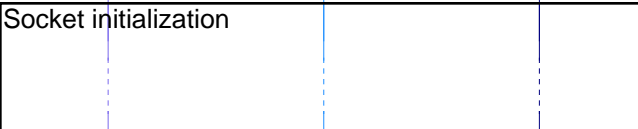
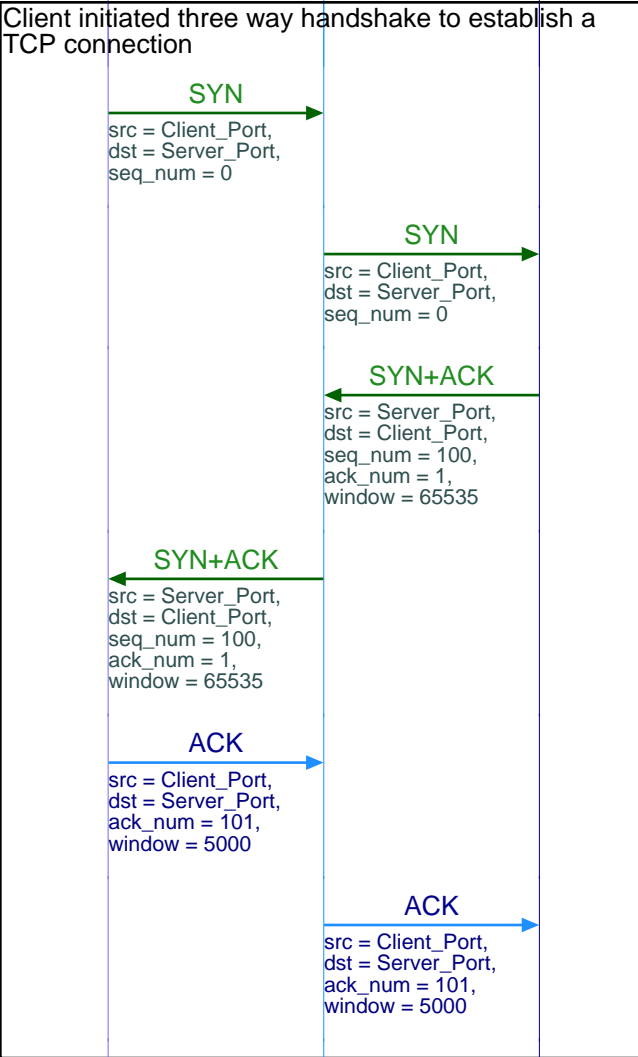


This sequence diagram was generated with EventStudio System Designer (<http://www.EventHelix.com/EventStudio>).

We have already seen that TCP connection starts up in slow start mode, geometrically increasing the congestion window (cwnd) until it crosses the slow start threshold (ssthresh). Once cwnd is greater than ssthresh, TCP enters the congestion avoidance mode of operation. In this mode, the primary objective is to maintain high throughput without causing congestion. If TCP detects segment loss, it assumes that congestion has been detected over the internet. As a corrective action, TCP reduces its data flow rate by reducing cwnd. After reducing cwnd, TCP goes back to slow start.



Server awaits client socket connections.



Client sets the SYN bit in the TCP header to request a TCP connection. The sequence number field is set to 0. Since the SYN bit is set, this sequence number is used as the initial sequence number

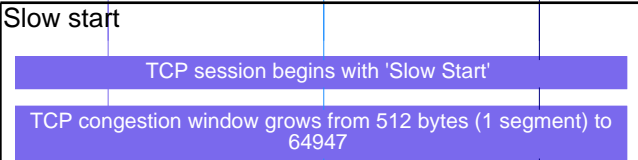
SYN TCP segment is received by the server

Server sets the SYN and the ACK bits in the TCP header. Server sends its initial sequence number as 100. Server also sets its window to 65535 bytes. i.e. Server has buffer space for 65535 bytes of data. Also note that the ack sequence number is set to 1. This signifies that the server expects a next byte sequence number of 1

Client receives the "SYN+ACK" TCP segment

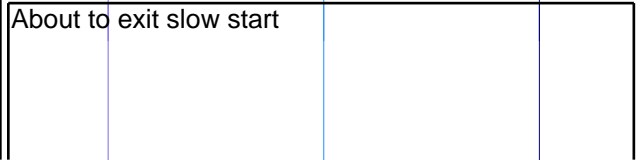
Client now acknowledges the first segment, thus completing the three way handshake. The receive window is set to 5000. Ack sequence number is set to 101, this means that the next expected sequence number is 101.

