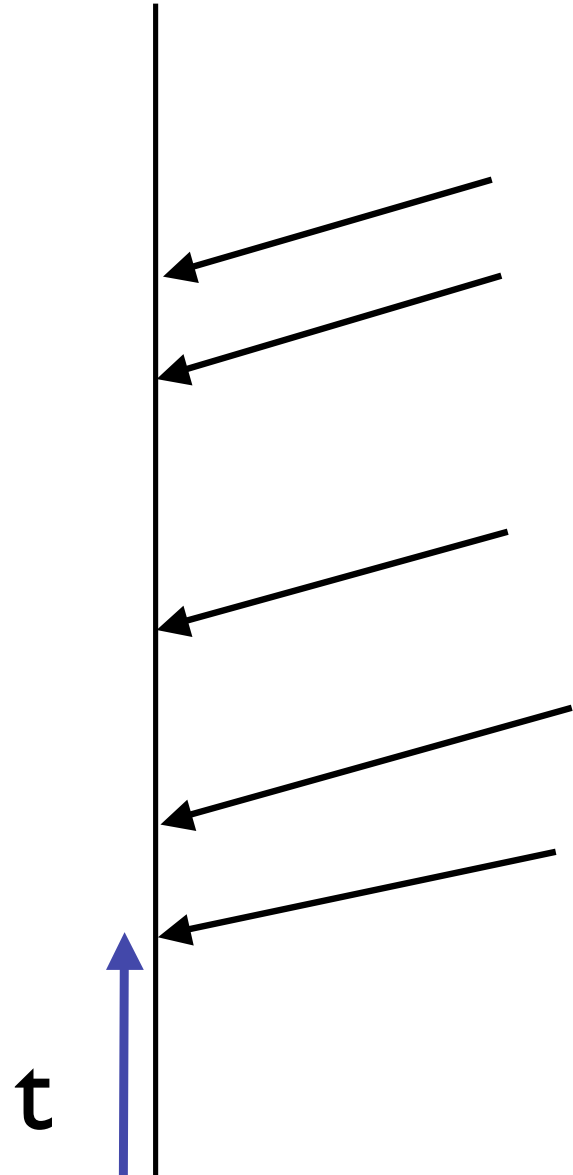
timeout or 3 dup A



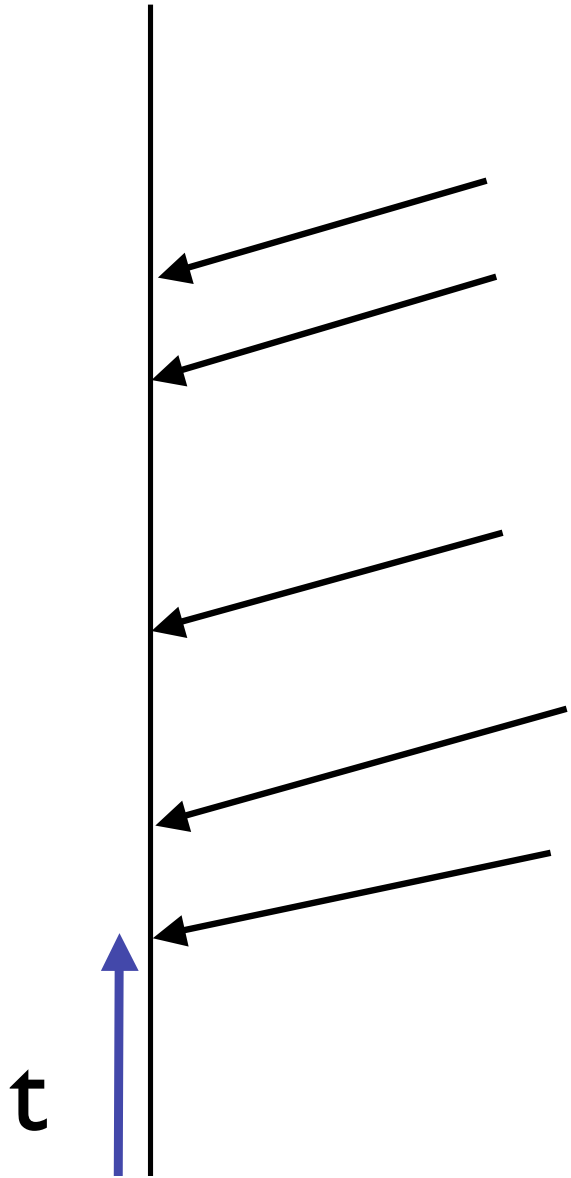


are there 3 du  
asking for se

if yes, it's a fast re

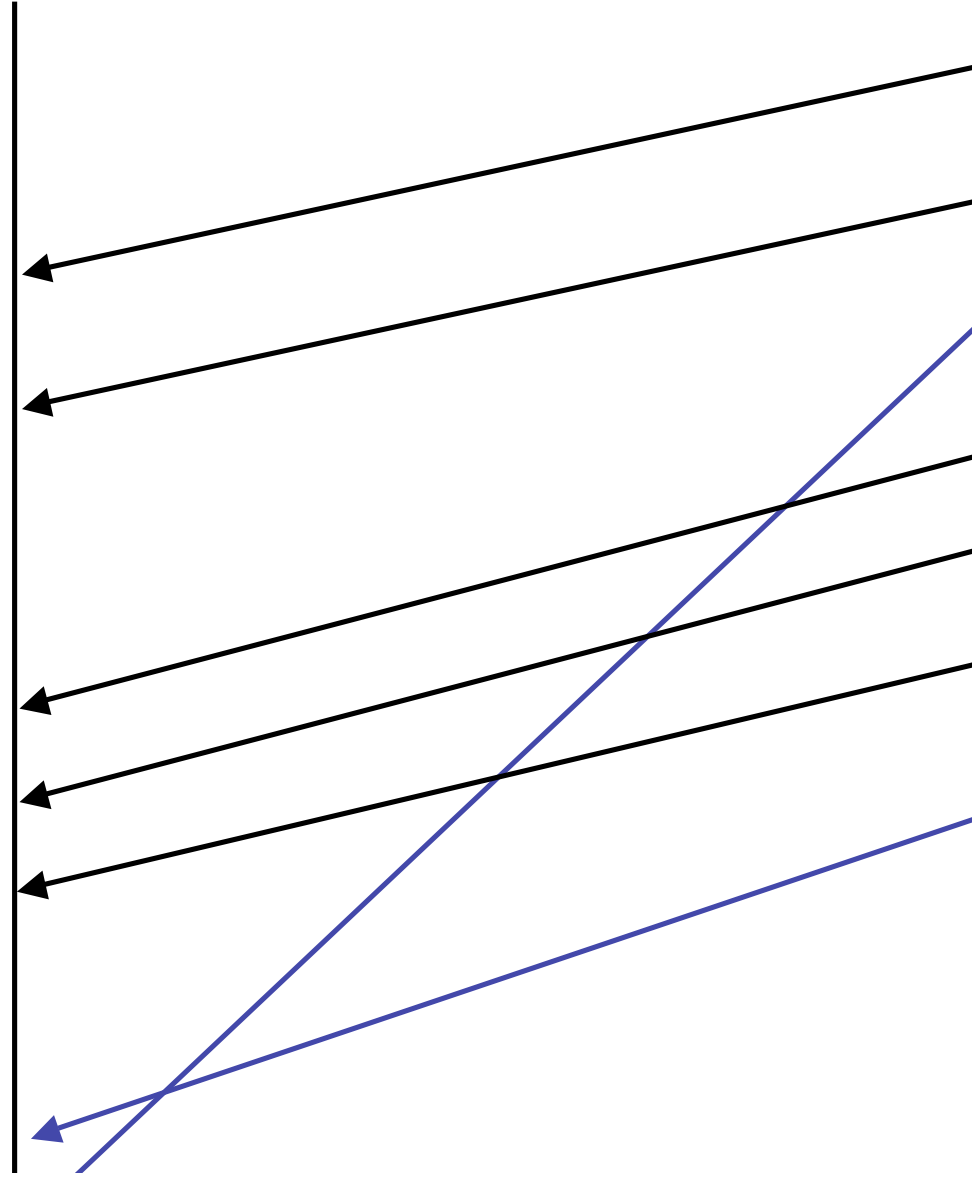


