Lab 7.3.2.8 Mapping the Internet

Objectives

Part 1: Test Network Connectivity Using Ping

Part 2: Trace a Route to a Remote Server Using Windows Tracert

Background

Route tracing computer software is a utility that lists the networks data has to traverse from the user's originating end device to a distant destination network.

This network tool is typically executed at the command line as:

**tracert** <destination network name or end device address>

(Microsoft Windows systems)

or

**traceroute** <destination network name or end device address>

(UNIX and similar systems)

Route tracing utilities allow a user to determine the path or routes as well as the delay across an IP network. Several tools exist to perform this function.

The **traceroute** (or **tracert**) tool is often used for network troubleshooting. By showing a list of routers traversed, it allows the user to identify the path taken to reach a particular destination on the network or across internetworks. Each router represents a point where one network connects to another network and through which the data packet was forwarded. The number of routers is known as the number of "hops" the data traveled from source to destination.

The displayed list can help identify data flow problems when trying to access a service such as a website. It can also be useful when performing tasks such as downloading data. If there are multiple websites (mirrors) available for the same data file, one can trace each mirror to get a good idea of which mirror would be the fastest to use.

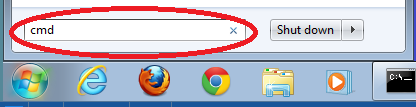
Two trace routes between the same source and destination conducted some time apart may produce different results. This is due to the "meshed" nature of the interconnected networks that comprise the Internet and the Internet Protocols ability to select different pathways over which to send packets.

Command-line-based route tracing tools are usually embedded with the operating system of the end device.

1. Test Network Connectivity Using Ping
   1. Determine whether the remote server is reachable.

To trace the route to a distant network, the PC used must have a working connection to the Internet.

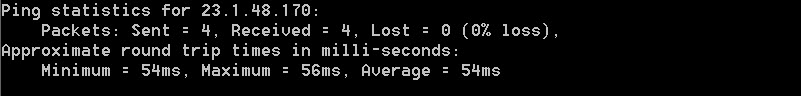
* + 1. The first tool we will use is **ping**. Ping is a tool used to test whether a host is reachable. Packets of information are sent to the remote host with instructions to reply. Your local PC measures whether a response is received to each packet, and how long it takes for those packets to cross the network. The name ping comes from active sonar technology in which a pulse of sound is sent underwater and bounced off of terrain or other ships.
    2. From your PC, click the **Windows icon + r**, type **cmd** in the **Search programs and files** box, and then press Enter.



* + 1. At the command-line prompt, type **ping** [**www.cisco.com**](http://www.cisco.com) **- 4**



* + 1. The first output line displays the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) e144.dscb.akamaiedge.net. This is followed by the IP address 23.1.48.170. Cisco hosts the same web content on different servers throughout the world (known as mirrors). Therefore, depending upon where you are geographically, the FQDN and the IP address will be different.
    2. From this portion of the output:

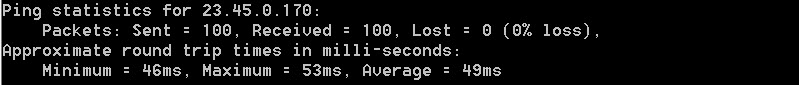


Four pings were sent and a reply was received from each ping. Because each ping was responded to, there was 0% packet loss. On average, it took 54 ms (54 milliseconds) for the packets to cross the network. A millisecond is 1/1,000th of a second.

Streaming video and online games are two applications that suffer when there is packet loss, or a slow network connection. A more accurate determination of an Internet connection speed can be determined by sending 100 pings, instead of the default 4. Here is how to do that:

100 pings

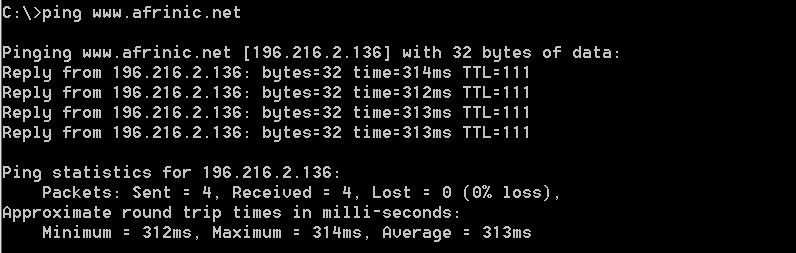
And here is what the output from that looks like:



* + 1. Now ping Regional Internet Registry (RIR) websites located in different parts of the world:

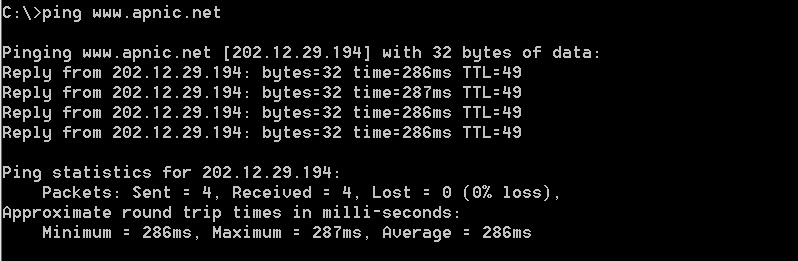
For Africa:

C:\> **ping www.afrinic.net**



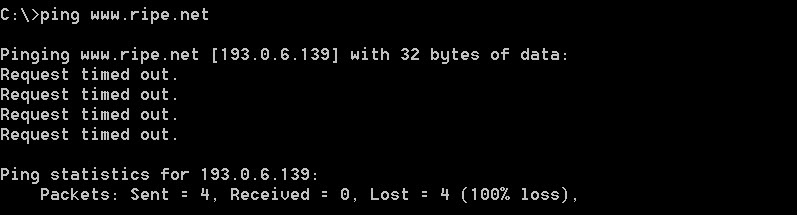
For Australia:

C:\> **ping www.apnic.net**



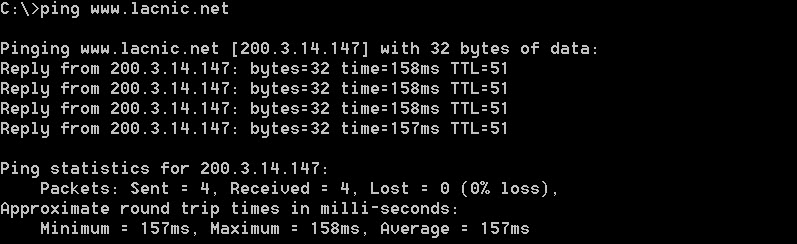
For Europe:

C:\> **ping www.ripe.net**



For South America:

C:\> **ping www.lacnic.net**



All these pings were run from a computer located in the United States. What happens to the average ping time in milliseconds when data is traveling within the same continent (North America) as compared to data from North America traveling to different continents?

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What is interesting about the pings that were sent to the European website?

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1. Trace a Route to a Remote Server Using Tracert
   1. Determine what route across the Internet traffic takes to the remote server.

Now that basic reachability has been verified by using the ping tool, it is helpful to look more closely at each network segment that is crossed. To do this, the **tracert** tool will be used.

* + 1. At the command-line prompt, type **tracert -4 www.cisco.com**



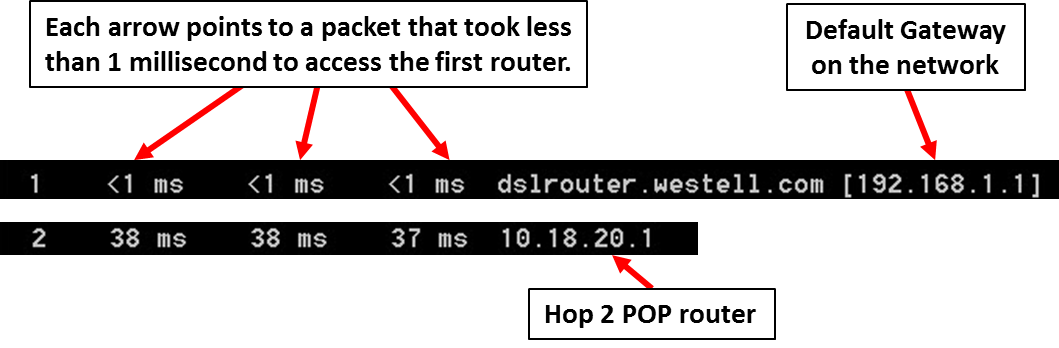
* + 1. Interpreting **tracert** outputs.

Routes traced can go through many hops and a number of different Internet Service Providers (ISPs), depending on the size of your ISP, and the location of the source and destination hosts. Each “hop” represents a router. **A router is a specialized type of computer used to direct traffic across the Internet.** Imagine taking an automobile trip across several countries using many highways. At different points in the trip, you come to a fork in the road in which you have the option to select from several different highways. Now further imagine that there is a device at each fork in the road that directs you to take the correct highway to your final destination. That is what a router does for packets on a network.

