# Lab1

# z5382484-LinXing Jia

### **Exercise 1:**

1. The series of IP addresses that appear when using the nslookup command on the Telstra website are all its IP addresses. This is to avoid system overload, which may occur when a website suddenly generates high traffic or large-scale activity, and multiple IP addresses can spread the traffic. Improve the efficiency and usefulness of your website.

```
z5382484@vx05: $ nslookup www.telstra.com.au
               129.94.242.2
Server:
Address:
               129.94.242.2#53
Non-authoritative answer:
                       canonical name = d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net.
www.telstra.com.au
       d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 65.8.134.9
       d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Name:
Address: 65.8.134.70
Name: d2l3pjybjlbg0l.cloudfront.net
Address: 65.8.134.47
       d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 65.8.134.89
Name: d2l3pjybjlbg0l.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:e400:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name: d2l3pjybjlbg0l.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:7200:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name: d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:fc00:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name: d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:a200:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name: d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:200:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name:
       d213pjybj1bg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:2400:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name: d2l3pjybjlbg0l.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:d200:17:876d:b540:93a1
Name: d213pjybjlbg01.cloudfront.net
Address: 2600:9000:209a:fa00:17:876d:b540:93a1
```

# 2.

The name of IP address 127.0.0.1 is localhost, which is usually used to refer to the local computer. localhost is usually used for testing, development and debugging.

```
z5382484@vx05:-$ nslookup 127.0.0.1
1.0.0.127.in-addr.arpa name = localhost.
```

#### Exercise 2:

1.www.google.co.uk

This site is reachable.

2.www.columbia.edu

This site is reachable.

3.www.wikipedia.org

This site is reachable.

4.ec.ho

This site is unreachable. No information can be obtained using the ping command, and the website cannot be accessed through web browser. This may be because the URL name is incorrect or the URL does not exist.

```
z5382484@vx22: $ ping ec.ho
ping: ec.ho: Name or service not known
```

5.hhh.gs

This site is reachable.

6.defence.gov.au

This site is unreachable. But this website can be accessed through a web browser and is an Australian government website. In order to avoid attacks and hacker access, government agencies' websites usually set up firewalls to prevent ping requests (ICMP packets) from passing through. Therefore, even if the website can be accessed through a browser, it may not be possible to conduct a ping test from the external network.

```
z5382484@vx22: $ ping defence.gov.au
PING defence.gov.au (103.29.195.64) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- defence.gov.au ping statistics ---
390 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 398282ms
```

7.yes.no

This site is reachable.

8.one.one.one

This site is reachable.

9.theguardian.com

This site is reachable.

10.xn--i-7iq.ws

This site is reachable.

# **Exercise 3:**

### 1.

(1) The screenshot shows that when I used the traceroute command on the URL usi.ch, I got 21 pieces of data, which means that 20 routers passed through my workstation to usi.ch. The first five of these routers are part of the UNSW network based on their IP address(Within private IP address range). The sixth router is verified to belong to Australia, so the first five routers are part of UNSW.

