

# Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering University of Moratuwa

# **Practical Session 1**

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This report is submitted as a partial fulfillment of the module

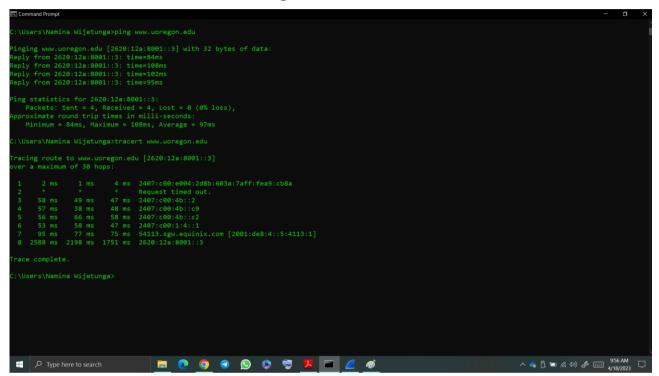
**EN2150 – Communication Network Engineering** 

24<sup>nd</sup> of March 2023

# Question (1) - What is a hierarchical network? Networks aggregating at different levels

- b) Activate Wireshark packet capture and perform the following:
  - I. Access each of the following web pages and then Ping and Traceroute to the same web pages. Copy the results to a file for later analysis.

#### www.uoregon.edu



Using the IP address geolocator,

- 1. 2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a Jaffna, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 2. 2407:c00:4b::2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 3. 2407:c00:4b::c9 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 4. 2407:c00:4b::c2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 5. 2407:c00:1:4::1 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 6. 2001:de8:4::5:4113:1 Tokyo, Japan Equinix Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
- 7. 2620:12a:8001::3 San Francisco, USA Pantheon

## • www.ruh.ac.lk

```
SelectCommand Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.2728]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Namina Wijetunga>ping www.ruh.ac.lk

Pinging alpha.ruh.ac.lk [2401:dd00:38::3] with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 2401:dd00:38::3:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
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```

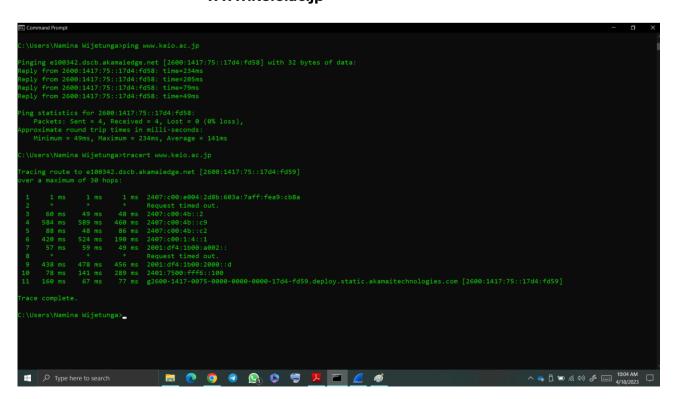
Using the IP address geolocator,

```
2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a - Jaffna, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt
1.
Ltd
2.
      2407:c00:4b::2
                          - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd
3.
      2407:c00:4b::c9
                          - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd
      2407:c00:4b::c2
                          - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd
5.
      2407:c00:1:4::1
                          - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd
                          - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Sri Lanka Telecom PLC
6.
      2001:de9:0:8::1
```

7. 2401:dd00::38 - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Lanka Education and Research

Network

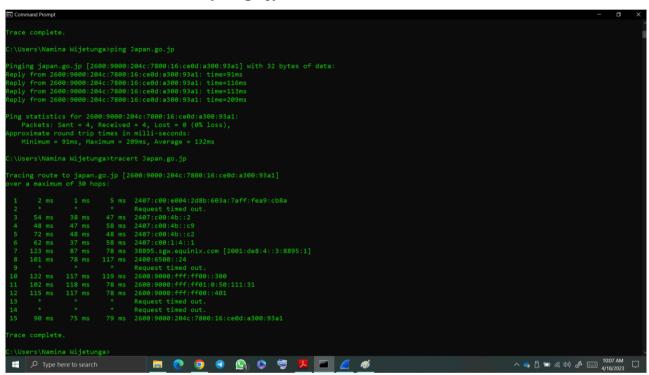
# • www.keio.ac.jp



Using the IP address geolocator,

- 1. 2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a Jaffna, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 2. 2407:c00:4b::2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 3. 2407:c00:4b::c9 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 4. 2407:c00:4b::c2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 5. 2407:c00:1:4::1 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 6. 2001:df4:1b00:a002:: Colombo, Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Telecom PLC
- 7. 2001:df4:1b00:2000::d Colombo, Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Telecom PLC
- 8. 2401:7500:fff6::100 Mumbai, India Web Werks India Pvt. Ltd.
- 9. 2600:1417:75::17d4:fd59 Mumbai, India Akamai Technologies Inc.

#### Japan.go.jp



Using the IP address geolocator,

- 1. 2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a Jaffna, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 2. 2407:c00:4b::2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 3. 2407:c00:4b::c9 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 4. 2407:c00:4b::c2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 5. 2407:c00:1:4::1 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 6. 2001:de8:4::3:8895:1 Singapore Equinix Japan
- 7. 2400:6500::24 Singapore Amazon Asia-Pacific Resources Private Limited
- 8. 2600:9000:fff:ff00::300 Washington, USA Amazon.com Inc.
- 9. 2600:9000:fff:ff01:0:50:111:31 Washington, USA Amazon.com Inc.
- 10. 2600:9000:fff:ff00::401 Washington, USA Amazon.com Inc.

11. 2600:9000:204c:7800:16:ce0d:a300:93a1 - Washington, USA - Amazon.com Inc.

#### nsf.gov

