

INTERNET ARCHITECTURE

OBSERVATIONS AND DETAILED ANALYSIS

Note :

We have provided you with 4 excel files :

- 1 Hops_table
- 2 Analysis_graph
- 3 Latency_table
- 4 Local_ISP

The proofs have been provided separately in proof_traceroute.pdf

PART A

Tracerouting from six traceroute servers from different continents to the six web servers :

Web servers :

ETHZ (Switzerland): 129.132.19.216
University of Waterloo (Canada east): 129.97.208.23
University of Cape Town (South Africa): 137.158.158.44
BITS Pilani (India): 14.139.243.30
Google: 216.58.219.196
Facebook: 31.13.75.36

Traceroute servers are chosen: (source: traceroute.org)

Greece

Russia

Canada

Australia

Singapore

South Africa

We tested 6 different servers on different continents by using the traceroute servers from the traceroute.org. The packet files are first passing through the local ISP server and then proceeding to go onto the target destination. Also here we noticed that as the number of hops and distance from the source server increases, the latency is also increasing.

Google and Facebook differ in the number of hops required to reach them. Countries like the USA, Canada appear to provide lesser latency on average. The latency depends on the distance of the server and also depends on the firewall and other protective measures installed in the server.

We observed that some traceroute servers were giving timeout in certain cases. These are basically due to 3 reasons :

- 1 The server under observation has some kind of protective layer or firewall around it.

- 2 The IP addresses have been made private due to which the packets are not able to return the information.

3 The server under observation is currently down.

| | Number of Hops | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|----|
| | Destination servers | | | | | | |
| Traceroute Servers | ETHZ (Switzerland): | University of Waterloo (Canada east): | University of Cape Town (South) | BITS Pilani (India): | Google | Facebook | |
| | 129.132.19.216 | 129.97.208.23 | 137.158.158.44 | 14.139.243.30 | 216.58.219.196 | 31.13.75.36 | |
| Greece | 14 | 18 | >30 | >30 | >30 | | 10 |
| Russia | 7 | 12 | >30 | >30 | >30 | | 9 |
| Canada | 14 | 15 | >30 | >30 | >30 | | 14 |
| Australia | 16 | 19 | >30 | >30 | >30 | | 15 |
| Singapore | 22 | 17 | >30 | >30 | >30 | | 11 |
| South Africa | 14 | 18 | >30 | >30 | >30 | | 17 |

| | Latency Table (in ms) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| | Destination servers | | | | | | |
| Traceroute Servers | ETHZ (Switzerland): | University of Waterloo (Canada east): | University of Cape Town (South) | BITS Pilani (India): | Google | Facebook | |
| | 129.132.19.216 | 129.97.208.23 | 137.158.158.44 | 14.139.243.30 | 216.58.219.196 | 31.13.75.36 | |
| Greece | 37.669 ms | 136.288 ms | max hops reached | max hops reached | max hops reached | 57.596 ms | |
| Russia | 102 ms | 183.32 ms | max hops reached | max hops reached | max hops reached | 54.802 ms | |
| Canada | 169.342 ms | 41.31 ms | max hops reached | max hops reached | max hops reached | 87.433 ms | |
| Australia | 311.311 ms | 229.985 ms | max hops reached | max hops reached | max hops reached | 160.34 ms | |
| Singapore | 334.229 ms | 247.150 ms | max hops reached | max hops reached | max hops reached | 181.96 ms | |
| South Africa | 200.12 ms | 188.34 ms | max hops reached | max hops reached | max hops reached | 190.541 ms | |

PART B

Tracerouting over Mobile Hotspot:

We ran traceroute command on the same 6 servers from our machine using the cellular data connection which in my case is JIO 4G LTE.

The packet files are passing through the local ISP first and then are further routed to the target destination. This may be one of the reasons why the server in India(BITS Pilani) has all intermediate routers inside local ISP, whereas other countries have fewer hops inside the local ISP.

It could be noted that the latency values over cellular data connection are higher than those observed for the LAN. This may be owing to the fact that the packets have to first go to the respective ISP and then move onto the target destination which takes more time.

| Latency Table for local ISP using cellular data connection (in ms) | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Destination Probed | Number of hops | No. of hops inside local ISP | % Age of hops inside local ISP | Total latency (ms) | Latency inside local ISP (ms) | %Age of latency inside local ISP | |
| ETHZ (Switzerland): 129.132.19.216 | 22 | 5 | 22.72 | 3819.766 | 459.46 | 12.02848551 | |
| University of Waterloo (Canada east): 129.97.208.23 | 30 | 10 | 33.33333333 | 7240.1 | 407.8 | 5.632518888 | |
| University of Cape Town (South): 137.158.158.44 | 24 | 11 | 45.83333333 | 5541.31 | 363.12 | 6.552963108 | |
| BITS Pilani (India): 14.139.243.30 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 735 | 735 | 100 | |
| Google 216.58.219.196 | 12 | 10 | 83.33333333 | 553.12 | 458.13 | 82.82651143 | |
| Facebook 31.13.75.36 | 22 | 10 | 45.45454545 | 2322.43 | 512.34 | 22.0605142 | |

PART C

Another Important Analysis :

As the number of hops increases, the latency time also increases. But this is not always true. The correlation also depends on the distance of the server and also depends on the firewall and other protective measures installed in the server.