- (2) The 11th router is the first outside Australia. Judging from the IP address, this website belongs to Singapore. It can also be seen from the RTT data that the data packet spends longer on the 11th router than before.
- (3) The 13th router is the first one in Europe. The RTT is very different between the 11th and 12th piece of data which means the packet travels further which will take more time. However, after checking, the 12th router still belongs to Australia(AARNeT). The thirteenth router contains the "uk" field, and the RTT data proves that it is the first router in the UK.

```
traceroute to usi.ch (195.176.55.64), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 cserouter1-server.orchestra.cse.unsw.EDU.AU (129.94.242.251) 0.047 ms 0.050 ms 0.067 ms

2 129.94.39.17 (129.94.39.17) 0.916 ms 0.930 ms 0.918 ms

3 172.17.31.154 (172.17.31.154) 1.787 ms 1.777 ms 1.740 ms

4 172.17.17.9 (172.17.17.10) 1.126 ms 1.142 ms 1.084 ms

5 172.17.17.102 (172.17.17.102) 1.176 ms 172.17.17.110 (172.17.17.110) 1.219 ms 172.17.17.102 (172.17.17.102) 1.252 ms

6 138.44.5.0 (138.44.5.0) 1.555 ms 1.305 ms 1.266 ms

7 et-1-1-0.pel.rsby.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.12) 1.477 ms 1.676 ms 1.605 ms

8 xe-1-1-0.pel.eskp.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.12) 1.477 ms 1.676 ms 1.268 ms

9 et-0-3-0.pel.prka.sa.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.42) 21.896 ms 22.111 ms 21.824 ms

10 et-0-3-0.pel.knsg.wa.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.45) 46.242 ms 46.413 ms 46.263 ms

11 et-1_0.5.bdr1.sing.sin.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.231) 92.576 ms 92.509 ms 92.748 ms

12 138.44.226.7 (138.44.226.7) 255.633 ms 255.610 ms 255.701 ms

13 ae2.mx1.lon2.uk.geant.net (62.40.98.65) 270.329 ms 270.545 ms 270.468 ms

14 ae8.mx1.par.fr.geant.net (62.40.98.137) 263.075 ms 262.889 ms 262.820 ms

15 ae7.mx1.gen.ch.geant.net (62.40.98.238) 270.000 ms 270.157 ms 269.788 ms

16 swice1-100ge-0-3-0-1.switch.ch (62.40.124.22) 272.566 ms 271.972 ms 271.752 ms

17 swilG2-4006E-0-0-0.switch.ch (130.59.36.77) 274.896 ms 275.058 ms 274.4696 ms 274.263 ms

18 u-popl-bkb02-100g-1-0-48.usi.ch (195.176.176.210) 274.339 ms 274.696 ms 274.263 ms

19 lu-popl-bkb02-100g-1-0-48.usi.ch (195.176.176.210) 274.339 ms 274.4696 ms 274.263 ms

20 ma-popl-dcfw01.net.ti-edu.ch (195.176.176.34) 275.109 ms 274.962 ms 275.766 ms
```

```
z5382484@vx06:=$ dig -x 138.44.226.7
; <<>> DiG 9.18.24-1-Debian <<>> -x 138.44.226.7
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER</- opcode: QUERY, status: NXDOMAIN, id: 48872
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; COOKIE: 43fdlec7aca875980100000065de0d73e2f133d50e068548 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;7.226.44.138.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
226.44.138.in-addr.arpa. 1942 IN SOA ns1.aarnet.net.au. hostmaster.aarnet.edu.au. 2014070403 10800 600 1209600 3600
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 129.94.242.2#53(129.94.242.2) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Feb 28 03:27:31 AEDT 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 159</pre>
```