```
EX Command Prompt

Trace complete.

C:\Users\Namina Wijetunga>ping nsf.gov

Pinging nsf.gov [2620:10f:6002:221::106] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 2620:10f:6002:221::106: time=336ms

Reply from 2620:10f:6002:221::106: time=325ms

Reply from 2620:10f:6002:221::106: time=316ms

Reply from 2620:10f:6002:221::106: time=415ms

Ping statistics for 2620:10f:6002:221::106:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 316ms, Maximum = 415ms, Average = 348ms
```

Using the IP address geolocator,

- 1. 2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a Jaffna, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 2. 2407:c00:4b::2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 3. 2407:c00:4b::c9 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 4. 2407:c00:4b::c2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 5. 2407:c00:1:4::1 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 6. 2407:c00:1:5::2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 7. 2001:218:4000:5000::2cd Tokyo, Japan NTT Ltd Japan Corporation
- 8. 2001:218:0:2000::lad Tokyo, Japan NTT Ltd Japan Corporation
- 9. 2001:218:0:2000::86 Singapore NTT Ltd Japan Corporation
- 10. 2001:1900:7:3::101 California, USA Level 3 Communications Inc.
- 11. 2001:1900:4:3::e2 New York, USA Level 3 Communications Inc

- 12. 2001:428::205:171:203:158 California, USA CenturyLink Communications LLC
- 13. 2001:428:9001:101::2 Washington, USA CenturyLink Communications LLC
- 14. 2001:428:2402:1a:0:bd:0:2 Louisiana, USA CenturyLink Communications LLC
- 15. 2001:428:2402:a:0:68:0:1 Louisiana, USA CenturyLink Communications LLC
- 16. 2001:428:2500:1c::2 New York, USA CenturyLink Communications LLC
- 17. 2620:10f:6011:1::1 Virginia, USA National Science Foundation
- 18. 2620:10f:6011:2::1 Virginia, USA National Science Foundation
- 19. 2620:10f:6002:221::106 Virginia, USA National Science Foundation

#### www.cam.ac.uk

```
Trace complete.

C:\Users\Namina Wijetunga>ping www.cam.ac.uk

Pinging www.cam.ac.uk [2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408: time=332ms
Reply from 2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408: time=293ms
Reply from 2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408: time=277ms
Reply from 2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408: time=337ms

Ping statistics for 2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 277ms, Maximum = 337ms, Average = 309ms
```