If not, is  $t$  large

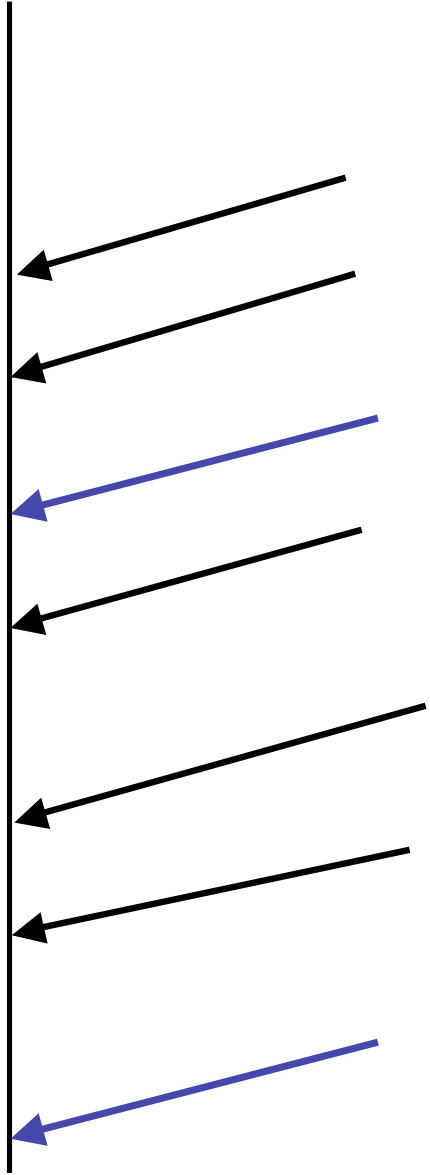


if  $t$  is large ( $\geq 3\text{ms}$  in  $\forall$ )  
the packet is a retransmission  
it's an out-of-order

