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ELI5: Why are kerosene lamps so damned hot that I need cattleman's gloves to actually handle them? Yes, they're cheaper than electric lights, but why so hot? Did people in the 1800's actually need to keep gloves on their person at all times like I did as a groundskeeper? by **MeowMixSong**

in explainlikeimfive

dreadiscool 1 point 1 year ago

Feel better!

permalink context full comments (20)

ELI5:Faster than light travel with a laser light (self.explainlikeimfive)

submitted 1 year ago by **dreadiscool** to /r/explainlikeimfive

6 comments share

ELI5 why when you try to load a part of a video that isn't buffered, it'll lose all the buffered parts. by **Megaprr** in explainlikeimfive

dreadiscool 1 point 1 year ago

If the total video is something like 10 gigs large, your machine may run out of memory if they try to load the entire thing into RAM.

Even when you watch movies off your hard drive, there's buffering going on behind the scenes. You just don't notice it because your computer can read data from the drive fast enough. In order for a computer to do something, it needs to have memory. It's not prudent to load the entire clip into memory, because memory is in (relatively) short supply compared to storage space.

permalink context full comments (5)

ELI5: If satellites orbit the Earth, why does my satellite dish stay stationary? by **Cwlaxx** in explainlikeimfive

dreadiscool 1 point 1 year ago

To expand on what geosynchronous orbit is:

Let's say you throw a ball gently. The ball goes toward the ground in a curve, correct (albeit a tight curve, due to the lack of power).

Throw the ball again, this time as hard as you can. The trajectory that the ball follows is much longer and less curved.

Now imagine you're superstrong. Throw the ball so fast that the trajectory the ball falls matches up with the curvature of the earth. As the ball "falls", it stays the same distance away from the Earth.

dreadiscool

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There's a "sweet spot" for satellites around the Earth where it takes them 24 hours to complete one cycle around the Earth. Since the Earth also rotates once every 24 hours, in this sweet spot, a satellite has the impression of hovering over one spot, when in reality it's all about the timing.

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[ELI5: Why are kerosene lamps so damned hot that I need cattleman's gloves to actually handle them? Yes, they're cheaper than electric lights, but why so hot? Did people in the 1800's actually need to keep gloves on their person at all times like I did as a groundskeeper?](#) by [MeowMixSong](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

You probably pay more for your internet service than you would to run a single light.

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(20\)](#)

[ELI5: why don't we just clone near extinct animals?](#) by [Rolyot1999](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 0 points 1 year ago

Let's say you take a cell from a 5 year old dog and try to clone it. (The following does not hold true for stem cells). If you create a clone from that 5 year old dog, your cloned dog will have its lifespan shortened by 5 years (roughly).

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(6\)](#)

[ELI5: Why was the decision made to make "magic mushrooms" illegal?](#) by [schrankage](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) -4 points 1 year ago

The difference between drugs like shrooms + bath salts versus caffeine and nicotine is that you aren't prone to violent tendencies or losing control of yourself. If I drink coffee, it doesn't impair my ability to drive a car.

The government doesn't care what you do yourself. However, if you're affecting someone else, then there's a problem.

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(15\)](#)

[ELI5: Why was the decision made to make "magic mushrooms" illegal?](#) by [schrankage](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) -8 points 1 year ago

Spoken like a true drug addict. Downvoted

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(15\)](#)

[ELI5: Why aren't we stimulating our pleasure centers with electricity?](#) by [Adamj1](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

There might not be a physical addiction, but there will be a huge psychological addiction. If you flood your body with dopamine for long periods of time, eventually you'll feel like crap without the excess dopamine.

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(81\)](#)

[ELI5: If all major telecommunication companies \(verizon, at&t, t mobile, etc\) claim to be the best 4G how do none of them get sued for false advertisement?](#) by [Lets_be_stoned](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

Because "best" is subjective. For all you know someone could think North Korea is the best country. You can't sue someone for their opinion, even a company. Now if AT&T said something like "Our speeds are 20mbit/s everywhere" and you could never get above 2mbit/s, then that's false advertising.

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(17\)](#)

[ELI5: How can a company like Netflix charge less than \\$10/month to stream you literally thousands of shows, yet cable companies charge \\$50 /month and we still have to watch commercials?](#) by [Tycoontwist](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

Cable networks are old and aging. When it was still a "new" technology, cable companies invested huge sums of money on infrastructure that they thought would last for a long time. However, their network is quickly getting old, and they can't upgrade their network (\$\$\$\$) without invalidating the money they invested early on.

The world of commercial internet is not monopolized (not talking about "residential" internet access where you only have access to 1 or 2 providers). There are more than a few T1 providers, and a large number of T2 providers. This creates a lot of competition which drives down the price for bandwidth.