```
C:\Users\Namina Mijetunga>tracert www.cam.ac.uk

C:\Users\Namina Mijetunga>tracert

D:\Users\Namina Mijetunga>tracert

D:\Users\Namina
```

Using the IP address geolocator,

1. 2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a - Jaffna, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd

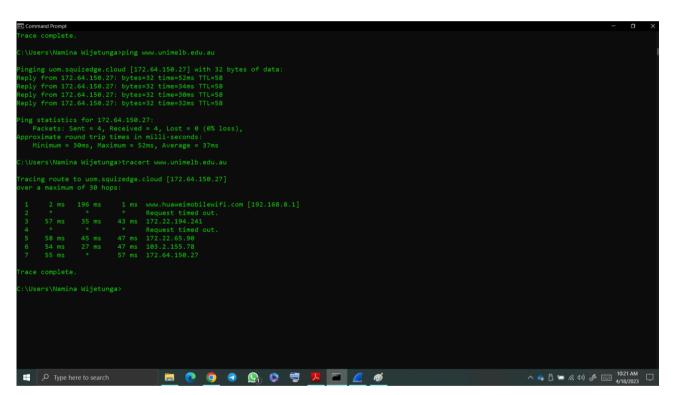
2. 2407:c00:4b::2 - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd 2407:c00:4b::c9 - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd 3. 2407:c00:4b::c2 4. - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd 5 2407:c00:1:4::1 - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd 2407:c00:1:5::2 - Colombo, Sri Lanka - Mobitel Pvt Ltd 6. 7. 2001:218:4000:5000::2cd - Tokyo, Japan - NTT Ltd Japan Corporation 8. 2001:218:0:2000::lad - Tokyo, Japan - NTT Ltd Japan Corporation 9. 2001:218:0:2000::86 - Tokyo, Japan - NTT Ltd Japan Corporation 10. 2001:1900:7:3::101 - California, USA - Level 3 Communications Inc 11. 2001:1900:2::3:83 - California, USA - Level 3 Communications Inc 12. 2001:1900:5:2:2:0:110:1e2 - Louisiana, USA - Level 3 Communications Inc 13. 2001:630:0:10::39 - London, UK - JISC Services Limited - London, UK - JISC Services Limited 14. 2001:630:0:10::2e 15. 2001:630:0:10::1e5 - London, UK - JISC Services Limited 16. 2001:630:0:10::272 - London, UK - JISC Services Limited 17. 2001:630:0:8014::a - London, UK - JISC Services Limited 18. - Cambridge, UK - JISC Services Limited 2001:630:210:321::1 19. 2001:630:210:318::2 - Cambridge, UK - JISC Services Limited 20. 2001:630:210:2000::2 - Cambridge, UK - JISC Services Limited 21. 2a05:b400:5:ff01::2 - Cambridge, UK - The Chancellor Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge 22. 2a05:b400:5:ff11::2 - Cambridge, UK - The Chancellor Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge 23. 2a05:b400:5:270::80e8:8408 - Cambridge, UK - The Chancellor Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge

#### www5.usp.br

Using the IP address geolocator,

- 1. 2407:c00:e004:2d8b:603a:7aff:fea9:cb8a Jaffna, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 2. 2407:c00:4b::2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 3. 2407:c00:4b::c2 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 4. 2407:c00:1:4::1 Colombo, Sri Lanka Mobitel Pvt Ltd
- 5. 2001:df4:1b00:a002:: Colombo, Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Telecom PLC
- 6. 2001:470:0:40f::2 California, USA Hurricane Electric LLC
- 7. 2001:470:0:387::2 California, USA Hurricane Electric LLC
- 8. 2001:470:0:52d::2 California, USA Hurricane Electric LLC
- 9. 2001:12f8::220:3 São Paulo, Brazil Núcleo de Inf. e Coord. do Ponto BR NIC.BR
- 10. 2001:12d0:840::12 São Paulo, Brazil Universidade De SAO Paulo
- 11. 2001:12d0:c000:91::54 São Paulo, Brazil Universidade De SAO Paulo

#### www.unimelb.edu.au



Using the IP address geolocator,

- 1. 192.168.8.1
- 2. 172.22.194.241
- 3. 172.22.65.90
- 4. 103.2.155.78
- 5. 172.64.150.27

No information about the location could be obtained.

II. Analysing what happens during web page loading, ping and traceroute by observing the packet details in each of the Layers Within Wireshark captured packets

#### Web page loading

The protocols involved in loading a web page include HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), and DNS (Domain Name System).

The browser first needs to find the IP address of the web server hosting the website that want to access. It sends a DNS request to a DNS server to translate the domain name in the URL into an IP address.

Once the browser has the IP address, it establishes a TCP connection with the web server. This involves a three-way handshake process where the browser and server exchange messages to confirm that they can communicate with each other. The browser then sends an HTTP request to the server asking for the web page content. The server responds with an HTTP response that includes the requested web page content.

#### • Ping -

When the ping packet is sent, it contains a header with information about the sender, recipient, and the packet itself. The recipient device receives the packet, processes it, and sends a response packet back to the sender, indicating that it has received the packet and how long it took to process.

#### Traceroute -

Traceroute program sends a series of packets with incrementally increasing time-to-live (TTL) values. The TTL value is decremented each time the packet passes through a router, and if the TTL reaches 0, the router drops the packet and sends an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) error message back to the sender.

It records the information from the ICMP messages and displays it in a table or graph, showing the path that the packets took from the source to the destination.

III. Why do you get "\* \* \*" instead of IP addresses for some steps in traceroute?

Explanation -

This occurs when the network device that is responsible for the ongoing hop does not respond to the traceroute request. It can

happen due hardware issues of the network device, the network devices being too busy to respond, or the network device can be programmed so that the ICMP requests in can handle are limited. Therefore, some ICP requests can be dropped.

#### c) What does the PING indicate?

Explanation - PING indicates the connectivity between the sending and receiving devices of a network and determine the latency, or time delay, of the connection.

# I. Theoretical round trip time to each from the current location

Theoretical Round Trip Time = 
$$\frac{Distance}{Speed \text{ of Light}} \times 2$$

The location where the practical was conducted was Trincomalee, Sri Lanka. Assume that the speed of light in a vacuum is 299,792.458 km/s.

#### www.ruh.ac.lk

Approximate distance to University of Ruhuna from Trincomalee - 399 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 2.6618 ms

#### • www.uoregon.edu

Approximate distance to University of Oregon from Trincomalee - 15,414 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 102.8311 ms

#### www.keio.ac.jp

Approximate distance to Keio University from Trincomalee - 5,945 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 39.6608 ms

#### Japan.go.jp

Approximate distance to Tokyo from Trincomalee - 6,620 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 44.1639 ms

# nsf.gov

Approximate distance to National Science Foundation, Virginia from Trincomalee - 14,900 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 99.4021 ms

#### www.cam.ac.uk

Approximate distance to University of Cambridge from Trincomalee - 9,385 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 62.0998 ms

#### www5.usp.br

Approximate distance to University of San Paulo, Brazil from Trincomalee - 18.065 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 120.5167 ms

#### www.unimelb.edu.au

Approximate distance to University of Melbourne from Trincomalee - 6,875 km

Theoretical Round Trip Time - 45.8651 ms

II. Comparison of the Theoretical Round Trip Time and the measured Ping Time

	Theoretical round trip time (in milliseconds)	Measured average ping time
	(III IIIIIIIseconds)	(in milliseconds)
www.ruh.ac.lk	2.6618	Request timed out
www.uoregon.edu	102.8311	97
www.keio.ac.jp	39.6608	141
Japan.go.jp	44.1639	132
nsf.gov	99.4021	348
www.cam.ac.uk	62.0998	309
www5.usp.br	120.5167	423
www.unimelb.edu.au	45.8651	37

#### Explanation -

- The actual route travelled by the packets is not a straight line and they are undergoing so many processes on the way to the destination.
- More the number of devices they have to go through (Examples such as switches, routers) more processes will happen, and more processing delays will encounter.
- Additionally, the speed of light inside the fibre is less than the speed of light inside a vacuum which will take more time to reach the destination.
  - III. Can you identify sub-components that contribute to PING time?
    - Quality of the ISP.
    - Speed of the Internet connection.
    - Firewall configuration.

- Geographical location.
- Bandwidth.

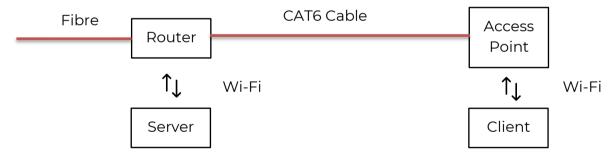
# Question (2) - Why is bandwidth (throughput) important?

#### Explanation -

- Bandwidth is a measure of the amount of data that can be transmitted over a network in a given time period.
- Higher the bandwidth, more data can be transmitted, and it is important when multiple devices are trying to access the same Wi-Fi or Hotspot.
- It will reduce the latency which will reduce the response time for a given request.
- But increasing the bandwidth causes the cost of the network to increase as well.
- Therefore, it is important to manage the bandwidth when designing a efficient and a user friendly network.

#### Performing iperf3 bandwidth test

- During Off-Peak Traffic Time
  - I. At Home
    - Client & Server Connected to The Same Network



IP Address - 192,168,1,8

IP Address - 192.168.4.240