**A lost packet leads  
retransmission**

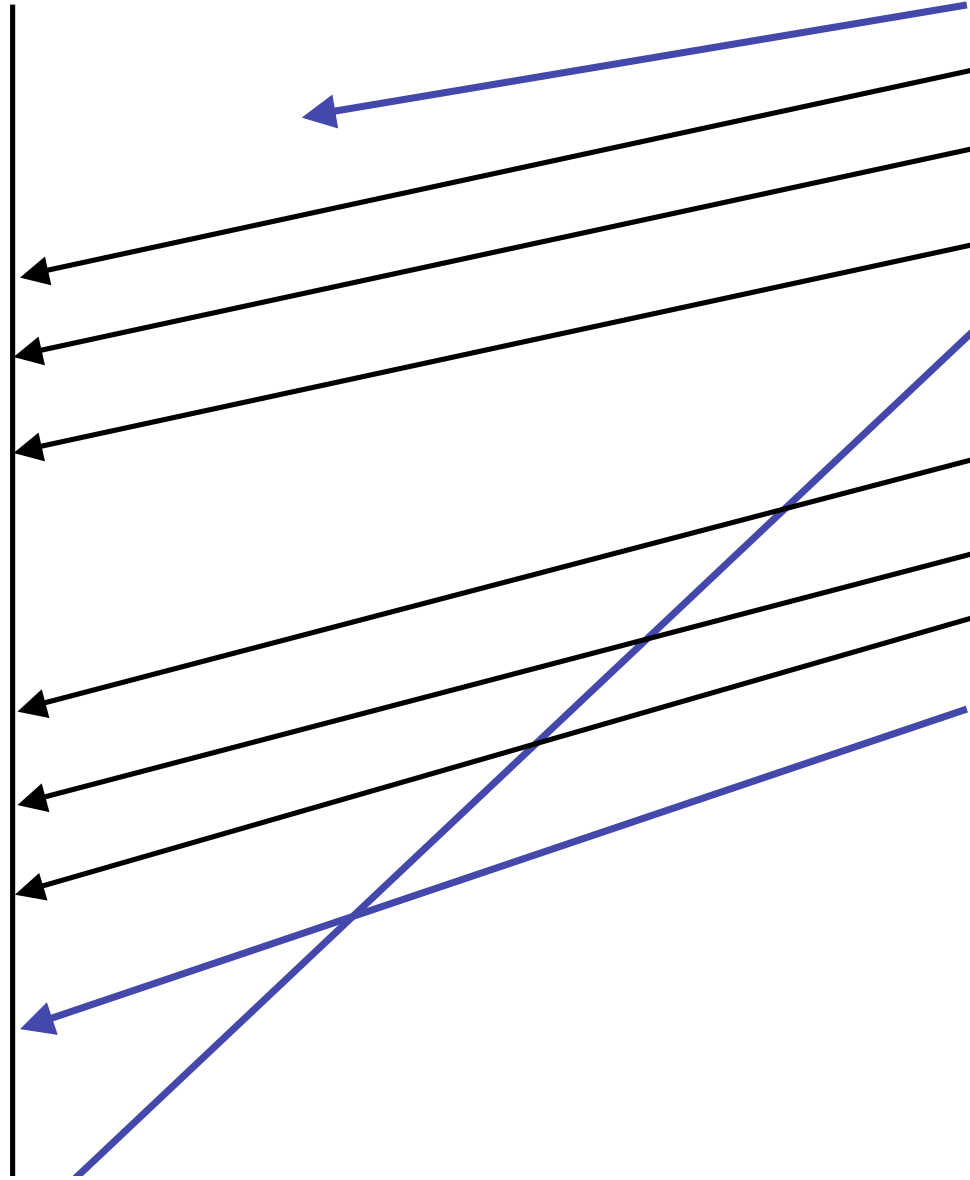


**But retransmission does  
not imply packet loss**



did we receive any  
packet with same s

if yes, the packet is 1





OK, we have to st  
somewhere..

**Loss packets:  
retransmitted pack  
without duplicate**

upper or lower bound  
the actual loss rate

Some lost packets are  
counted

Some counted packets  
not lost (just out-of-c

# Other Methods

Count number of  $t_i$   
windows is halve

Use TCP throughput  
Equation



Collect Traces

Compute Throughput/Loss

Compare Different Scenarios

# **The Expected**

**Wired > Wireless**

**Strong Signal > Weak Sig**

**NUSOPEN > NUS**

**Evening > Day** (at work)

**Day > Evening** (at home)

**The Unexpected**  
Wireless@SG is excellent  
(~DSL, 350kbps, no loss)

Boon Lay Hostel not too good  
(40 kbps, 10% loss)

I<sup>2</sup>R off-peak 1500kbps

# **Interesting Finding**

NUS VPN uses small  $W_r$

RTT is as small as 2ms (but

Faster “slow start”?

ate:	07/12/2007
ime:	7:30 PM
uration:	2 h
ocation:	SR3A/B
pen Book:	Y
nswer Book:	Y

