

## Lab - Mapping the Internet (Instructor Version)

**Instructor Note:** Red font color or Gray highlights indicate text that appears in the instructor copy only.

### Objectives

**Part 1: Test Network Connectivity Using Ping**

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

**Part 3: Trace a Route to a Remote Server Using Web-Based and Software Tools**

**Part 4: Compare Traceroute Results**

### 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.

Other tools, such as VisualRoute™, are proprietary programs that provide extra information. VisualRoute uses available online information to graphically display the route.

This lab assumes the installation of VisualRoute. If the computer you are using does not have VisualRoute installed, you can download the program using the following link:

<http://www.visualroute.com/download.html>

If you have any trouble downloading or installing VisualRoute, ask your instructor for assistance. Ensure that you download the Lite Edition.

VisualRoute Lite Edition	Windows XP\2003\Vista\7	4.0Mb	<a href="#">Download</a>
	Mac OS X (dmg) 10.3+, universal binary	2.0Mb	<a href="#">Download</a>

### Scenario

Using an Internet connection, you will use three route tracing utilities to examine the Internet pathway to destination networks. This activity should be performed on a computer that has Internet access and access to the command line. First, you will use the Windows embedded tracert utility. Second, you will use a web-based traceroute tool (<http://www.subnetonline.com/pages/network-tools/online-traceroute.php>). Finally, you will use the VisualRoute traceroute program.

**Instructor Note:** Many schools do not have access to the command prompt. Traceroutes are included in Appendix A for your use. Depending on the situation, this lab can be assigned in the classroom, as homework or can be performed by the instructor as a walk-through demonstration.

Free software programs like VisualRoute can quickly go out of date. If VisualRoute Lite Edition is no longer available when you are using this lab, type into your favorite search engine, “download visual traceroute tool”.

Some institutions disable ICMP echo replies used by both ping and traceroute utilities. Before students begin this activity, make sure there are no local restrictions related to ICMP datagrams. This activity assumes that ICMP datagrams are not restricted by any local security policy.

### Required Resources

1 PC (Windows 7, Vista, or XP with Internet access)

## Part 1: Test Network Connectivity Using Ping

### Step 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.

- 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.
- From your PC, click the **Windows Start** icon, type **cmd** in the **Search programs and files** box, and then press Enter.



- c. At the command-line prompt, type **ping www.cisco.com**.

```
C:\>ping www.cisco.com

Pinging e144.dscb.akamaiedge.net [23.1.48.170] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 23.1.48.170: bytes=32 time=56ms TTL=57
Reply from 23.1.48.170: bytes=32 time=55ms TTL=57
Reply from 23.1.48.170: bytes=32 time=54ms TTL=57
Reply from 23.1.48.170: bytes=32 time=54ms TTL=57

Ping statistics for 23.1.48.170:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 54ms, Maximum = 56ms, Average = 54ms
```

- d. 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.
- e. From this portion of the output:

```
Ping statistics for 23.1.48.170:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 54ms, Maximum = 56ms, Average = 54ms
```

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 1/1,000<sup>th</sup> of a second.

**Instructor Note:** If the first ICMP packet times out, this could be a result of the PC resolving the destination address. This should not occur if you repeat the ping as the address is now cached.

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:

```
C:\>ping -n 100 www.cisco.com
```

And here is what the output from that looks like:

```
Ping statistics for 23.45.0.170:
    Packets: Sent = 100, Received = 100, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 46ms, Maximum = 53ms, Average = 49ms
```

- f. Now ping Regional Internet Registry (RIR) websites located in different parts of the world:

For Africa:

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

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

Pinging www.afrinic.net [196.216.2.136] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 196.216.2.136: bytes=32 time=314ms TTL=111
Reply from 196.216.2.136: bytes=32 time=312ms TTL=111
Reply from 196.216.2.136: bytes=32 time=313ms TTL=111
Reply from 196.216.2.136: bytes=32 time=313ms TTL=111