```
Server listening on 5201

Accepted connection from 192.168.1.7, port 6902
[5] local 192.168.1.8 port 5201 connected to 192.168.1.7 port 6903
[ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[5] 0.00-1.00 sec 8.20 MBytes 68.8 Mbits/sec
[5] 1.00-2.00 sec 8.29 MBytes 69.5 Mbits/sec
[5] 2.00-3.00 sec 8.29 MBytes 69.5 Mbits/sec
[5] 3.00-4.00 sec 7.56 MBytes 63.4 Mbits/sec
[5] 4.00-5.00 sec 7.19 MBytes 63.4 Mbits/sec
[5] 5.00-6.00 sec 7.19 MBytes 60.3 Mbits/sec
[5] 5.00-6.00 sec 7.92 MBytes 68.5 Mbits/sec
[5] 6.00-7.00 sec 8.17 MBytes 68.5 Mbits/sec
[5] 7.00-8.01 sec 7.91 MBytes 65.8 Mbits/sec
[5] 9.00-10.00 sec 8.49 MBytes 71.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 9.00-10.00 sec 8.49 MBytes 71.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 10.00-10.07 sec 478 KBytes 60.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 10.00-10.07 sec 478 KBytes 60.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 0.00-10.07 sec 8.36 MBytes 70.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 0.00-10.07 sec 8.38 MBytes 60.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 0.00-10.07 sec 8.38 MBytes 60.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 0.00-10.07 sec 8.38 MBytes 60.2 Mbits/sec
[5] 0.00-10.07 sec 8.38 MBytes 60.3 Mbits/sec sender
[5] 0.00-10.07 sec 81.3 MBytes 67.8 Mbits/sec receiver
```

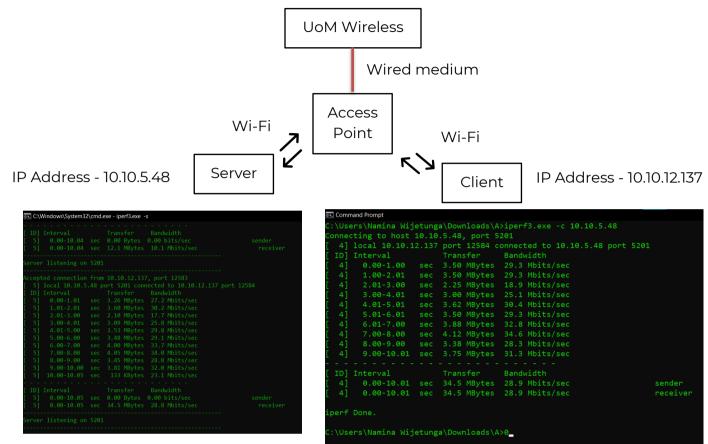
Results at the Server

Results at the Client