Since Netflix delivers their content from a datacenter, and the DC has access to a lot of providers, the price that Netflix pays for bandwidth is less comparatively then it costs the cable company to send their data across their aging infrastructure. An example of current pricing with Cogent would be 0.5c/mbit. That means for a guaranteed 100mbit line (something that you can send and receive 100mbit on all day without any throttling) you'd pay about \$50.

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(1963\)](#)

[Comp Sci Majors: What is the first coding language you had to learn at Rutgers.](#) by [BengBong](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) -2 points 1 year ago

Java in CS111, but the class was a joke. I, along with more than an insignificant amount of people, already knew all the material. I've even had to correct my TA a few times during recitation lol

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(10\)](#)

[ELI5: Why do we use Megabit/second instead of Megabyte/second when talking about Network speed?](#) by [CaptainKorsos](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

No, data recovery doesn't affect transmission speed. The transmission speed stays the same, regardless. Data recovery happens on the higher levels, which means that the data link layer would see "resent" packets the same way as normal packets. 10mbit/s of traffic could work, but 10% of it could be resent packets. That doesn't change the fact that 10mbit/s is going through

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[ELI5: Why do we use Megabit/second instead of Megabyte/second when talking about Network speed?](#) by [CaptainKorsos](#) in [explainlikeimfive](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

Whether or not data is sent or received is not handled by the data link layer. The data link layer could be carrier pigeon for all we know, and it still wouldn't take any action if data is lost in flight. That's the job of the network and transport layer

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(133\)](#)

[Interview with exfocus on the Internet situation](#) by [relevant_user_name_](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 8 points 1 year ago*

Speaking from a position where I have to deal with attacks from children who purchase said services on a regular basis, they never reach above 1 - 2gbps. This was most probably not anything sold on the public internet.

I know there is a tendency to call out "12 year old!!!" whenever someone does something like this, but you have to look at the situation objectively.

Is he mentally unstable? Most likely

Is this something sold publicly? Unlikely, or we would see more attacks like this on a regular basis

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(33\)](#)

[Convincing professors to move back quizzes and due dates...](#) by [madguystudent](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 5 points 1 year ago

Go to your dean. I talked to OIT and they said that the deans are all aware of the situation and will help you if your professors do not. In cases like this, sometimes the only way to get a situation resolved is to go above their head

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(10\)](#)

[Statement about the on-going network outages and problems. Will post more when I can.](#) by [Zeratas](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 1 point 1 year ago

For example, a common attack vector is SYN flooding. A lot of skids forget that in RFC 793, a SYN packet must implement all TCP options. As a result, they SYN flood SYN packets with no options. There's an example where a rule-based filter can counteract a DDoS

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(85\)](#)

[Statement about the on-going network outages and problems. Will post more when I can.](#) by [Zeratas](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 3 points 1 year ago

You won't be able to blacklist more than 10 - 50 IPs on an upstream provider - they simply can't just accept so many rules considering they have so many other clients. If they did, then their network would become a lot slower. They need rule-based filtering (e.g. if a packet has this signature, it is a bad packet and drop it like it's hot)

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[Statement about the on-going network outages and problems. Will post more when I can.](#) by [Zeratas](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 2 points 1 year ago

AS46 (Rutgers) is peered with Zayo. However, AS10466 (UPenn) is not. Rutgers and UPenn are peered with each other, so in some cases traffic from UPenn destined for a service on Zayo may travel through Rutgers' net depending on the length of the AS path

Source: [bgp.he.net](#)

Edit: It's worth noting however that this is probably a minuscule amount of traffic

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[An open letter to the child behind the DDoS attacks](#) by [mlamagna](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 2 points 1 year ago

Can you name a few attacks that lasted longer than 4 hours? If the DDoS traffic is too much for the network operators to handle themselves, they talk with their upstreams to get it resolved

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(43\)](#)

[Statement about the on-going network outages and problems. Will post more when I can.](#) by [Zeratas](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 5 points 1 year ago

A firewall is too little, too late. You need to be further upstream.

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(85\)](#)

[Statement about the on-going network outages and problems. Will post more when I can.](#) by [Zeratas](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 4 points 1 year ago

Um what?

http://bgp.he.net/AS46#_peers

Rutgers is in no way part of the internet backbone. They are connected to Abovenet/Zayo who are large enough to be constituted as a backbone

[permalink](#) [context](#) [full comments \(85\)](#)

[An open letter to the child behind the DDoS attacks](#) by [mlamagna](#) in [rutgers](#)

[\[-\]](#) [dreadiscool](#) 2 points 1 year ago

You don't just "rent a botnet" that large with a credit card... These kinds of things are sold in closely guarded cybercrime forums. You need to know someone and have done something to get in

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