Ping statistics for 196.216.2.136:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 312ms, Maximum = 314ms, Average = 313ms
```

For Australia:

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

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

Pinging www.apnic.net [202.12.29.194] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 202.12.29.194: bytes=32 time=286ms TTL=49
Reply from 202.12.29.194: bytes=32 time=287ms TTL=49
Reply from 202.12.29.194: bytes=32 time=286ms TTL=49
Reply from 202.12.29.194: bytes=32 time=286ms TTL=49

Ping statistics for 202.12.29.194:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 286ms, Maximum = 287ms, Average = 286ms
```

For Europe:

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

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

Pinging www.ripe.net [193.0.6.139] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 193.0.6.139:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

For South America:

```
C:\> ping lacnic.net
```

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

Pinging www.lacnic.net [200.3.14.147] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 200.3.14.147: bytes=32 time=158ms TTL=51
Reply from 200.3.14.147: bytes=32 time=158ms TTL=51
Reply from 200.3.14.147: bytes=32 time=158ms TTL=51
Reply from 200.3.14.147: bytes=32 time=157ms TTL=51

Ping statistics for 200.3.14.147:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 157ms, Maximum = 158ms, Average = 157ms
```

All these pings were run from a computer located in the U.S. 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?

---

Answer varies based on location. In the data above, the average ping time in milliseconds dramatically increases.

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

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At the time that these pings were sent, the site was unreachable.

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

### Step 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.

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

```
C:\>tracert www.cisco.com

Tracing route to e144.dscb.akamaiedge.net [23.1.144.170]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
  2  38 ms     38 ms     37 ms     10.18.20.1
  3  37 ms     37 ms     37 ms     G3-0-9-2204.ALBYNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.8
1.196.190]
  4  43 ms     43 ms     42 ms     so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81
.22.46]
  5  43 ms     43 ms     65 ms     0.so-4-0-2.XT2.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.1.57]
  6  45 ms     45 ms     45 ms     0.so-3-2-0.XL4.EWR6.ALTER.NET [152.63.17.109]
  7  46 ms     48 ms     46 ms     TenGigE0-5-0-0.GW8.EWR6.ALTER.NET [152.63.21.14]

  8  45 ms     45 ms     45 ms     a23-1-144-170.deploy.akamai technologies.com [23.
1.144.170]

Trace complete.
```

- b. Save the tracert output in a text file as follows:
  - 1) Right-click the title bar of the Command Prompt window and choose **Edit > Select All**.
  - 2) Right-click the title bar of the Command Prompt window again and choose **Edit > Copy**.
  - 3) Open the **Windows Notepad** program: **Windows Start** icon > **All Programs > Accessories > Notepad**.
  - 4) To paste the output into Notepad, choose **Edit > Paste**.
  - 5) Choose **File > Save As** and save the Notepad file to your desktop as **tracert1.txt**.
- c. Run **tracert** for each destination website and save the output in sequentially numbered files.

```
C:\> tracert www.afrinic.net
```

```
C:\> tracert www.lacnic.net
```

- d. 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](http://www.cisco.com). Below is the entire traceroute:

```
C:\>tracert www.cisco.com

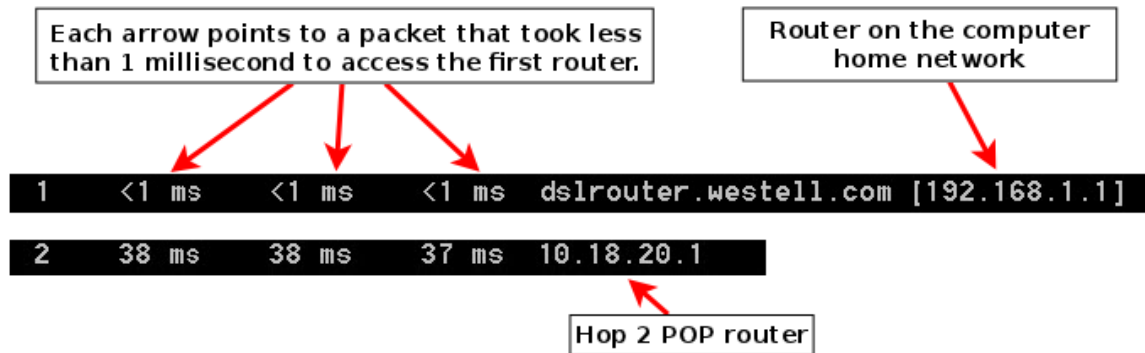
Tracing route to e144.dscb.akamaiedge.net [23.1.144.170]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
  2  38 ms     38 ms     37 ms     10.18.20.1
  3  37 ms     37 ms     37 ms     G3-0-9-2204.ALBVNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.8
1.196.190]
  4  43 ms     43 ms     42 ms     so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81
.22.46]
  5  43 ms     43 ms     65 ms     0.so-4-0-2.XT2.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.1.57]
  6  45 ms     45 ms     45 ms     0.so-3-2-0.XL4.EDW6.ALTER.NET [152.63.17.109]
  7  46 ms     48 ms     46 ms     TenGigE0-5-0-0.GW8.EDW6.ALTER.NET [152.63.21.14]

  8  45 ms     45 ms     45 ms     a23-1-144-170.deploy.akamaitechnologies.com [23.
1.144.170]

Trace complete.
```

Below is the breakdown:



In the example output shown above, the traceroute packets travel from the source PC to the local router default gateway (hop 1: 192.168.1.1) to the ISP's 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?

- e. 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/>. This domain is also owned by Verizon according to the web-based whois tool.

```
Registrant:
Verizon Business Global LLC
Verizon Business Global LLC
One Verizon Way
Basking Ridge NJ 07920
US
domainlegalcontact@verizon.com +1.7033513164 Fax: +1.7033513669

Domain Name: alter.net
```

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.

- f. Now examine an example that involves Internet traffic crossing multiple ISPs. Below is the tracert for [www.afrinic.net](http://www.afrinic.net):

```
C:\>tracert www.afrinic.net

Tracing route to www.afrinic.net [196.216.2.136]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1      1 ms      <1 ms      <1 ms      dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
  2     39 ms     38 ms     37 ms     10.18.20.1
  3     40 ms     38 ms     39 ms     G4-0-0-2204.ALBVNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.8
1.197.182]
  4     44 ms     43 ms     43 ms     so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81
.22.46]
  5     43 ms     43 ms     42 ms     0.so-4-0-0.XT2.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.9.249]
  6     43 ms     71 ms     43 ms     0.ae4.BR3.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.16.185]
  7     47 ms     47 ms     47 ms     te-7-3-0.edge2.NewYork2.Level3.net [4.68.111.137
]
  8     43 ms     55 ms     43 ms     vlan51.ebr1.NewYork2.Level3.net [4.69.138.222]
  9     52 ms     51 ms     51 ms     ae-3-3.ebr2.Washington1.Level3.net [4.69.132.89]

 10    130 ms    132 ms    132 ms    ae-42-42.ebr2.Paris1.Level3.net [4.69.137.53]
 11    139 ms    145 ms    140 ms    ae-46-46.ebr1.Frankfurt1.Level3.net [4.69.143.13
7]
 12    148 ms    140 ms    152 ms    ae-91-91.csw4.Frankfurt1.Level3.net [4.69.140.14
]
 13    144 ms    144 ms    146 ms    ae-92-92.ebr2.Frankfurt1.Level3.net [4.69.140.29
]
 14    151 ms    150 ms    150 ms    ae-23-23.ebr2.London1.Level3.net [4.69.148.193]
 15    150 ms    150 ms    150 ms    ae-58-223.csw2.London1.Level3.net [4.69.153.138]
 16    156 ms    156 ms    156 ms    ae-227-3603.edge3.London1.Level3.net [4.69.166.1
54]
 17    157 ms    159 ms    160 ms    195.50.124.34
 18   353 ms    340 ms    341 ms    168.209.201.74
 19   333 ms    333 ms    332 ms    csw4-pk1-gi1-1.ip.isnet.net [196.26.0.101]
 20   331 ms    331 ms    331 ms    196.37.155.180
 21   318 ms    316 ms    318 ms    fa1-0-1.ar02.jnb.afrinic.net [196.216.3.132]
 22   332 ms    334 ms    332 ms    196.216.2.136