```
Command Prompt
:\Users\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c speedtest.uztelecom.uz -p 5203
Connecting to host speedtest.uztelecom.uz, port 5203
  4] local 192.168.4.240 port 11906 connected to 195.69.189.215 port 5203
                        Transfer Bandwidth 384 KBytes 3.13 Mbits/sec
       0.00-1.01 sec
  41
       1.01-2.01 sec 1.00 MBytes 8.34 Mbits/sec
  41
  4]
       2.01-3.01 sec 1.00 MBytes 8.39 Mbits/sec
       3.01-4.00 sec 1.12 MBytes 9.51 Mbits/sec
4.00-5.00 sec 768 KBytes 6.30 Mbits/sec
5.00-6.01 sec 256 KBytes 2.07 Mbits/sec
  4]
  4]
       5.00-6.01
  4]
       6.01-7.01 sec 256 KBytes 2.11 Mbits/sec
  4]
  4]
       7.01-8.01 sec 128 KBytes 1.05 Mbits/sec
       41
 ID] Interval
       0.00-10.00 sec 5.38 MBytes 4.51 Mbits/sec
       0.00-10.00 sec 5.27 MBytes 4.42 Mbits/sec
```

#### II. At University of Moratuwa

Client & Server Connected to The Same Network



Results at the Server

Results at the Client

```
Ing to host ipenf.astra.in.ua, port 5202

ing to host ipenf.astra.in.ua, port 5202

ccal 2401:dd009:10:20:680:ea52:6a5e:9755 port 4673 connected to 2a10:2f40:1::aa port 5202

nterval Transfer Bandwidth
0.00-1.01 sec 256 KBytes 2.09 Mbits/sec
1.01-2.00 sec 128 KBytes 1.05 Mbits/sec
2.00-3.02 sec 384 KBytes 3.10 Mbits/sec
3.02-4.00 sec 640 KBytes 5.32 Mbits/sec
4.09-5.01 sec 640 KBytes 5.20 Mbits/sec
5.01-6.00 sec 648 KBytes 6.32 Mbits/sec
5.01-6.00 sec 768 KBytes 6.22 Mbits/sec
7.01-8.01 sec 768 KBytes 6.22 Mbits/sec
7.01-8.01 sec 512 KBytes 4.21 Mbits/sec
9.00-10.00 sec 384 KBytes 3.16 Mbits/sec
3.01-9.00 sec 512 KBytes 4.21 Mbits/sec
9.00-10.00 sec 384 KBytes 3.16 Mbits/sec
```

```
rers\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c speedtest.uztelecom.uz -p 5202
recting to host speedtest.uztelecom.uz, port 5202
local 2401:dd00:10:20:c08b:ea52:6a5e:9755 port 4653 connected to 2a05:45c7:f000:100::215 port 5202
Interval Transfer Bandwidth
0.00-1.01 sec 256 KBytes 2.08 Mbits/sec
1.01-2.01 sec 512 KBytes 4.21 Mbits/sec
2.01-3.01 sec 896 KBytes 7.30 Mbits/sec
3.01-4.01 sec 640 KBytes 5.27 Mbits/sec
4.01-5.00 sec 896 KBytes 7.37 Mbits/sec
5.00-6.00 sec 512 KBytes 4.20 Mbits/sec
5.00-6.00 sec 512 KBytes 4.20 Mbits/sec
6.00-7.01 sec 768 KBytes 6.23 Mbits/sec
7.01-8.00 sec 896 KBytes 7.39 Mbits/sec
9.01-10.01 sec 768 KBytes 6.25 Mbits/sec
                        9.01-10.01 sec
                                                                                                   640 KBytes 5.26 Mbits/sec
ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
4] 0.00-10.01 sec 6.62 MBytes 5.55 Mbits/sec
4] 0.00-10.01 sec 6.62 MBytes 5.55 Mbits/sec
```

#### • During Peak Traffic Time

#### I. At Home

Client & Server Connected to The Same Network

Results at the Server

Results at the Client

#### II. At University of Moratuwa

Client & Server Connected to The Same Network

Results at the Client

Results at the Server