#### 2.

- (1) As we can see from the three screenshots below, the paths from my workstation to these three destinations are spread out on the 6th router, and the first six routers are the same on these three paths.
- (2) The number of hops on each path is not proportional to the physical distance, The distance between UNSW and the University of Edinburgh in the UK is longer than the distance from the University of São Paulo in Brazil, but the number of hops is fewer, which is obviously not proportional.

```
### Traceroute to usp. br (200.144.248.41), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 cserouter1-server.orchestra.cse.unsw.EDU.AU (129.94.242.251) 0.042 ms 0.045 ms 0.070 ms

2 129.94, 39.17 (129.94, 39.17) 0.896 ms 0.911 ms 0.901 ms

3 172.17.31.154 (172.17.31.154) 1.814 ms 1.802 ms 1.768 ms

4 172.17.17.19 (172.17.17.9) 11.12 ms 172.17.17.45 (172.17.17.45) 1.169 ms 172.17.17.19 (172.17.17.10) 1.068 ms

5 172.17.17.110 (172.17.17.10) 1.195 ms 172.17.17.45 (172.17.17.102) 1.207 ms 172.17.17.110 (172.17.17.110) 1.261 ms

6 138.44.5.0 (138.44.5.0) 1.388 ms 3.022 ms 3.031 ms

7 et-1-1-0.pel.mcqp.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.4) 1.875 ms 1.913 ms 1.909 ms

8 et-0.0.2.bdrl.guam.gum.aarnet.net.au (113.197.14.137) 71.870 ms 71.884 ms 71.901 ms

9 138.44.228.5 (138.44.228.5) 13.844.228.5) 136.015 ms 186.005 ms 185.971 ms

10 fourhundredge-0.0-0.19.4079.core2.losa.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.47) 231.679 ms 231.646 ms fourhundredge-0.0-0.20.4079.core2.losa.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.49) 230.994 ms

11 fourhundredge-0.0-0.80.4079.core2.elpa.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.202) 232.795 ms 232.760 ms 232.057 ms

12 fourhundredge-0.0-0.22.4079.core1.elpa.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.202) 232.795 ms 232.700 ms 232.000 ms.000.000.000 ms.000.000 ms.0
```

```
5382484@vx05: $ traceroute ed.ac.uk
 traceroute to ed.ac.uk (129.215.235.216), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
    cserouter1-server.orchestra.cse.unsw.EDU.AU (129.94.242.251) 0.041 ms 0.047 ms 0.035 ms
    129.94.39.17 (129.94.39.17) 0.853 ms 0.791 ms 0.808 ms
 3 172.17.31.154 (172.17.31.154) 1.523 ms 1.539 ms 1.554 ms
    172.17.17.102 (172.17.17.102) 1.201 ms 1.215 ms 1.234 ms
    138.44.5.0 (138.44.5.0) 1.378 ms 1.456 ms 1.404 ms
    et-1-1-0.pe1.mcqp.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.4) 1.766 ms 1.952 ms 1.827 ms
   et-0-3-0.pel.eskp.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.3) 3.727 ms 2.932 ms 3.010 ms
 9 et-0-3-0.pel.prka.sa.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.42) 20.283 ms 20.199 ms 20.366 ms 10 et-0-3-0.pel.knsg.wa.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.45) 46.574 ms 46.645 ms 46.479 ms
    et-1_0_5.bdr1.sing.sin.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.231) 92.699 ms 92.713 ms 92.755 ms
11
12 138.44.226.7 (138.44.226.7) 256.705 ms 256.672 ms 256.722 ms
13 ae2.mx1.lon2.uk.geant.net (62.40.98.65) 256.770 ms 256.782 ms 256.997 ms
14 janet-bckp-gw.mx1.lon2.uk.geant.net (62.40.125.58) 257.880 ms 257.106 ms 257.122 ms 15 ae31.erdiss-sbr2.ja.net (146.97.33.22) 261.033 ms 261.117 ms 289.712 ms 16 ae29.manckh-sbr2.ja.net (146.97.33.42) 262.794 ms 263.888 ms 263.840 ms 17 ae31.glasss-sbr1.ja.net (146.97.33.54) 267.361 ms 267.207 ms 267.130 ms
18 ae29.edinat-rbr2.ja.net (146.97.38.38) 267.922 ms 267.948 ms 267.902 ms
19 ae25.edinkb-rbr2.ja.net (146.97.74.34) 268.341 ms 268.302 ms 268.285 ms
    university-of-edinburgh.ja.net (146.97.156.78) 268.893 \text{ ms} 268.839 \text{ ms} 268.944 \text{ ms}
20
    remote.net.ed.ac.uk (192.41.103.209) 268.361 ms 268.247 ms 268.282 ms
```