Because computers talk in numbers, rather than words, routers are uniquely identified using IP addresses (numbers with the format x.x.x.x). The **tracert** tool shows you what path through the network a packet of information takes to reach its final destination. The **tracert** tool also gives you an idea of how fast traffic is going on each segment of the network. Three packets are sent to each router in the path, and the return time is measured in milliseconds. Now use this information to analyze the **tracert** results to www.cisco.com. Below is the entire traceroute:



Below is the breakdown:

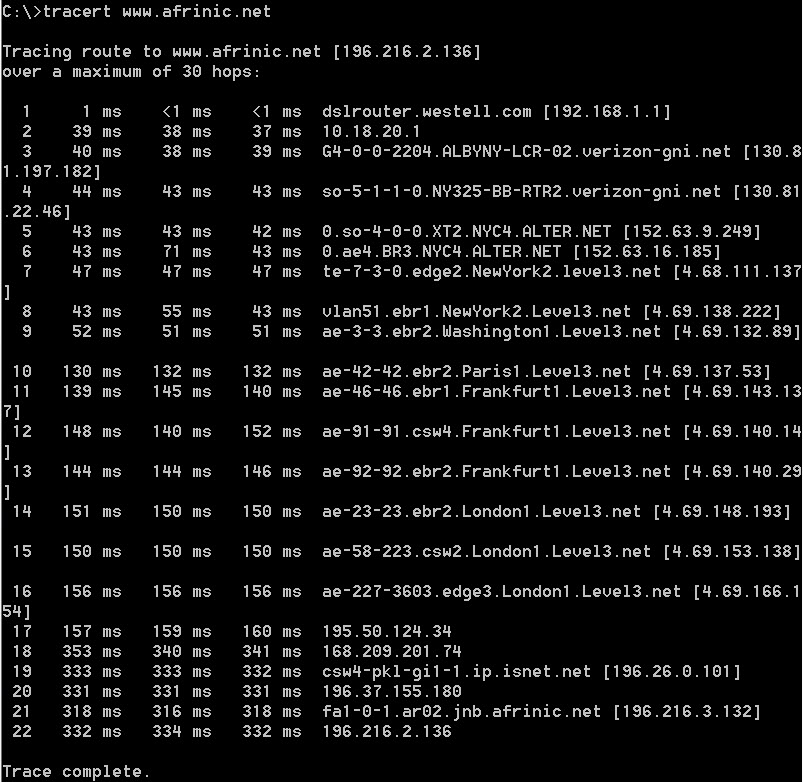


In the example output shown above, the tracert packets travel from the source PC to the local router default gateway (hop 1: 192.168.1.1) to the ISPs Point of Presence (POP) router (hop 2: 10.18.20.1). Every ISP has numerous POP routers. These POP routers are at the edge of the ISP’s network and are the means by which customers connect to the Internet. The packets travel along the Verizon network for two hops and then jump to a router that belongs to alter.net. This could mean that the packets have traveled to another ISP. This is significant because sometimes there is packet loss in the transition between ISPs, or sometimes one ISP is slower than another. How could we determine if alter.net is another ISP or the same ISP?

* + 1. There is an Internet tool known as whois. The whois tool allows us to determine who owns a domain name. A web-based whois tool is found at [**http://whois.domaintools.com/**](http://whois.domaintools.com/) or [**https://who.is/**](https://who.is/). This domain is also owned by Verizon according to the web-based whois tool.
    2. We can also use the following tool: [**­**](https://www.whois.com/whois/domaintools.com)

To summarize, Internet traffic starts at a home PC and travels through the home router (hop 1). It then connects to the ISP and travels through its network (hops 2-7) until it arrives at the remote server (hop 8). This is a relatively unusual example in which there is only one ISP involved from start to finish. It is typical to have two or more ISP involved as displayed in the following examples.

* + 1. Now examine an example that involves Internet traffic crossing multiple ISPs. Below is the tracert for www.afrinic.net**:**



What happens at **hop 7**? Is level3.net the same ISP as **hops 2-6**, or a different ISP? Use the whois tool to answer this question.