# Final Exam Reminds

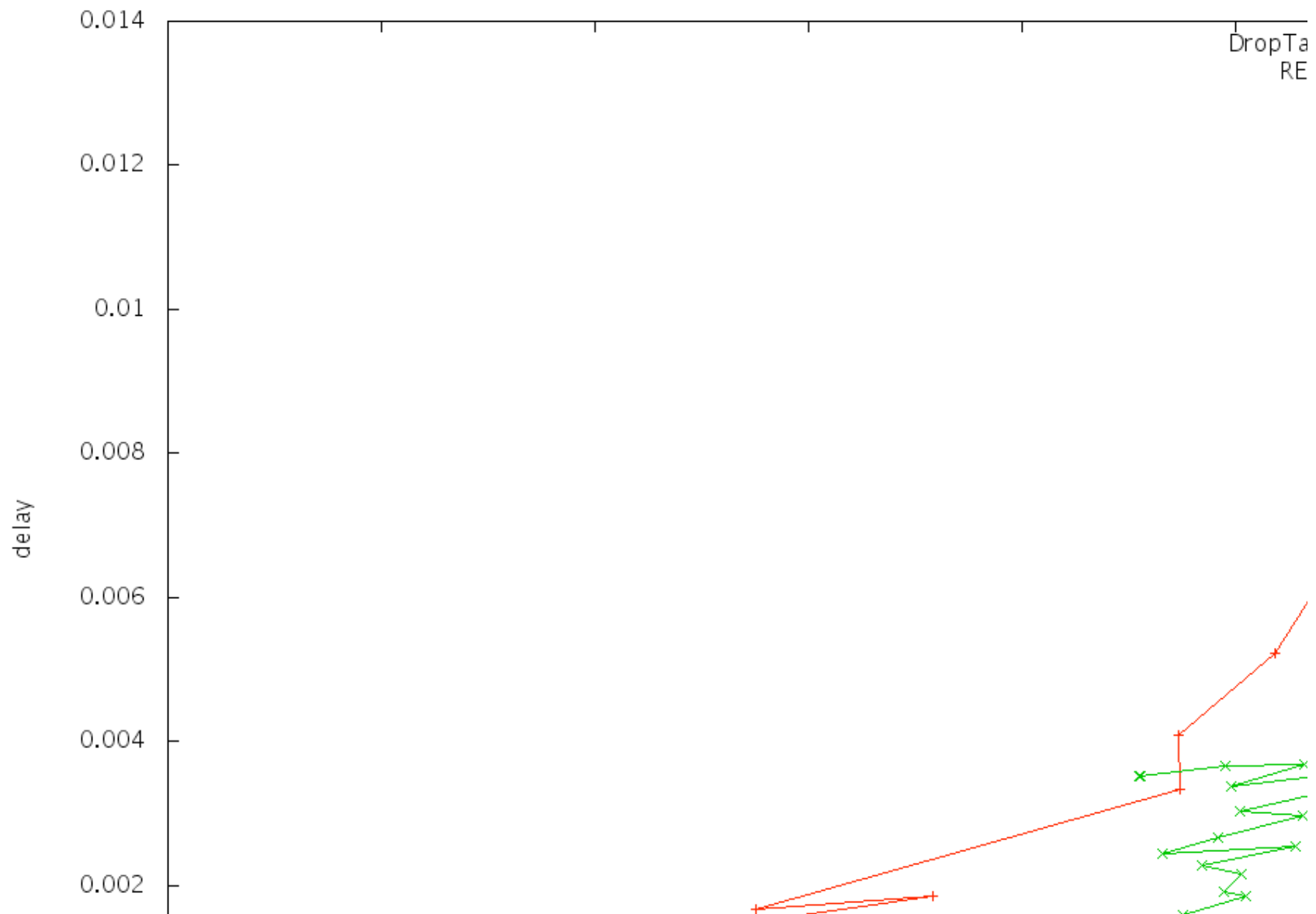
Bring the papers