1. The two selected IP addresses are:

www.net.princeton.edu: 128.112.128.55

www.as13030.net: 213.144.137.198

```
raceroute to www.net.princeton.edu (128.112.128.55), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
      cserouter1-server.orchestra.cse.unsw.EDU.AU (129.94.242.251) 0.050 ms 0.046 ms 0.053 ms
       129.94.39.17 (129.94.39.17) 0.868 ms 0.882 ms 0.883 ms
     172.17.31.154 (172.17.31.154) 1.716 ms 1.723 ms 1.727 ms 172.17.17.45 (172.17.17.45) 1.230 ms 172.17.17.9 (172.17.17.9) 1.117 ms 172.17.17.45 (172.17.17.45) 1.230 ms 172.17.17.9 (172.17.17.9) 1.117 ms 172.17.17.45 (172.17.17.45) 1.188 ms 172.17.17.110 (172.17.17.110) 1.155 ms 172.17.17.102 (172.17.17.102) 1.248 ms 172.17.17.110 (172.17.17.110) 1.199 m
5 6 138.44.5.0 (138.44.5.0) 2.730 ms 1.982 ms 2.031 ms 7 et-1-1-0.pe1.mcqp.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.4) 1.841 ms 1.706 ms 1.753 ms 8 et-0_0_2.bdr1.guam.gum.aarnet.net.au (113.197.14.137) 71.452 ms 71.429 ms 71.448 ms 9 138.44.228.5 (138.44.228.5) 186.849 ms 186.866 ms 186.898 ms 10 fourhundredge-0-0-0-2.4079.core2.salt.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.115) 247.539 ms 246.844 ms 247.140 ms 11 fourhundredge-0-0-0-22.4079.core1.salt.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.30) 249.197 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-21.4079.core1
alt.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.28) 248.374 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core2.denv.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.168)
246.871 ms
12 fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.corel.denv.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.170) 247.472 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core2.
ans.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.251) 246.743 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core1.denv.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.170)
 3 fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core1.kans.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.243) 246.974 ms 248.002 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-0
4 fourhundredge-0-0-0-3.4079.core2.chic.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.244) 248.844 ms 247.425 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-2
     fourhundredge-0-0-0-3.4079.core2.eqch.net.internet2.edu (163.253.2.19) 249.459 ms 249.565 ms 249.479 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core2.clev.net.internet2.edu (163.253.2.16) 248.022 ms 249.366 ms 249.285 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-3.4079.core2.ashb.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.138) 248.383 ms 248.053 ms 247.970 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-1.4079.core1.phil.net.internet2.edu (163.253.1.137) 247.244 ms 247.336 ms 247.692 ms
     163.253.5.9 (163.253.5.9) 248.109 ms 248.030 ms 248.000 ms 172.96.130.54 (172.96.130.54) 257.154 ms 257.113 ms 257.136 ms fw-border-87-router.princeton.edu (204.153.48.2) 247.650 ms 247.772 ms 247.785 ms rtr-core-east-router.princeton.edu (128.112.12.9) 247.959 ms 248.136 ms 248.054 ms core-ns-router.princeton.edu (128.112.12.26) 248.517 ms 248.546 ms 248.641 ms
  382484@vx17:-S
```

tracing path from www.net.princeton.edu to 129, 94, 242, 2 ...

Done

```
traceroute to 129, 94, 242, 2 (129, 94, 242, 2), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
1 core-ns-router (128, 112, 128, 2), 1.164 ms, 1.175 ms, 0.908 ms
2 rtr-core-east-router, princeton, edu (128, 112, 12, 225), 0.863 ms, 0.685 ms, 0.546 ms
3 fw-border-87-router, princeton, edu (128, 112, 12, 225), 0.863 ms, 0.685 ms, 0.546 ms
4 rtr-border-87-router, princeton, edu (128, 112, 12, 100, 0.997 ms, 1.007 ms, 1.005 ms, 1.007 ms, 1.008 
                                       * * * * 129. 94. 39. 23 (129. 94. 39. 23) 248. 305 ms 248. 175 ms 248. 068 ms
```

#### Traceroute Ausgabe

```
traceroute to 129.94.242.2 (129.94.242.2), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 r2win7.core.init7.net (213.144.137.193) [AS13030] 1.008 ms 1.146 ms 1.444 ms
 2 rlwinl.core.init7.net (5.180.134.125) [AS13030] 1.022 ms 1.273 ms 1.596 ms 3 rlwin7.core.init7.net (5.180.134.122) [AS13030] 1.146 ms 1.536 ms 1.864 ms
 4 rlwin9.core.init7.net (5.180.135.25) [AS13030] 0.927 ms 1.165 ms 1.492 ms 5 rlzrh10.core.init7.net (5.180.135.56) [AS13030] 1.394 ms 1.716 ms 2.019 ms
 6 rlglb3.core.init7.net (5.180.135.59) [AS13030] 1.299 ms 1.156 ms 1.364 ms 7 r2zrh5.core.init7.net (5.180.135.69) [AS13030] 1.462 ms 1.544 ms 1.710 ms
 8 r2zrh2.core.init7.net (5.180.135.232) [AS13030] 1.513 ms 1.674 ms 2.012 ms 9 r1fra3.core.init7.net (5.180.135.173) [AS13030] 7.034 ms 7.300 ms 7.722 ms
12 * * ae2.cs1.ams17.nl.eth.zayo.com (64.125.29.59) [*] 139.903 ms
13 * * *
14 * * *
15 * * *
16 * * *
17
   * * *
18 * * *
19 ae27.mprl.sea1.us.zip.zayo.com (64.125.29.1) [*] 139.966 ms 140.003 ms 139.982 ms 20 64.125.193.130.i223.above.net (64.125.193.130) [*] 140.027 ms 140.014 ms 139.999 ms
 21 et-10-0-5.170.pel.brwy.nsw.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.62) [AS7575] 279.606 ms 279.614 ms 279.602 ms
     138. 44. 5. 1 (138. 44. 5. 1) [AS7575] 279. 665 ms 279. 665 ms 279. 646 ms
 23 * * *
 24 * * *
 25 * * *
 26 129.94.39.23 (129.94.39.23) [AS23859] 280.562 ms 280.535 ms 280.623 ms
     * * *
 28 * * *
 29 * * *
 30 * * *
```

