

Re: ntpq no longer working –

Source: <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/Fedora/2006-05/msg04641.html>

- *From:* Tim <ignored_mailbox@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Fri, 26 May 2006 11:04:45 +0930
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On Thu, 2006-05-25 at 11:57 -0400, Bob Goodwin wrote:

I can see the Netgear router set up screen from here and if I understand what it shows the router is addressing 70.41.189.188 at wildblue,

I see the same IP address in your mail headers, so I'd guess that **is** your public IP address.

while this computer addresses the router at 192.168.1.1 [not 192.168.1.255 as displayed on etherape].

The former sounds quite usual (I don't know about **that** router, but it's a common enough address to use as a gateway). The latter might be down to **what** your reading from etherape (i.e. you're getting some response from that address, but the address doesn't apply to what we're talking about).

NB: Where I've used the term "gateway", throughout this email, I'm referring to any device that is the gateway point between two networks, not your Gateway **brand** PC on your network diagram.

Router Status

Account Name WGR614v6
Firmware Version V1.0.11_1.0.7NA

Internet Port
MAC Address 00:14:6C:7D:F7:1D
IP Address 70.41.189.188

Your **public** IP address.

DHCP DHCPClient

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You would appear to be getting your IP address from your ISP using DHCP (you're running a client for it).

IP Subnet Mask 255.255.252.0

The subnet mask is used against the IP address to determine what else is on the same subnet.

Domain Name Server 12.189.32.61

The address for your ISP's domain name server. Most likely your router will do one of two things with it:

1. It'll act as a proxy between your local computers and their DNS server, with your local PCs being set to use the router for their DNS queries.
2. It'll pass that address to your local computers, and they'll query it directly.

LAN Port
MAC Address 00:14:6C:7D:F7:1C
IP Address 192.168.1.1

The LAN side of your router has that IP address.

DHCP ON

This probably means that your router also acts as a DHCP server for your LAN (depends on what *yours* means by "on"), and will dole out IPs to your LAN PCs.

IP Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

In conjunction with the IP address, marks the boundary of what's on the same subnet. In this case, because the first three quads are 255 (all binary 1s), this means anything starting with the same three numbers (192.168.1) is on the same subnet. i.e. Those can talk to each other directly. Anything beginning with other numbers is external, in this case that's the internet, but for complex LANs that could just mean

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another segment, and connections must go through the gateway.

Think about a subnet mask like a large company with internal mail. You'd address all mail with a full delivery address, but the sorting office will look at anything for the same building, and just route in internally.

The web interface even had trouble "getting along" with WinXP,

The problem there was not being able to access the Linksys Wireless Ethernet Bridge set-up display [at 192.168.1.226] from the browser. It has worked at times but I suspect it may not allow me to access it while it is "connected" to the router?

I can't see why not, you should be able to access it at all times. I'd hazard a guess that it's more likely to be due to your networking problems. You have more than one subnet on your system, you might not have that set up right.

Looking at your network diagram, any PC with a direct wireless interface on the same 192.168.1.x subnet ought to be able to access it directly. Ones going through your other 10.0.0.y subnet would only manage it if the subnetting is set up correctly, *and* if the device isn't configured to only allow configuration from within the same subnet (i.e. it might have to be done from a computer with a 192.168.1.x address).

Though, I don't know if that brand allows you to access it via wireless, perhaps configuration has to be done through the cabled-up side of it. Considering the poor security model of wireless, that might be sensible.

By the way, does your satellite internet work in the rain? A few years ago a friend of mine had one form of satellite internet, and he'd go off the air within seconds of rain starting, and stay off until it passed.

I believe this system runs in Ku band, about 13 Kmc [GHz] which suffers noticeably from atmospheric attenuation in heavy rain showers.

It's been a *LONG* time since I studied RF, so I don't recall off-hand which bands are really susceptible. Though it was rather amusing to see the same problem happen to one of our TV stations. If rain started their transmissions would rapidly deteriorate (they were an interstate

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organisation, with a satellite link to the local UHF transmitter). If it rained heavily, it became completely unwatchable.

I suspect the uplink is the weak link in the system, it probably runs less than four watts of RF, and the internet seems to drop out before the television signal, also in the same band.

Though that could be due to the internet having less tolerant requirements for it to continue working, especially if the TV is analogue, though even digital TV might be more tolerant of some errors than computer data.

There is also the twice a year problem with solar noise when the sun is directly behind the satellite for twenty minutes or so.

I used to be on an ISP which used a satellite link between themselves and the rest of the world, it used to suffer badly from sun activity. As well as really bad lag most of the time. I eventually ditched them for extreme crappiness.

We are in a rural area, our neighbor grows wheat, cotton, and soy beans, and the cable company wanted \$6000 to provide service, the Telco simply says not available!

We have large sections of Australia in the same boat: Miles from anywhere, putting in a landline would cost a mammoth fortune, and mightn't even be good enough for voice, never mind data (a few hours to load one simple webpage, and it might fail in the middle, is a common complaint). Alternative communications are incredibly expensive, too.

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(Currently running FC4, in case that's important to the thread)

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