```
:\Users\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c iperf.astra.in.ua -p 5202
onnecting to host iperf.astra.in.ua, port 5202
 4] local 2401:dd00:10:20:cdab:ea2b:1d81:580d port 13716 connected to 2a10:2f40:1::aa port 5202
                              Transfer Bandwidth
256 KBytes 2.08 Mbits/sec
       0.00-1.01 sec
1.01-2.01 sec
                       sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec
  41
      2.01-3.01 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec
      3.01-4.01 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec
  4]
       4.01-5.00 sec 128 KBytes 1.06 Mbits/sec
       5.00-6.01 sec 256 KBytes 2.07 Mbits/sec
6.01-7.00 sec 512 KBytes 4.23 Mbits/sec
7.00-8.01 sec 640 KBytes 5.20 Mbits/sec
8.01-9.01 sec 640 KBytes 5.24 Mbits/sec
  41
  41
  41
        9.01-10.02 sec 640 KBytes 5.23 Mbits/sec
                             3.00 MBytes 2.51 M
        0.00-10.02 sec 3.00 MBytes 2.51 Mbits/sec 0.00-10.02 sec 3.00 MBytes 2.51 Mbits/sec
                                                                                       receiver
perf Done.
```

```
Command Prompt
                             prefix every output line with this string
 -T, --title str
 -T, --title str prefix every output line
--get-server-output get results from server
--udp-counters-64bit use 64-bit counters in l
 --udp-counters-64bit
                            use 64-bit counters in UDP test packets
[KMG] indicates options that support a K/M/G suffix for kilo-, mega-, or giga-
iperf3 homepage at: http://software.es.net/iperf/
Report bugs to:
                    https://github.com/esnet/iperf
C:\Users\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c iperf.biznetnetworks.com -p 5202
iperf3: error - unable to connect to server: Connection timed out
C:\Users\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c iperf.biznetnetworks.com -p 5203
iperf3: error - unable to connect to server: Connection timed out
C:\Users\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c iperf.biznetnetworks.com -p 5203