Trace complete.
```

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.

The Internet traffic goes from being on alter.net to level3.net. The whois tool reveals that this is a separate company/separate ISP.

What happens in hop 10 to the amount of time it takes for a packet to travel between Washington D.C. and Paris, as compared with the earlier hops 1-9?

In hops 1-9 most packets traverse their link in 50 ms or less. On the Washington D.C. to Paris link, the time increases to 132 ms.

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



The time to traverse one link in the network goes up from 159 ms to 340 ms. From the increased time, the traffic probably is moved to a different network from the Level3 backbone network. Using the whois tool, IP address (168.209.201.74) is owned by the African Network Information Center.

- g. Type **tracert www.lacnic.net**.

```
C:\>tracert www.lacnic.net

Tracing route to www.lacnic.net [200.3.14.147]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
  2   38 ms   38 ms   37 ms    10.18.20.1
  3   38 ms   38 ms   39 ms    G3-0-9-2204.ALBYNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.81.196.190]
  4   42 ms   43 ms   42 ms    so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81.22.46]
  5   82 ms   47 ms   47 ms    0.ae2.BR3.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.16.49]
  6   46 ms   47 ms   56 ms    204.255.168.194
  7  157 ms   158 ms   157 ms    ge-1-1-0.100.gw1.gc.registro.br [159.63.48.38]
  8  156 ms   157 ms   157 ms    xe-5-0-1-0.core1.gc.registro.br [200.160.0.174]

  9  161 ms   161 ms   161 ms    xe-4-0-0-0.core2.nu.registro.br [200.160.0.164]

 10  158 ms   157 ms   157 ms    ae0-0.ar3.nu.registro.br [200.160.0.249]
 11  176 ms   176 ms   170 ms    gw02.lacnic.registro.br [200.160.0.213]
 12  158 ms   158 ms   158 ms    200.3.12.36
 13  157 ms   158 ms   157 ms    200.3.14.147