Bring calculator

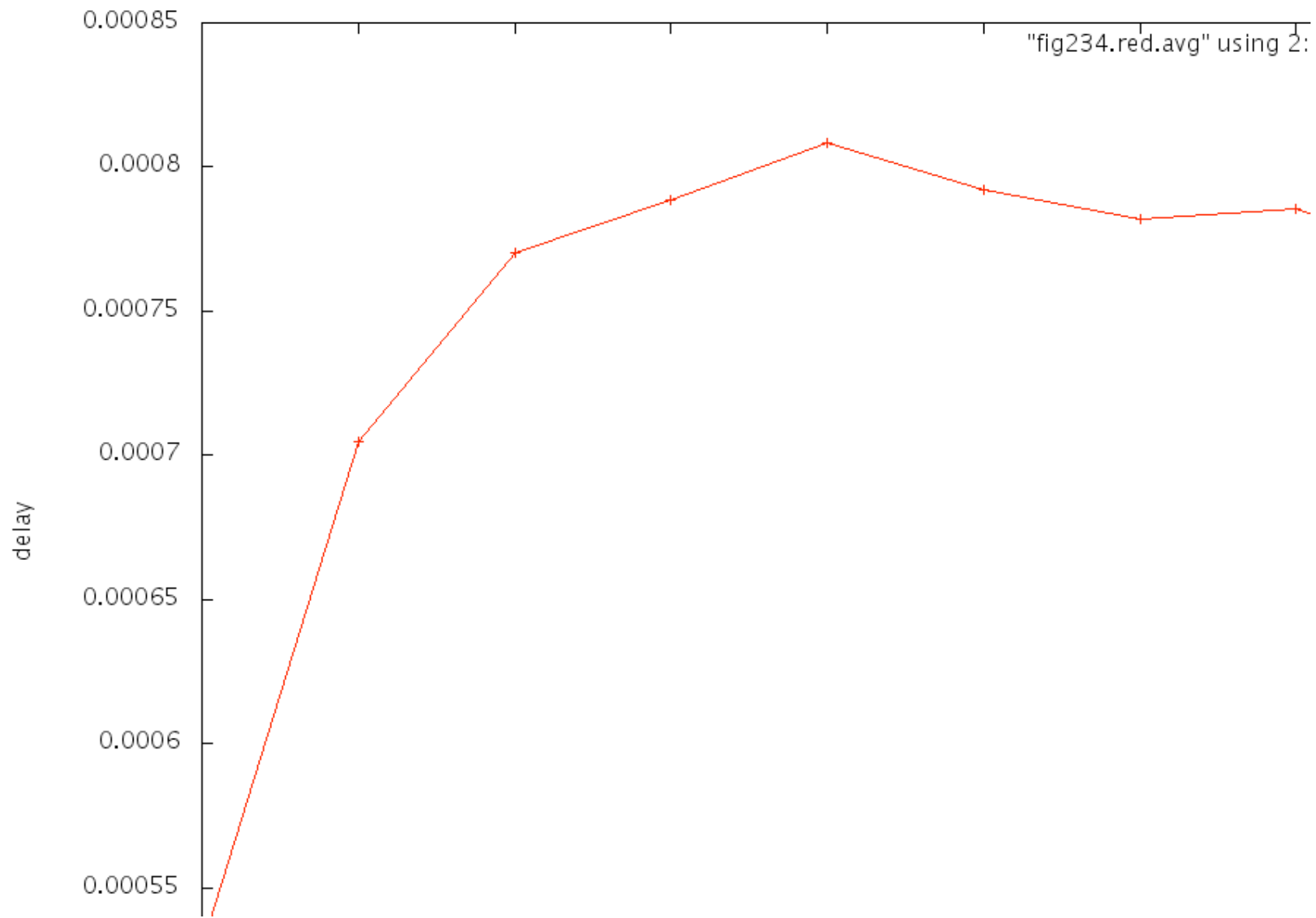
Lecture 1-12 (except 9)

