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Earthlink internet service

For many users, speed is the most important factor when considering Internet services. Connection speed determines how long it takes to perform various tasks on the Internet, how long it takes to load images, and whether audio and video arrive in small bursts or stream in real time. In general, web browsing requires a faster connection speed than tasks such as watching video or listening to audio files. Upload speed: When users send data from a computer to the Internet, the transfer rate is called the upload speed. Download speed: When users receive data from the Internet to their computer, the transfer speed is called the download speed. Download speed is usually many times faster than upload speed. ServicesSed services provided by your ISP can vary greatly, with a service offering based on pricing tiers, speed, or business needs. Some companies offer the same services to all their customers, while others specialize only in online access or specialized services such as cloud storage and security software. Residential: Most ISPs offer services to homeowners or tenants.Commercial: In general, ISPs typically offer different packages to commercial customers, such as corporations or nonprofits. Small businesses: While many online customers connect customers with small businesses with other commercial customers, some offer distinctive packages at a lower price for small businesses. Packaged sales: INTERNET service providers, which also offer telephone or TV services, often offer packages of multiple services at a reduced price. SupportThere are many reasons why customers may need support, including slow speeds, sites that won't load and unusual fees on bills. Most internet customers prefer to communicate via email or chat, though some still offer customer service over the phone. Great customer service applies to both helpful agents and experienced troubleshooters who can solve problems remotely, reducing the need for technician visits. Sometimes the contractor needs to be sent to the customer's house to look at hardware issues. Installation process: The installation process is usually fast and efficient; many ISPs provide this at little or no cost with a qualified contract. Each connection type has a different installation process. For example, dialup typically does not require hardware or software installation. Cable often requires drilling holes through external walls and pulling into new wires, in addition to setting up a router and modem inside your home. Satellite connections need to be installed outdoors and synchronized at an exact angle. The process may take several hours. Email, phone, or chat support: There are different ways to connect to each ISP support service, and some are faster and easier than others. ReliabilityDimensional refers to both the signal, which is sometimes lost and needs to be reconnected, and the speed, which varies greatly depending on usage. internet service providers using dedicated lines, such as copper cables, fibre optics and DSL cables, are completely unavailable. Phone and satellite connections are more prone to failures. Dedicated lines also typically offer unlimited data or large data limits, while phone and satellite connections typically have bandwidth limits. Connection quality: A good Internet connection has strong signal strength, and crashes are rare. Data limits: Some data from internet service limits at a specific level in each billing cycle; others allow unlimited use of data. Availability Not all ISPs are available in all regions of the country. Customers should contact the supplier to determine whether coverage is an option in their home or business address. Even in the same city, there are different providers and package options according to zip codes. Often the first step for a customer is to go to the providers' websites and put in their zip code to see what is available at their address. Coverage area: Most areas have a limited number of internet services available; some areas may have only one or two. Connection types: Different types of calls include phone calls using existing telephone lines, a cable that requires the installation of new broadband cables, the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) uses existing copper telephone lines, and a satellite that requires the installation of an antenna outside the home. As well, the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), which is for high-speed demanding connections and an adapter for existing telephone and fiber optic lines, which is a cable that used spun glass instead of copper for very high bandwidth connections. Additional featuresPart service provider offers additional features for an additional fee; sometimes these features are included for free with any Internet plan. Antivirus software: Antivirus software helps protect computers from malicious attacks by other Internet users. Personal or business website: Many providers offer services to help you create and maintain personal or business websites. Email address: One or more email addresses are often attached to an Internet service. Wi-Fi access: Some ISPs offer unlimited Wi-Fi access through various hot spots in the United States. You pay your Internet Service Provider (ISP) for internet access, and they turn on the sweet, sweet, focal length data hose for you. But who provides the flow for the ISP? Read on to learn and remove from global data delivery. Today's Question & Answer session comes to us courtesy of SuperUser – a subdivision of Stack Exchange, a social group of Q&A websites. I know that internet service provider (ISP) that provides my Internet connection. But what I don't know is: Who supplies the Internet to the ISP? And who provides them with that? Is there an endless loop that ultimately unites us all? Who really? It's networks all the way down, but not all of them are immediately visible to the end user. The The Courtesy