- 2.From the above figure, we can see that the reverse path and the forward path pass through different routers. This is because a router may choose a path based on a specific routing policy, such as router configuration, network protocol, or routing information in a routing table. Therefore, different routers may be selected for the forward path and reverse path at different times or situations.
- 3.I did not observe the same IP address appearing in the forward and reverse paths from my

machine to these two websites. This is likely because the same website can have multiple IP addresses, in order to share traffic and improve performance. Routers also usually randomly select IP addresses during the transmission of data packets to avoid network traffic load.

#### **Exercise 4:**

**1.** The physical distance between UNSW University and the three locations is as follows: Darwin:3151km, Sao Paulo:13370km, Edinburgh:16869km.

The shortest known possible time is the distance divided by the speed of light. Therefore, the shortest possible time T for UNSW data packets to reach these three locations is as follows: Darwin:10.5ms, Sao Paulo:44.57ms, Edinburgh:56.23 ms.

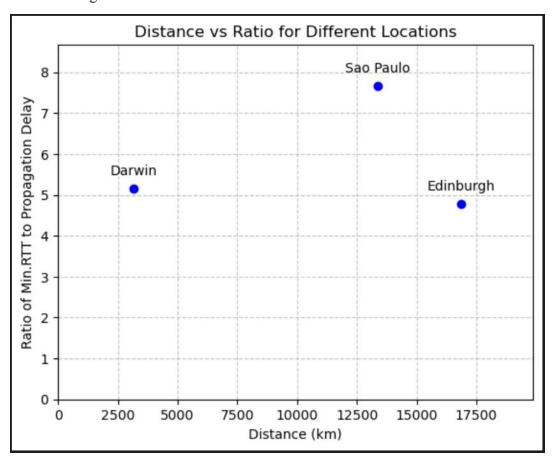
2. From the \*avg.txt file, we can know that the minimum RTT (select the value of the 50-byte data packet) of these three locations are,

Darwin:54.077ms, Sao Paulo:341.952ms, Edinburgh:268.561 ms.

and the calculated ratios are:

Darwin: 5.15, Sao Paulo: 7.67, Edinburgh: 4.78.

Draw the image as follows:

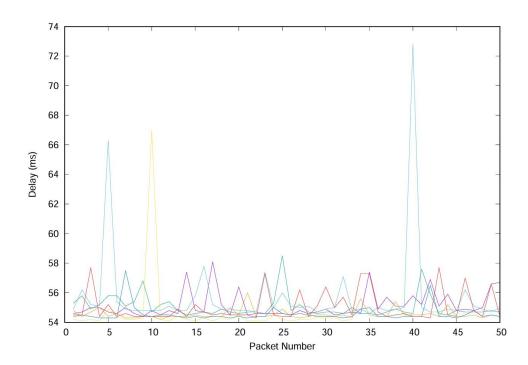


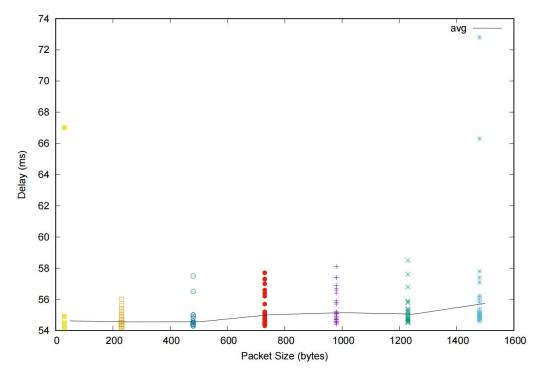
- **3.** The reasons are as follows:
- 1. Light propagates in a straight line, but the transmission path of data packets is not a "straight line". It usually needs to pass through many routers and network nodes, which will increase the transmission delay and reduce the transmission speed.
- 2. There are various delays in the transmission process of data packets, including propagation

delay, transmission delay, processing delay and queuing delay. When encountering a sudden increase in network traffic, the router may face congestion, causing data packets to be queued for processing. This also increases latency.