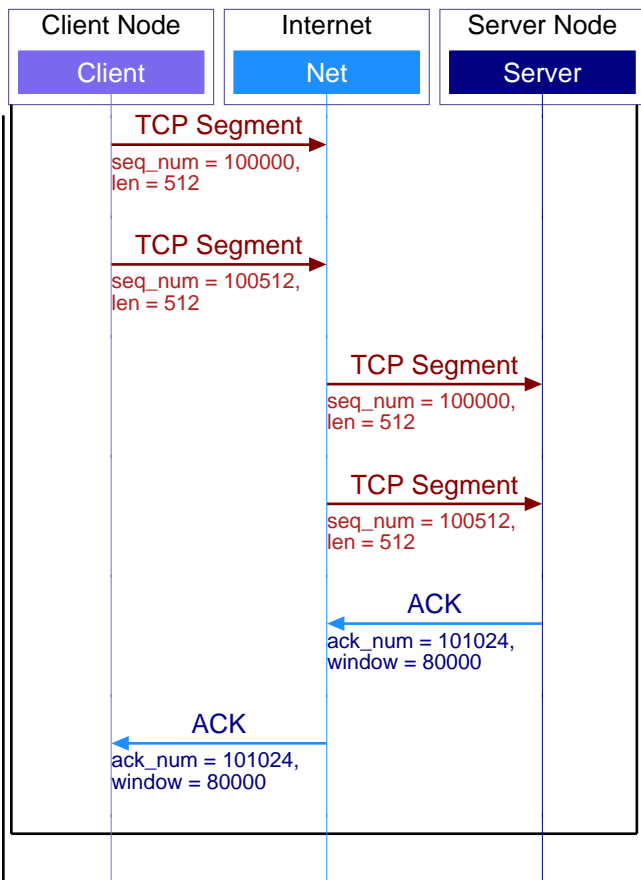
Server receives the TCP ACK segment



Click on the action title for a detailed description of the TCP slow start.

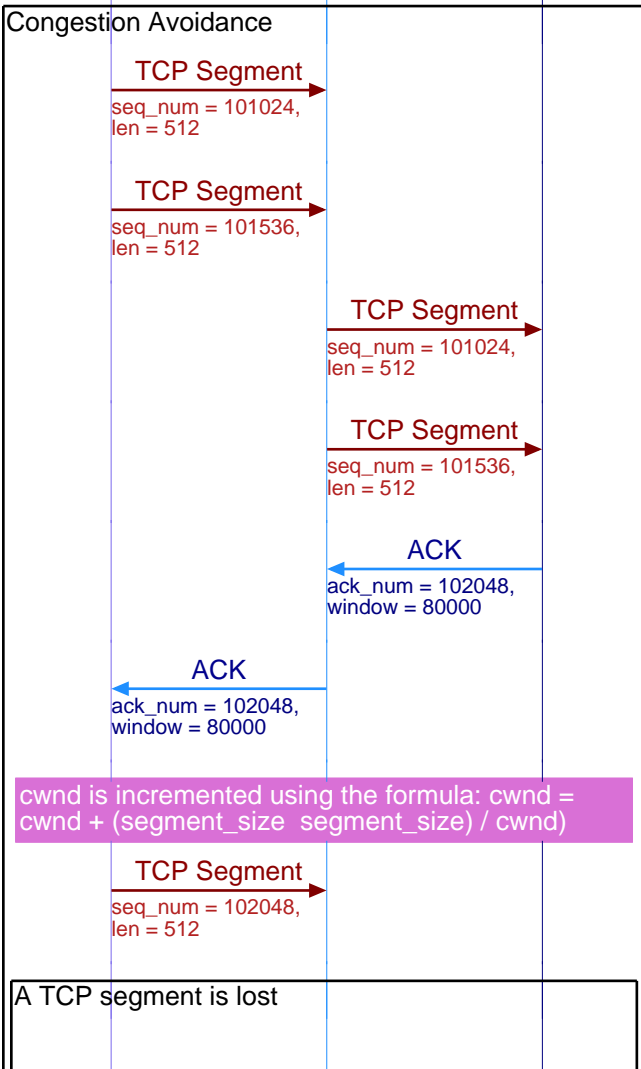
TCP congestion window grows at the start of the session if no segment losses are detected during slow start). During slow start the congestion window was being incremented by 1 segment for every TCP Ack from the other end.