perf3: error - unable to connect to server: Connection timed out
::\Users\Namina Wijetunga\Downloads\A>iperf3 -c iperf.biznetnetworks.com -p 5202
perf3: error - unable to connect to server: Connection timed out
```

#### **Observations and Comments:**

- The bandwidth of the client and server which are connected to the same network is higher than the bandwidth of the public server and the remote client.
- The bandwidth during the peak traffic time is much lesser than the bandwidth during the off-peak traffic time.
- When connected to the network at University of Moratuwa during the peak traffic time, for some public servers, the connection timed out which the reason being too many users in the network trying to access the network at same time.

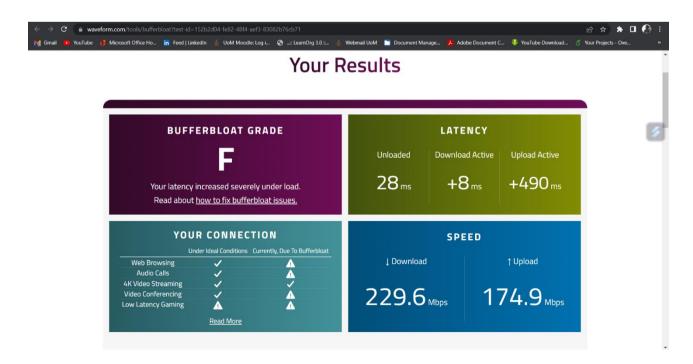
#### Question (3) - Why is latency important?

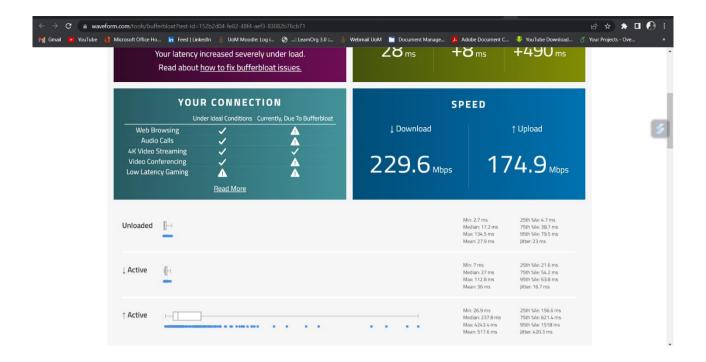
#### Explanation -

- User experience: In applications that require real-time interaction, such as online gaming or video conferencing, even small amounts of latency can have a noticeable impact on the user experience. Latency can cause delays in voice or video transmission, making conversations or gameplay feel sluggish or unresponsive.
- Network performance: Latency can also affect the overall performance of a network. High latency can lead to slow data transfer rates, packet loss, and network congestion, which can impact the ability of users to access and use network resources.
- Financial transactions: In financial applications, such as trading platforms, even a small delay in data transmission can have significant financial consequences.
   Latency can impact the accuracy of stock prices and transaction times, which can result in lost profits or other financial impacts.
- Cloud computing: Many cloud-based applications and services rely on lowlatency network connections to provide fast and responsive performance. High latency can impact the performance of these applications and make them feel slow or unresponsive.