Trace complete.
```

What happens in hop 7?

The time it takes for a packet to traverse the network dramatically increases over fourfold from ~40 ms to ~180 ms. Did students do a whois on registro.br using the web-based whois tool: <http://whois.domaintools.com/>. If they did, the information they received was not that helpful. Did your students go to: <http://translate.google.com/> to get a translation of Núcleo de Informação e Coordenação do Ponto? More helpful would have been a search engine request for “top domain .br” This would have revealed that we were now on a Brazilian network. Internet detective work can be fun!

## Part 3: Trace a Route to a Remote Server Using Web-Based and Software Tools

### Step 1: Use a web-based traceroute tool.

- a. Using <http://www.subnetonline.com/pages/network-tools/online-tracepath.php> to trace the route to the following websites:

[www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com)

[www.afrinic.net](http://www.afrinic.net)

Capture and save the output in Notepad.

[www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com):

TracePath Output:

1:	pera.subnetonline.com (141.138.203.105)	0.157ms	pmtu 1500
1:	gw-v130.xl-is.net (141.138.203.1)	1.168ms	
2:	rt-eu01-v2.xl-is.net (79.170.92.19)	0.566ms	
3:	akamai.telecity4.nl-ix.net (193.239.116.226)	1.196ms	

www.afrinic.com:

TracePath Output:

1:	pera.subnetonline.com (141.138.203.105)	0.175ms	pmtu 1500
1:	gw-v130.xl-is.net (141.138.203.1)	0.920ms	
2:	rt-eu01-v2.xl-is.net (79.170.92.19)	0.556ms	
3:	xl-internetservices.nikhef.openpeering.nl (217.170.0.225)	10.679ms	
4:	r22.amstnl02.nl.bb.gin.ntt.net (195.69.144.36)	asymm 5	4.412ms
5:	ae-5.r23.londen03.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.5.197)	49.349ms	
6:	ae-2.r02.londen03.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.5.41)	asymm 7	8.842ms
7:	dimensiondata-0.r02.londen03.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net (83.231.235.222)	18.080ms	
8:	168.209.201.74 (168.209.201.74)	196.375ms	
9:	csw4-pkl-gil-1.ip.isnet.net (196.26.0.101)	asymm 10	186.855ms
10:	196.37.155.180 (196.37.155.180)	185.661ms	
11:	fa1-0-1.ar02.jnb.afrinic.net (196.216.3.132)	197.912ms	

How is the traceroute different when going to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) from the command prompt (see Part 1) rather than from the online website? (Your results may vary depending upon where you are located geographically, and which ISP is providing connectivity to your school.)

---

The traceroute from the command prompt in Part 1 ended up at a server in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The traceroute from the website in the Netherlands went to a mirror server in the Netherlands. The domain [cisco.com](http://cisco.com) is hosted on many websites or mirrors throughout the world. This is done so that access time to the site will be fast from anywhere in the world.

Compare the traceroute from Part 1 that goes to Africa with the traceroute that goes to Africa from the web interface. What difference do you notice?

---

The route across Europe is on a different ISP. Make the point with students that there is not a single backbone to the Internet. Rather there are many backbones to the Internet. They all connect at Peering Points. Performance on the network on one ISP could be very different than performance on the network with a different ISP.

Some of the traceroutes have the abbreviation `asymm` in them. Any guesses as to what this means? What is its significance?

---

This is an abbreviation for asymmetric. It means that the test packet took one path to reach the destination, and a different path to return by. Imagine someone driving from their home to New York City. On the way to New York City, they noticed that the highway was congested and traffic was slow. They might decide to come home by a different or asymmetric path.

### Step 2: Use VisualRoute Lite Edition

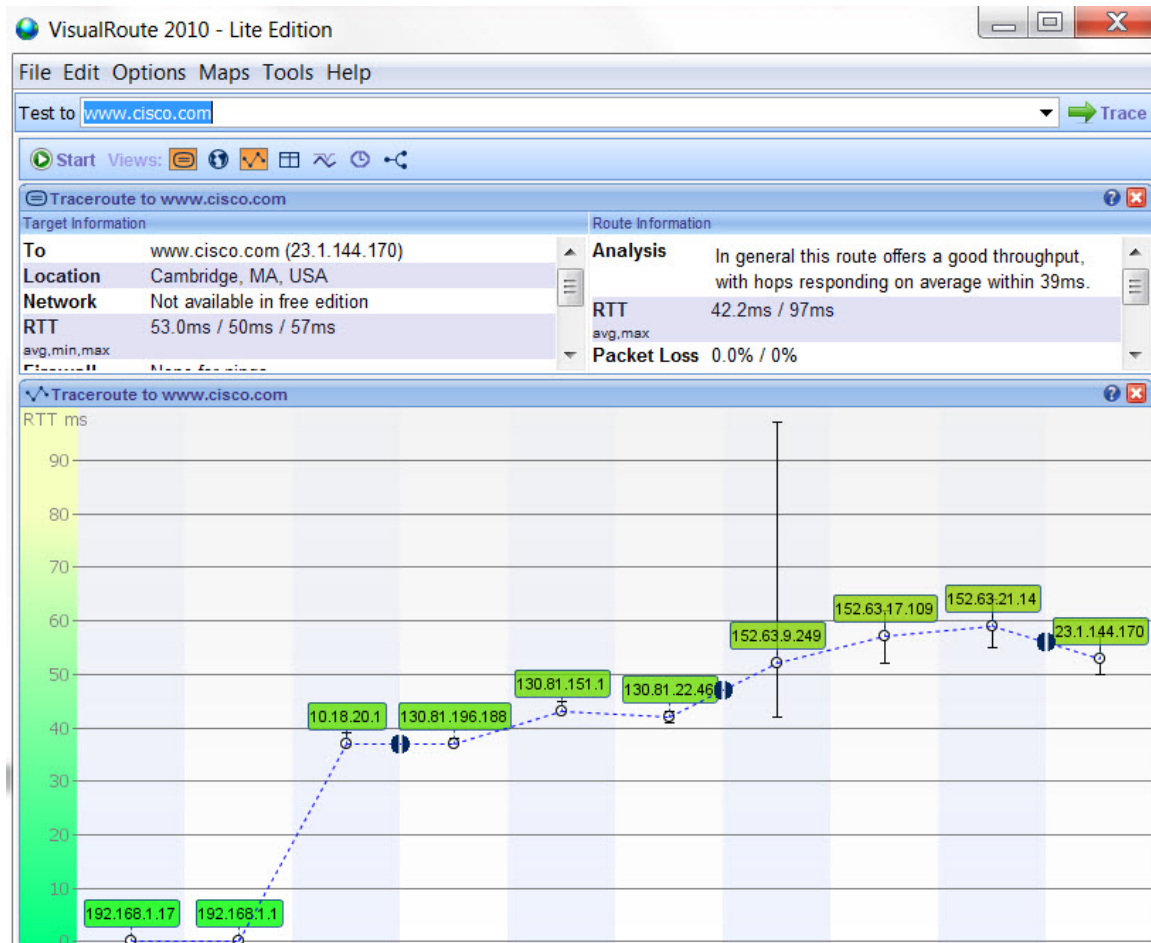
VisualRoute is a proprietary traceroute program that can display the tracing path results graphically.

- Please download the VisualRoute Lite Edition from the following link if it is not already installed:

<http://www.visualroute.com/download.html>

If you have any trouble downloading or installing VisualRoute, ask your instructor for assistance. Ensure that you download the Lite Edition.

- Using VisualRoute 2010 Lite Edition, trace the routes to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com).
- Record the IP addresses in the path in Notepad.



### Part 4: Compare Traceroute Results

Compare the traceroute results to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) from Parts 2 and 3.

#### Step 1: List the path to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) using tracert.