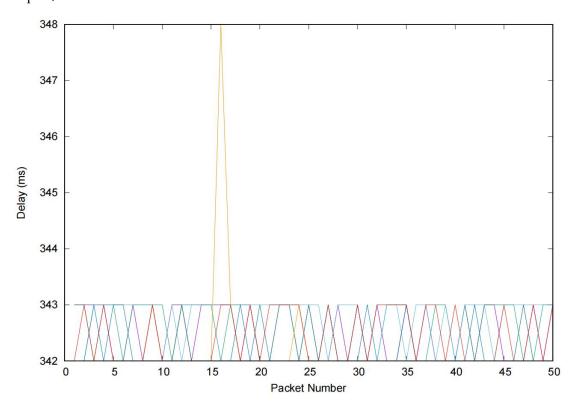
**4.** The delay time of a router to reach the destination usually changes with time, rather than being fixed. The router may encounter various situations in the process of transmitting data, such as network congestion. When network traffic increases, the router may face congestion, causing data packets to be queued for processing, which will increase the delay time. There are also network failures and other situations that may result in packet loss.

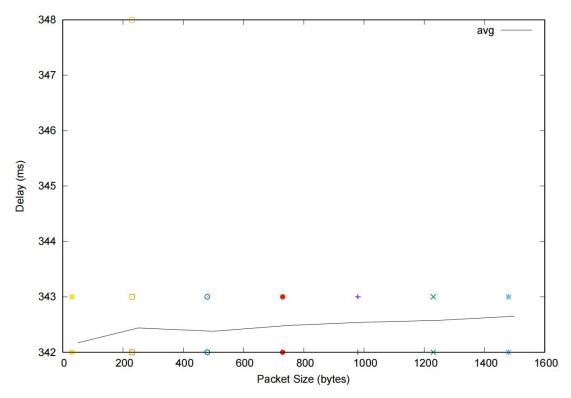
**5.** The delay effects of the three paths are as follows: cdu.edu.au:



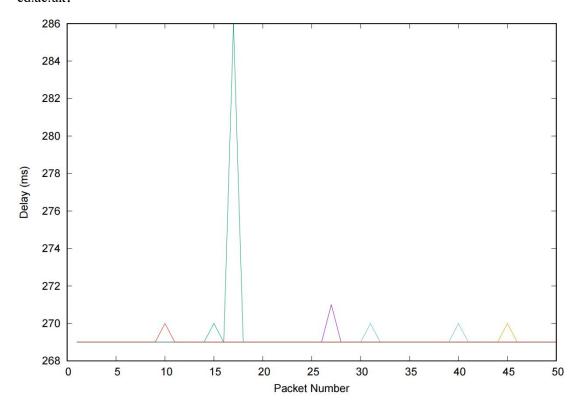


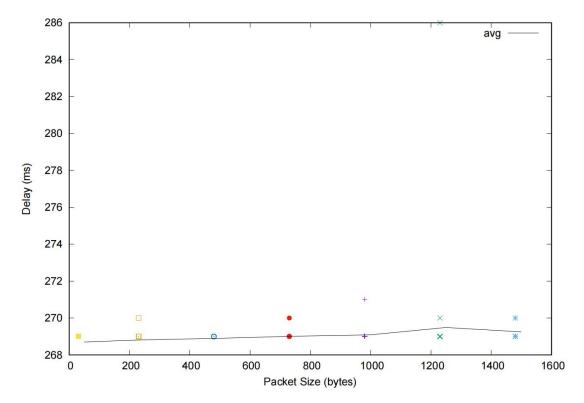












Among the measured delays, propagation delay and transmission delay are independent of packet size, while processing delay and queuing delay are dependent on packet size.

Propagation delay: This delay is equal to the ratio of the physical link length d and the propagation speed s, that is  $d_{\text{Prop}=}$  d/s. Therefore, the propagation delay depends on the length of the physical link and the propagation speed.

Transmission delay: This delay is equal to the ratio of the length L of the data packet and the link bandwidth R, that is,  $d_{trans}$ =L/R, regardless of the size of the data packet.

Processing latency: Processing latency is the time it takes for a router or device to process a packet. Processing latency may be affected by packet size, as larger packets may require more processing work.

Queuing delay: This delay is caused by waiting for transmission on the output link. This depends on how congested the router is, as large packets may take up more buffer space, resulting in longer queuing delays.