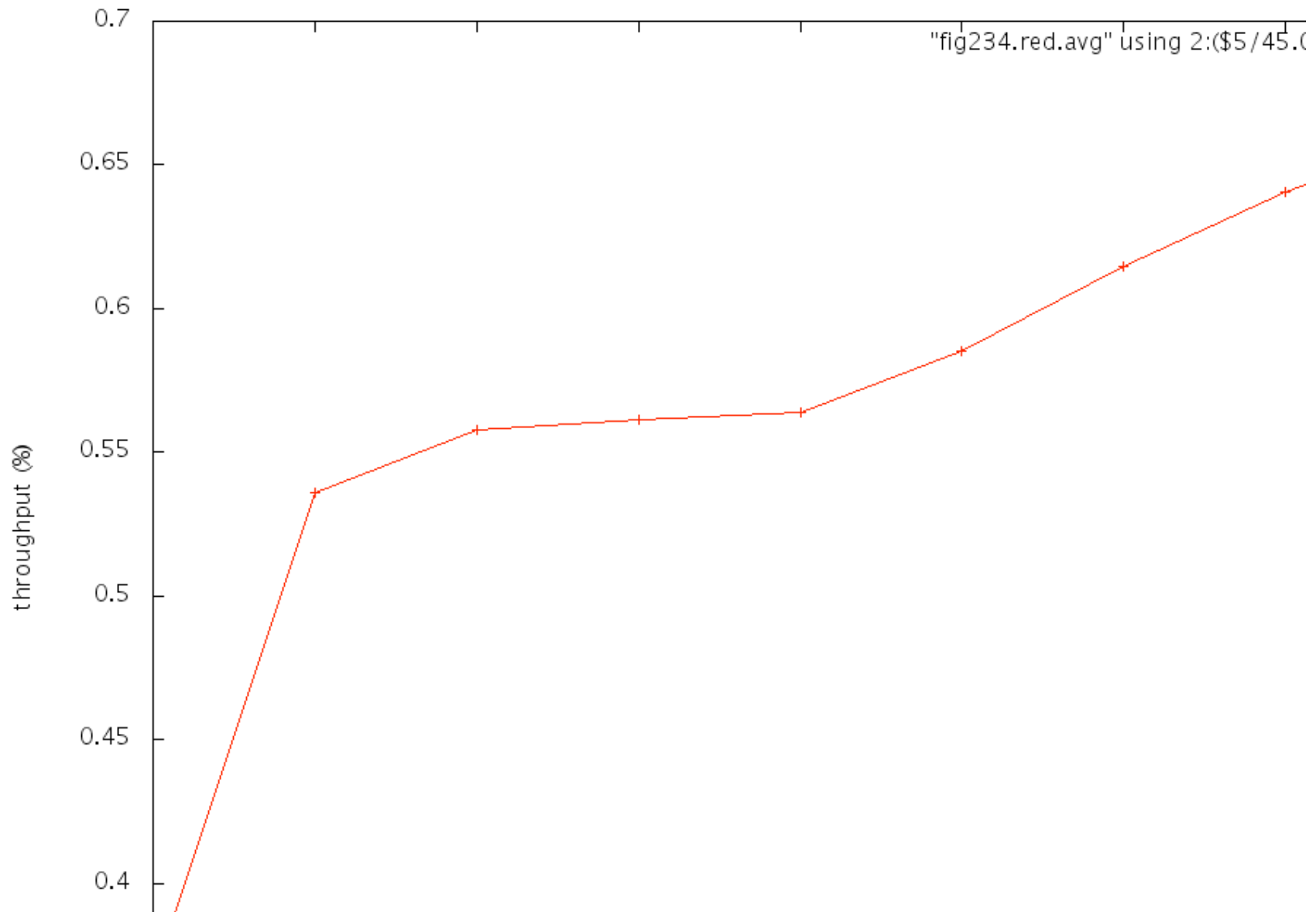
Date: 07/12/2007  
Time: 7:30 PM  
Duration: 2 h  
Location: SR3A/B  
Open Book: Y  
Answer Book: Y