```
192.168.1.1 > 10.18.20.1 > 130.81.196.190 > 130.81.22.46 > 152.63.1.57 > 152.63.17.109 > 152.63.21.14 > 23.1.144.170
```

**Step 2:** List the path to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) using the web-based tool on subnetonline.com.

```
141.138.203.105 > 141.138.203.1 > 79.170.92.19 > 19.239.116.226
```

**Step 3:** List the path to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) using VisualRoute Lite edition.

```
192.168.1.17 > 192.168.1.1 > 10.18.20.1 130.81.196.188 > 130.81.151.1 130.81.22.46 > 152.63.9.249 > 152.63.17.109 > 152.63.21.14 > 231.144.170
```

Did all the traceroute utilities use the same paths to [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com)? Why or Why not?

Trace routes between the same source and destination conducted at different times 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.

## Reflection

Having now viewed traceroute through three different tools (tracert, web interface, and VisualRoute), are there any insights that using VisualRoute provided that the other two tools did not?

Answers will vary. One possible insight is that VisualRoute highlights graphically the amount of time it takes to travel between hops on the internet. By highlighting in yellow and red slower times, it becomes more obvious that there are network issues along these links.

## Appendix A

```
C:\> tracert www.cisco.com
```

```
Tracing route to e144.dscb.akamaiedge.net [23.1.144.170]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	<1 ms	<1 ms	<1 ms	dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
2	38 ms	38 ms	37 ms	10.18.20.1
3	37 ms	37 ms	37 ms	G3-0-9-2204.ALBYNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.81.196.190]
4	43 ms	43 ms	42 ms	so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81.22.46]
5	43 ms	43 ms	65 ms	0.so-4-0-2.XT2.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.1.57]
6	45 ms	45 ms	45 ms	0.so-3-2-0.XL4.EWR6.ALTER.NET [152.63.17.109]
7	46 ms	48 ms	46 ms	TenGigE0-5-0-0.GW8.EWR6.ALTER.NET [152.63.21.14]
8	45 ms	45 ms	45 ms	a23-1-144-170.deploy.akamaitechnologies.com [23.1.144.170]

```
Trace complete.
```

```
C:\> tracert www.afrinic.net
```