- SEO: Latency also plays a role in website search engine optimization (SEO). Search engines such as Google consider website speed and responsiveness as part of their ranking algorithms, which means that websites with lower latency are likely to perform better in search results.

#### Performing Bufferbloat latency test,

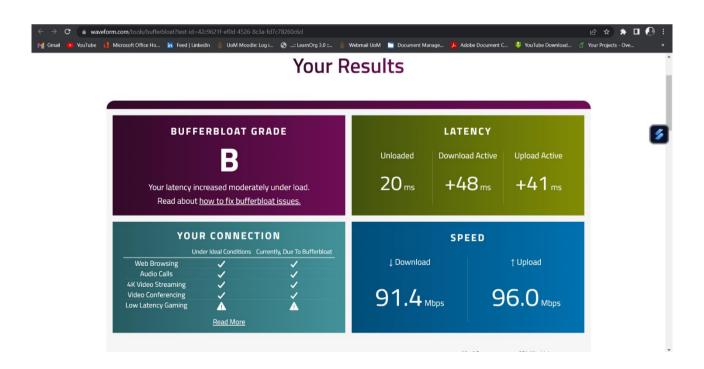
- During Off-Peak Traffic Time
  - I. At University of Moratuwa

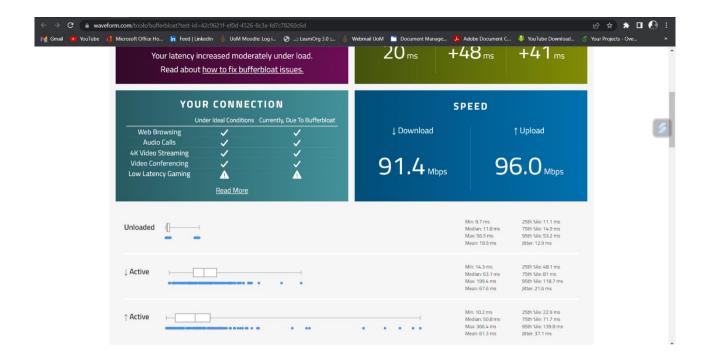




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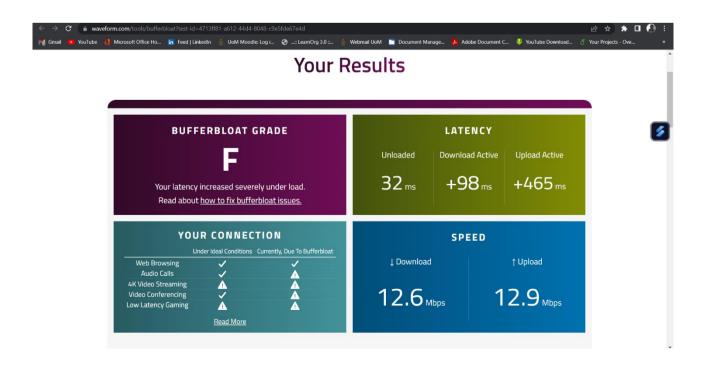
# II. At Home Using Wi-Fi

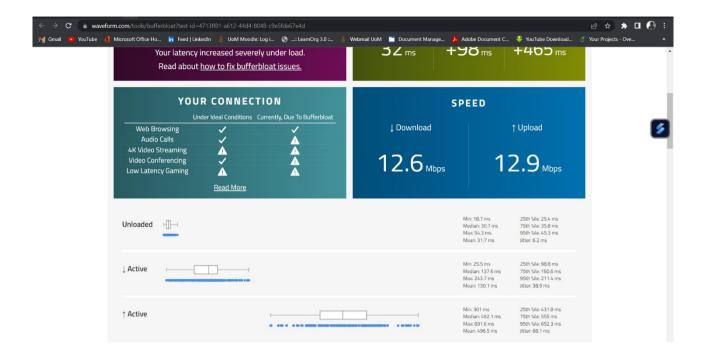




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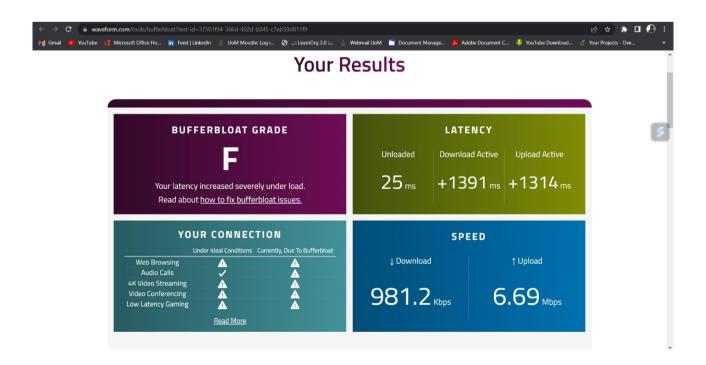
# III. At Home Using Cellular Data

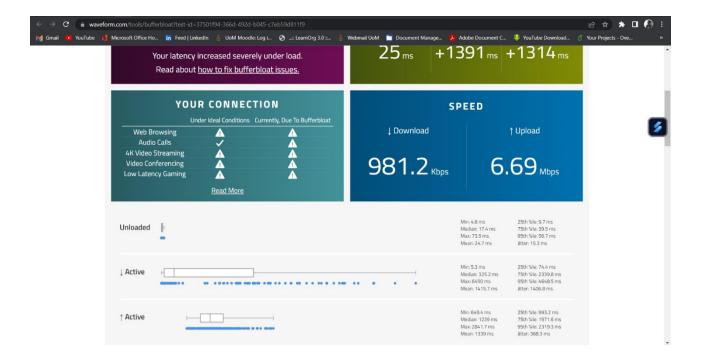




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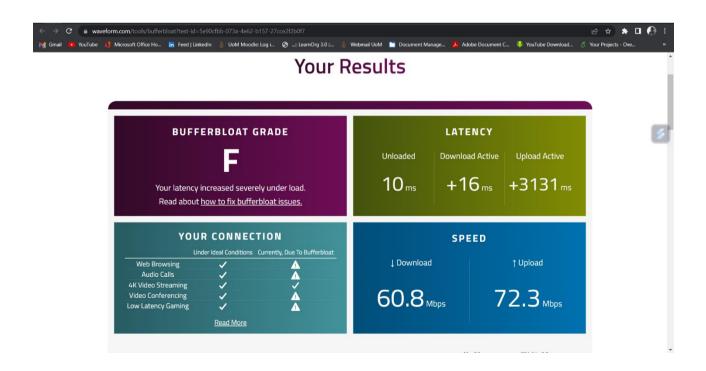
- During Peak Traffic Time
  - I. At University of Moratuwa

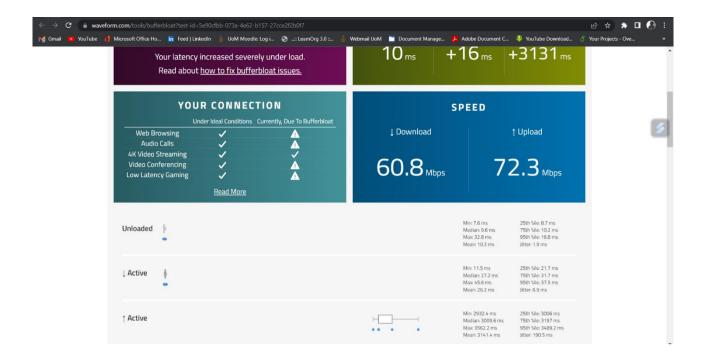




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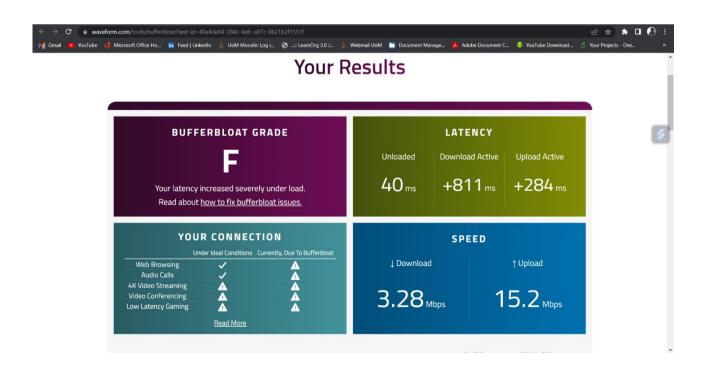
# II. At Home Using Wi-Fi

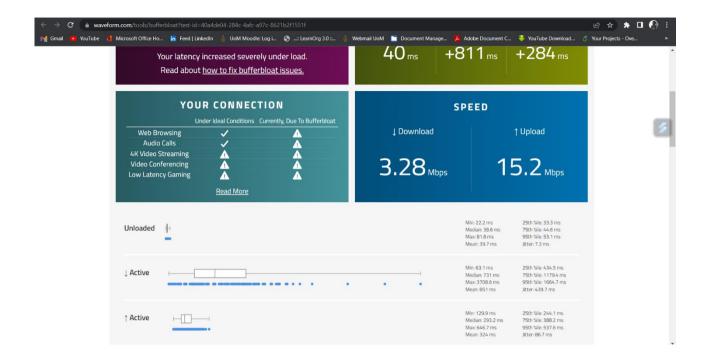




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# III. At Home Using Cellular Data





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## **Observations and Comments:**

- The latency of the networks increased during the peak traffic times than the offpeak traffic times.
- According to the results obtained from the latency test, in both peak traffic and off-peak traffic times, Wi-Fi connection at home has the lowest latency and the cellular network (Mobitel in this case) has the highest latency.
- Several numbers of tests were conducted in the network at the University of Moratuwa and the results were not consistent. Even in off-peak traffic times, the latency was increasing and decreasing.
- It is recommended to improve the network at University of Moratuwa specially in crowded places such as Sentra Court, Library for a better network performance and reliability.