of super user Tom Wijsman, we are treated to detailed insight into how we can determine who specifically provides Internet access to our ISP and what it means to be part of the provider's network to providers. How to determine how to understand the infrastructure of the Internet? Let's say we don't know about internet history, nor do we have access to any online resources that explain it to us. Then the only way to find out how internet infrastructure is built is to go back to its roots. Use existing protocols to learn how to build our Internet. Specifically, the Internet Control Message Protocol, or ICMP, defines an Echo request and an Echo response. By increasing the ip packet expiration time by 1 iteration, you can find each subsequent hop on the path to the target. It allows you to get a list of hops between you and the target, a classic traceroute. In Windows, you can use tracert; on Linux and Mac OS X, you can use traceroute. So let's make a route from Belgium to the United States; Stack Exchange looks like a good target. Tracking route to stackexchange.com [64.34.119.12] by up to 30 hops: ... Redacted... 5 10 ms 12 ms 12 ms te-3-3.car2.Brussels1.Level3.net [212.3.237.53] 6 11 ms 11 ms 15 ms ae-0-11.bar2.Brussels1.Level3.net [4.69.148.178] 7 20 ms 13 ms 15 ms ae-7-7.ebr1.London1.Level3.net [4.69.148.182] 8 16 ms 16 ms 18 ms wan101.ebr2.London1.Level3.net [4.69.143.86] 9 83 ms 84 ms 84 ms 18 ms 87 ms ae-44-44.ebr1.NewYork1.Level3.net [4.69.137.78] 10 84 ms 93 ms 97 ms ae-71-71.csw2.NewYork1.Level3.net [4.69.134.70] 11 87 ms 9 6 ms 83 ms ae-2-70.edgel1.NewYork1.Level3.net [4.69.155.78] 12 84 ms 93 ms 84 ms gig2-0.nyc-gs7-b.peer1.net [216.187.123.5] 13 87 ms 84 ms 85 ms gwny01.stackoverflow.com [64.34.41.58] 14 87 ms 82 ms 87 ms stackoverflow.com [64.34.119.12] Interestingly, we know that Belgium, London and New York are connected to Level3. Level3 can be seen as an ISP, they simply connect multiple ISPs. Here's a picture of how it's connected: Let's go in the opposite direction, China! The first thing I could find is the Baidu search engine. Tracking route to baidu.com [123.125.114.144] by up to 30 hops: ... Redacted... 5 12 ms 10 ms 12 ms ae0.anr11.ip4.tinet.net [77.67.65.177] 6 167 ms 167 ms 167 ms xe-5-1-0.sjc10.ip4.tinet.net [89.149.185.161] 7 390 ms 388 ms 388 ms 167 ms 167 ms 167 ms 388 ms as4837.ip4.tinet.net [77.67.79.150] 8 397 ms 393 ms 397 ms 219.158.30 41 9 892 ms * 392 ms 219.158.97 97 41 13 10 407 ms 403 ms 403 ms 219.158.11.197 11 45 2 ms 451 ms 452 ms 219.158.15.5 12 * 434 ms 434 ms 434 ms 452 ms 219.158.15.5 12 * 434 ms 434 ms 434 ms 452 ms 219.158.15.5 12 * 434 ms 434 ms 434 ms 452 ms 219.158.15.5 12 * 434 ms 434 ms 434 ms 452 ms 219.158.123.126.0 66 13 449 ms 450 ms 450 ms 61.148 3.34 14 432 ms 433 ms 431 ms 202.106.43.66 15 435 ms 435 ms 436 123.125.114.144 Well, not much information about Chinese ISPs out there, but at least find Tinet. Here's a nice picture of their site that shows how they connect to different ISPs: They just have a cloud of hops spread out about the right part of the world that they serve, and finally the points they connect to ISPs. The reason they have a cloud of hops is reliability when some hops fall out. If you repeat it several times, you can get an idea of how everything is connected. So, what layers of network are there? The huge networks that we found through routing tracking are known as Layer 1 networks. Although there is no body defining the layers of networks participating in the Internet, the most common definition of a Tier 1 network is that it can reach any other network on the Internet without purchasing IP transit or paying for billing. By this definition, a Tier 1 network is a transit-free network that is equivalent to any other Tier 1 network. But not all transit-free networks are Tier 1 networks. You can become transit-free by paying for peering or agreeing to settlements. Common definitions of Layer 2 and Tier 3 networks: Layer 2: A network that is associated with certain networks but still buys IP transit or pays billing to reach at least part of the Internet. Layer 3: A network that only purchases transit from other networks in order to reach the Internet. If you click on the Tier 1 network from the Backbone Internet page, you will go to the list of current Tier 1 networks: AT&T from USA Centurylink (formerly Qwest and Savvis) from usa Deutsche Telekom AG from Germany Inteliquent (formerly Tinet) from USA Verizon Business (formerly UUNET) from USA Sprint from USA TeliaSonera International Carrier from Sweden NTT Communications from Japan Level 3 Communications from USA Tata Communications from India Not known whether the AOL Transit Data Network (ATDN) is still a Tier 1 network. Wait, what... What does peering mean? These networks connect to each other through a process known as peering. Most traffic must pass through at least 2 different top-level networks to reach the destination, and the networks are bridging with peering arrangements. The way it usually works is that each party to the agreement will commit to routing x the amount of traffic for the other party on their network and vice-president. These arrangements usually do not exchange money unless one party sends or receives much more data than the other parties. Large companies can also go out and organize their own peer relationships. For example, Netflix has organized its own peering and network infrastructure directly with multiple Tier 1 networks, making its traffic cheaper and closer to end users in each of the popular broadband providers in the US. See this Wikipedia page on Peering. There is much more to read on these pages; This answer gives you a general idea, discovering all the details are left as an exercise for the reader. Got something to add to explain? Sound off in the comments. Want to read more responses from other high-tech Stack Exchange users? Check out the full discussion thread here. Here.

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