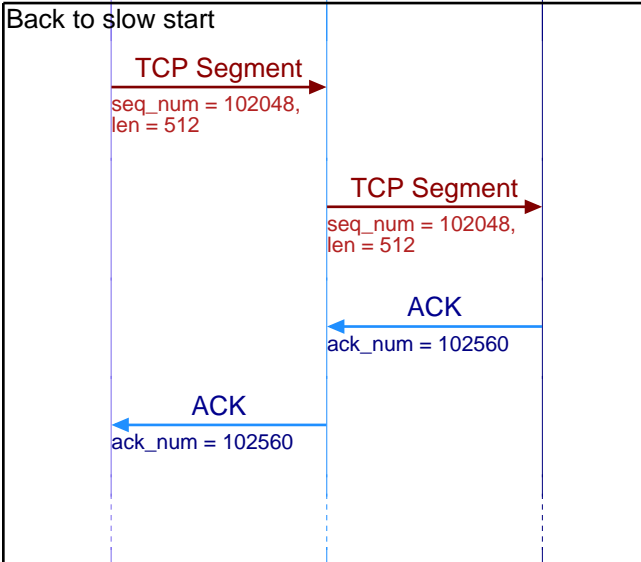
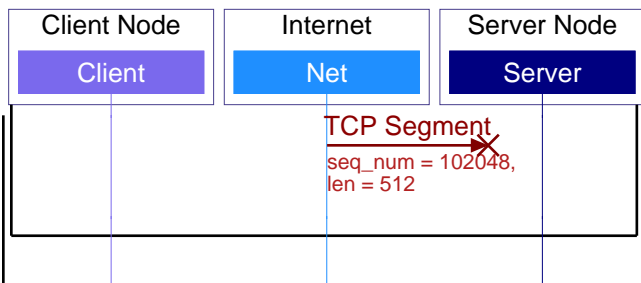
Data is split into TCP Segments. The segments are sent over the Internet

Client acknowledges the last block and also signals an increase in receiver window to 80000