## Lab - Mapping the Internet

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Tracing route to www.afrinic.net [196.216.2.136]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1	1 ms	<1 ms	<1 ms	dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
2	39 ms	38 ms	37 ms	10.18.20.1
3	40 ms	38 ms	39 ms	G4-0-0-2204.ALBYNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.81.197.182]
4	44 ms	43 ms	43 ms	so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81.22.46]
5	43 ms	43 ms	42 ms	0.so-4-0-0.XT2.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.9.249]
6	43 ms	71 ms	43 ms	0.ae4.BR3.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.16.185]
7	47 ms	47 ms	47 ms	te-7-3-0.edge2.NewYork2.Level3.net [4.68.111.137]
8	43 ms	55 ms	43 ms	vlan51.ebr1.NewYork2.Level3.net [4.69.138.222]
9	52 ms	51 ms	51 ms	ae-3-3.ebr2.Washington1.Level3.net [4.69.132.89]
10	130 ms	132 ms	132 ms	ae-42-42.ebr2.Paris1.Level3.net [4.69.137.53]
11	139 ms	145 ms	140 ms	ae-46-46.ebr1.Frankfurt1.Level3.net [4.69.143.137]
12	148 ms	140 ms	152 ms	ae-91-91.csw4.Frankfurt1.Level3.net [4.69.140.14]
13	144 ms	144 ms	146 ms	ae-92-92.ebr2.Frankfurt1.Level3.net [4.69.140.29]
14	151 ms	150 ms	150 ms	ae-23-23.ebr2.London1.Level3.net [4.69.148.193]
15	150 ms	150 ms	150 ms	ae-58-223.csw2.London1.Level3.net [4.69.153.138]
16	156 ms	156 ms	156 ms	ae-227-3603.edge3.London1.Level3.net [4.69.166.154]
17	157 ms	159 ms	160 ms	195.50.124.34
18	353 ms	340 ms	341 ms	168.209.201.74
19	333 ms	333 ms	332 ms	csw4-pkl-gil-1.ip.isnet.net [196.26.0.101]
20	331 ms	331 ms	331 ms	196.37.155.180
21	318 ms	316 ms	318 ms	fa1-0-1.ar02.jnb.afrinic.net [196.216.3.132]
22	332 ms	334 ms	332 ms	196.216.2.136

Trace complete.

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

Tracing route to lacnic.net [200.3.14.10]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1	<1 ms	<1 ms	<1 ms	dslrouter.westell.com [192.168.1.1]
2	38 ms	37 ms	37 ms	10.18.20.1
3	37 ms	38 ms	40 ms	G3-0-9-2204.ALBYNY-LCR-02.verizon-gni.net [130.81.196.190]
4	43 ms	42 ms	43 ms	so-5-1-1-0.NY325-BB-RTR2.verizon-gni.net [130.81.22.46]
5	46 ms	75 ms	46 ms	0.ae2.BR3.NYC4.ALTER.NET [152.63.16.49]
6	43 ms	43 ms	43 ms	204.255.168.194
7	178 ms	182 ms	178 ms	ge-1-1-0.100.gw1.gc.registro.br [159.63.48.38]
8	172 ms	180 ms	182 ms	xe-5-0-1-0.core1.gc.registro.br [200.160.0.174]
9	177 ms	172 ms	181 ms	xe-4-0-0-0.core2.nu.registro.br [200.160.0.164]

## Lab - Mapping the Internet

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10	173 ms	180 ms	176 ms	ae0-0.ar3.nu.registro.br [200.160.0.249]
11	184 ms	183 ms	180 ms	gw02.lacnic.registro.br [200.160.0.213]
12	180 ms	179 ms	180 ms	200.3.12.36
13	182 ms	180 ms	180 ms	www.lacnic.net [200.3.14.10]

Trace complete.