# Assignment 2



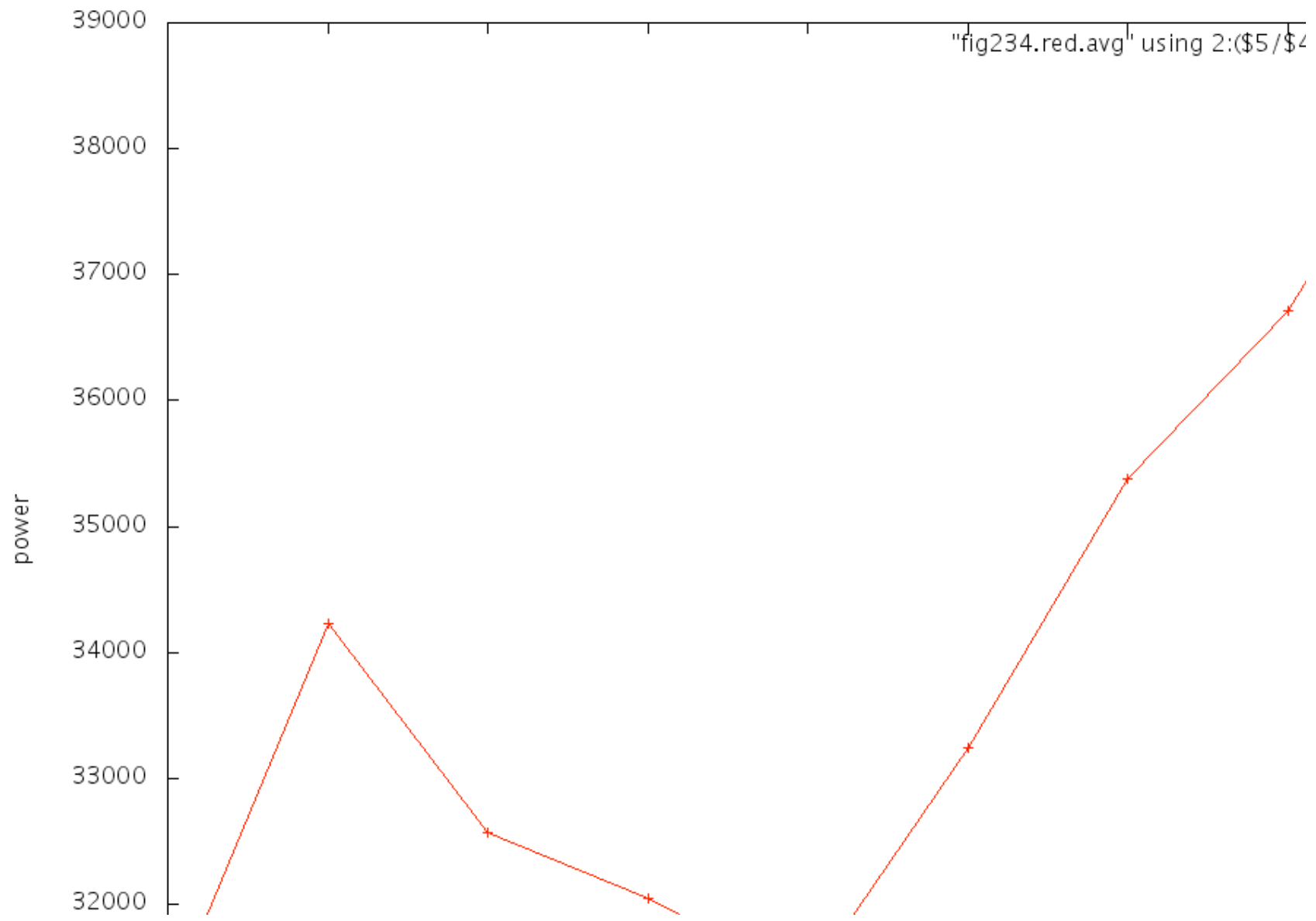




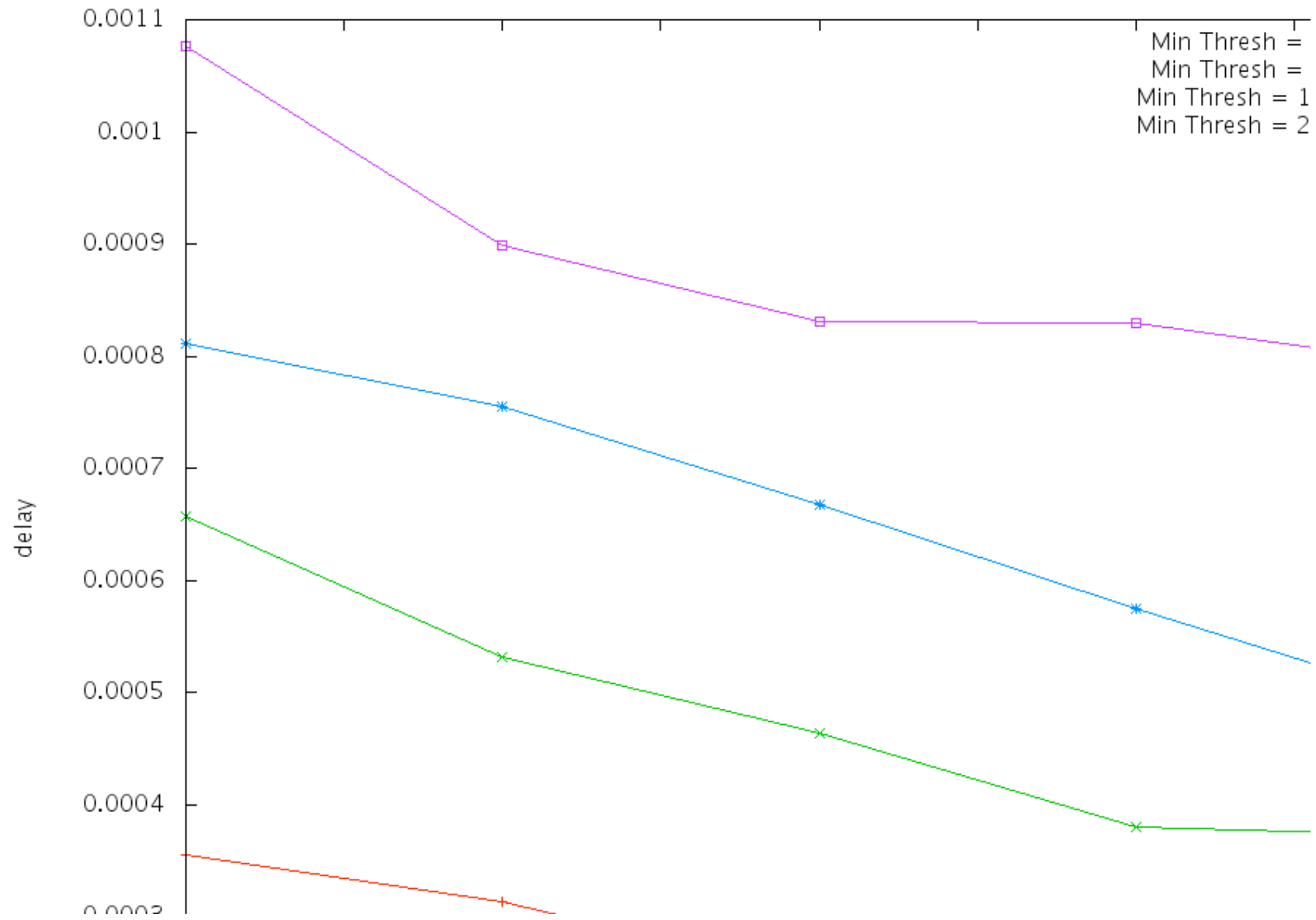


"fig234.red.avg" using 2:(\$5/45.0)

Max threshold increas  
drop probability redu  
queue length increas



"fig234.red.avg" using 2:(\$5/\$4



Min threshold increases  
queue length increases

Q weight increases  
avg Q length fluctuat  
drop more