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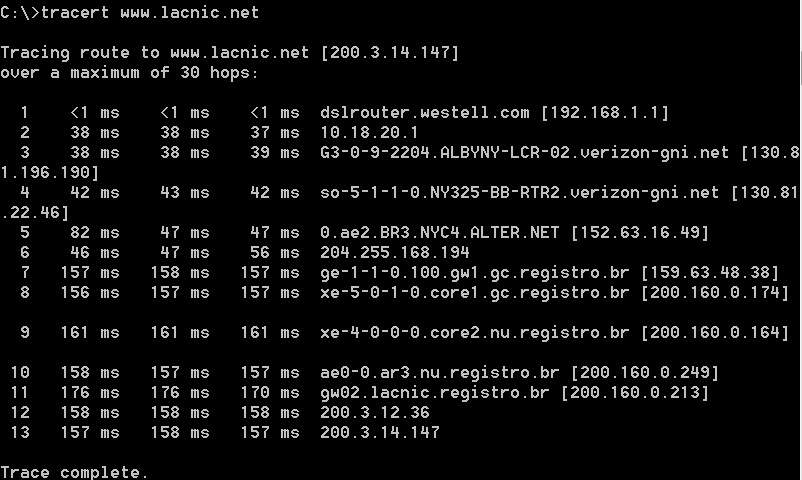
What happens in **hop 16** to the amount of time it takes for a packet to travel between Washington D.C. and London, as compared with the earlier **hops 1-9**?

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What happens in **hop 18**? Do a whois lookup on **168.209.201.74** using the whois tool. Who owns this network?

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* + 1. Type **tracert www.lacnic.net**.



What happens in **hop 8**, ascompared with the earlier **hops 1-6**?

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Lab 1.4.4.3 Researching IT and Networking Job Opportunities

Objectives

Research Job Opportunities

Background / Scenario

Jobs in Information Technology (IT) and computer networking continue to grow. Most employers require some form of industry standard certification, degree, or other qualifications from their potential employees, especially those with limited experience. The Cisco CCNA certification is a known and established entry-level networking certification that is respected in the industry. There are additional levels and kinds of Cisco certifications that one can attain, and each certification may enhance employment opportunities as well as salary range.

Research Job Opportunities

In this part, you will use a web browser to visit the popular job listing websites **monster.com**.

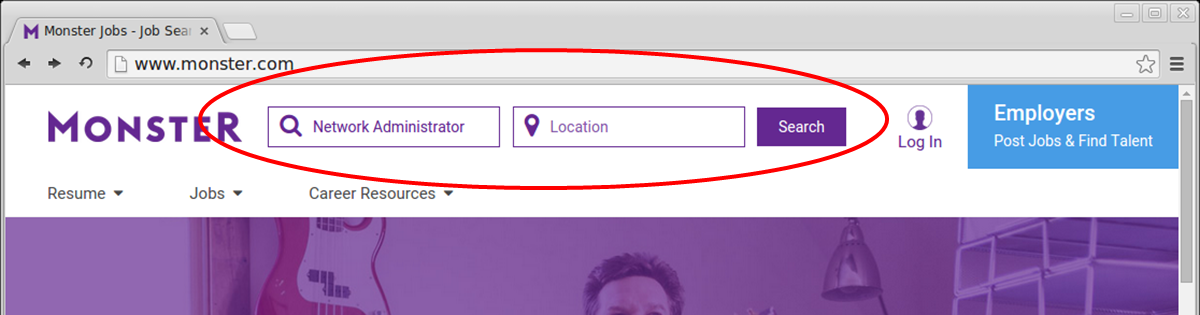
* 1. Open a web browser and go to a job listing website.

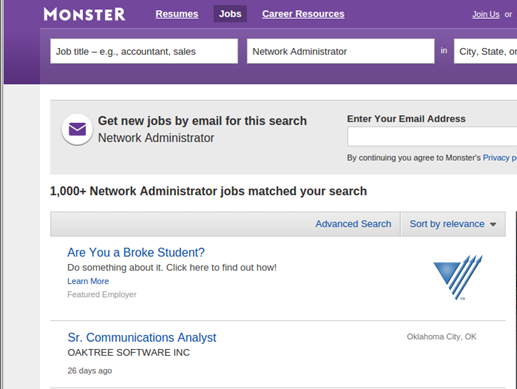
In the URL address bar type <http://monster.com> and press Enter.

**Note**: For job listings outside of the U.S., use the following link to search for your country:

<http://www.monster.com/geo/siteselection/>

* 1. Search for networking related jobs.
     1. Type the word ***Network Administrator*** in the job title box. Click **SEARCH** to continue.



* + 1. Notice the search results:
    2. Now, focus your search by adding terms to the search for Network Administrator. Try terms like Cisco CCNA, CCNP, CCNA Security, CCNA Voice, etc.