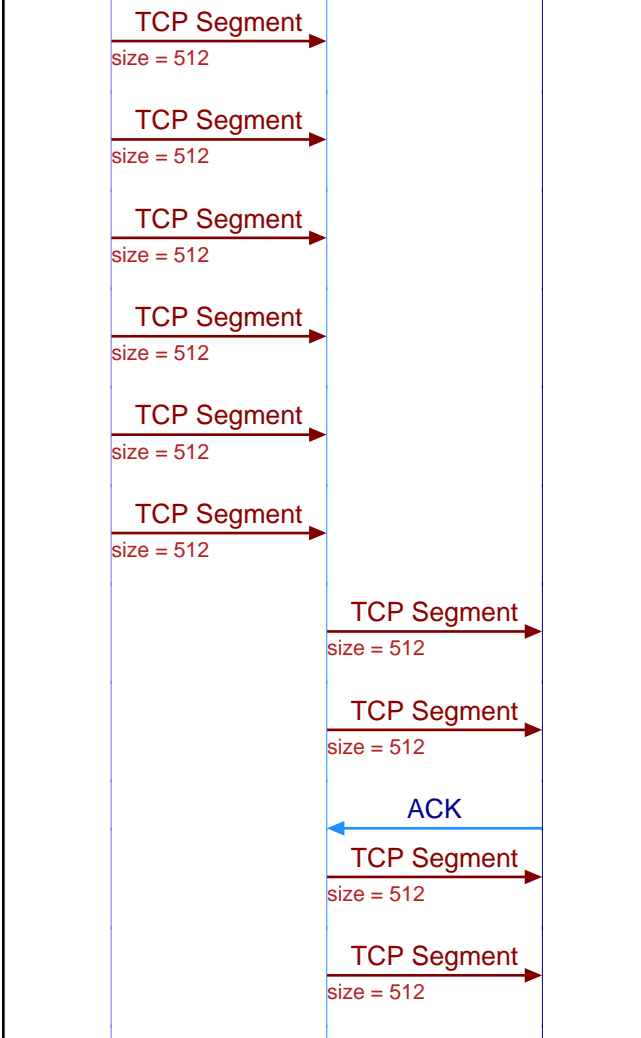


Client data is split into TCP segments

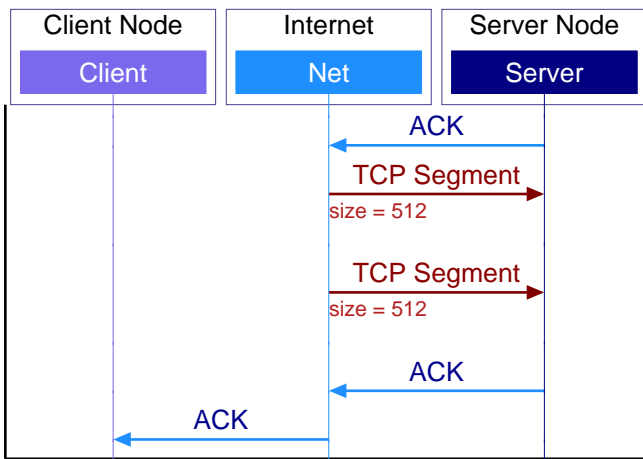
TCP session sends out the data as a single segment



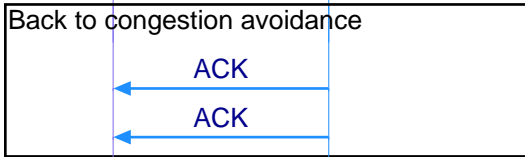
TCP window continues to grow exponentially until it reaches the ssthresh (=32731) value



Six TCP segments are transmitted in the slow start mode

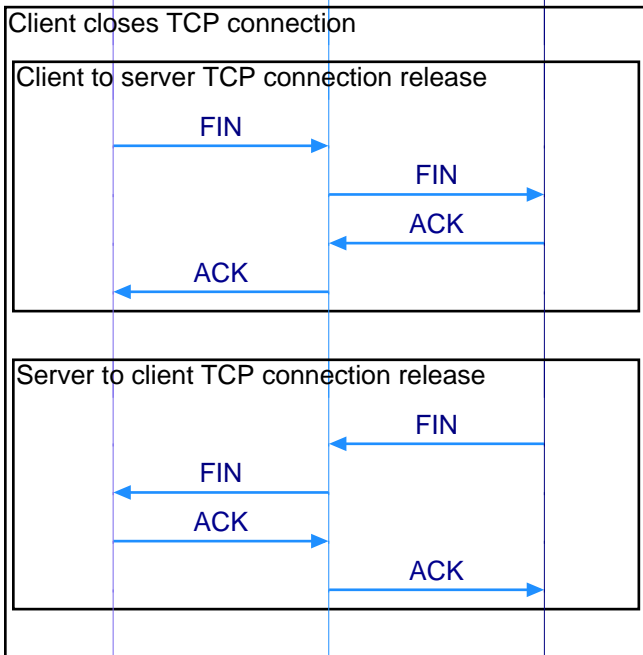


Ack for the first two segments is received



Ack for the next two segments is received

Ack for the last two segments is received



Client sends a TCP segment with the FIN bit set in the TCP header

Server receives the FIN

Server responds back with ACK to acknowledge the FIN

Client receives the ACK

FIN is sent out to the client to close the connection

Client receives FIN

Client sends ACK

Server receives the ACK