

EXPERIMENT 2

Ping Command –

The command ping <host> sends a series of packets and expects to receive a response to each packet. When a return packet is received, ping reports the round-trip time (the time between sending the packet and receiving the response).

ping -n 10 -l 64 cs.stanford.edu

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type ping1.log

Pinging cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64] with 64 bytes of data:
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=255ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=261ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=264ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=253ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=250ms TTL=47

Ping statistics for 171.64.64.64:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 250ms, Maximum = 264ms, Average = 253ms
```

ping -n 10 -l 100 cs.stanford.edu

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type ping2.log

Pinging cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64] with 100 bytes of data:
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=256ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=256ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=253ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=100 time=250ms TTL=47

Ping statistics for 171.64.64.64:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 250ms, Maximum = 256ms, Average = 251ms
```

ping -n 10 -l 500 cs.stanford.edu

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type ping3.log

Pinging cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64] with 500 bytes of data:
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=257ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=259ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=260ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=254ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=263ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=500 time=270ms TTL=47

Ping statistics for 171.64.64.64:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 250ms, Maximum = 270ms, Average = 256ms
```

ping -n 10 -l 1000 cs.stanford.edu

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type ping4.log

Pinging cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64] with 1000 bytes of data:
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=252ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=272ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=300ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=253ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=250ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=253ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1000 time=272ms TTL=47

Ping statistics for 171.64.64.64:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 250ms, Maximum = 300ms, Average = 260ms
```

ping -n 10 -l 1400 cs.stanford.edu

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type ping5.log

Pinging cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64] with 1400 bytes of data:
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=259ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=263ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=251ms TTL=47
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=1400 time=252ms TTL=47

Ping statistics for 171.64.64.64:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 251ms, Maximum = 263ms, Average = 253ms
```

Round-trip time (RTT) is the duration, measured in milliseconds, from when a browser sends a request to when it receives a response from a server. It's a key performance metric for web applications and one of the main factors, along with Time to First Byte (TTFB), when measuring page load time and network latency.

Questions on Latency:

1. Does the average RTT vary between different hosts? What aspects of latency (transmit, propagation, and queueing delay) might impact this and why?

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>ping -n 10 -l 64 google.com

Pinging google.com [216.58.203.14] with 64 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=5ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=4ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=6ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=5ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=20ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=12ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=64 time=3ms TTL=120

Ping statistics for 216.58.203.14:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 6ms
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>ping -n 10 -l 64 cs.stanford.edu

Pinging cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64] with 64 bytes of data:
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=252ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=251ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=259ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=253ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=271ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=279ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=270ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=253ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=263ms TTL=52
Reply from 171.64.64.64: bytes=64 time=286ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 171.64.64.64:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 251ms, Maximum = 286ms, Average = 263ms
```

We can see that RTT depends upon the host(destination) on which the ping command is used. RTT is affected due to **Transmission delay, Propagation delay, Queueing delay** etc.

2. Does the average RTT vary with different packet sizes? What aspects of latency (transmit, propagation, and queueing delay) might impact this and why?

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>ping -n 10 -l 100 google.com

Pinging google.com [216.58.203.14] with 100 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=6ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=4ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=6ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=5ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=5ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=4ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 100) time=4ms TTL=120

Ping statistics for 216.58.203.14:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 4ms

C:\WINDOWS\system32>ping -n 10 -l 1000 google.com

Pinging google.com [216.58.203.14] with 1000 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=45ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=6ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=12ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=23ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=14ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=8ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=5ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=7ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=4ms TTL=120
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=68 (sent 1000) time=8ms TTL=120

Ping statistics for 216.58.203.14:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 45ms, Average = 13ms
```

The RTT is impacted due to difference in size of packets because Transmission delay and Queueing Delay depend on size of packets.

Exercise:

Experiment with ping to find the round-trip times to a variety of destinations.

Write up any interesting observations, including in particular how the round-trip time compares to the physical distance.

ANS-

The length a signal has to travel correlates with the time taken for a request to reach a server and a response to reach a browser.

Intermediate routers or servers take time to process a signal, increasing g RTT. The more hops a signal has to travel through, the higher the RTT.

RTT typically increases when a network is congested with high levels of traffic. Conversely, low traffic times can result in decreased RTT

A longer server response time increases RTT.

NSLOOKUP –

The command nslookup <host> will do a DNS query to find and report the IP address (or addresses) for a domain name or the domain name corresponding to an IP address. To do this, it contacts a "DNS server." Default DNS servers are part of a computer's network configuration.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>nslookup www.google.com
Server:    UnKnown
Address:   192.168.0.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:      www.google.com
Addresses: 2404:6800:4009:812::2004
           142.250.67.164
```


IPCONFIG –

You used `ifconfig` in the previous lab. When used with no parameters, `ifconfig` reports some information about the computer's network interfaces. This usually includes `lo` which stands for localhost; it can be used for communication between programs running on the same computer.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 3:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 14:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::d515:30e9:4915:8125%8
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.137.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::594:1b5a:30a2:d738%15
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.103
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
```

Netstat –

The netstat command gives information about network connections. I often use netstat -t -n which lists currently open TCP connections (that's the "-t" option) by IP address rather than domain name (that's the "-n" option)

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netstat -t -n
```

Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	Offload State
TCP	127.0.0.1:9012	127.0.0.1:9494	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	127.0.0.1:9443	127.0.0.1:65001	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	127.0.0.1:9482	127.0.0.1:9487	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	127.0.0.1:9487	127.0.0.1:9482	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	127.0.0.1:9494	127.0.0.1:9012	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	127.0.0.1:65001	127.0.0.1:9443	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:1989	52.98.46.210:443	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:1999	157.240.16.52:443	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9436	40.119.211.203:443	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9516	162.254.196.84:27038	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9604	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9605	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9606	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9610	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9611	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9612	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9613	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9614	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9615	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9616	183.87.86.154:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9617	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9618	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9619	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9622	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9623	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9624	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9625	120.138.127.157:80	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9626	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9627	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9628	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9629	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9639	120.138.106.146:443	CLOSE_WAIT	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9749	54.191.221.88:443	ESTABLISHED	InHost
TCP	192.168.0.103:9950	13.107.6.171:443	ESTABLISHED	InHost

Telnet –

Telnet is an old program for remote login. It's not used so much for that any more, since it has no security features. But basically, all it does is open a connection to a server and allow server and client to send lines of plain text to each other. It can be used to check that it's possible to connect to a server and, if the server communicates in plain text, even to interact with the server by hand. Since the Web uses a plain text protocol, you can use telnet to connect to a web client and play the part of the web browser.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>telnet www.spit.ac.in 80
```

Telnet www.spit.ac.in

Exercise 1-

From your machine traceroute to the following hosts :

1. ee.iitb.ac.in
2. mscs.mu.edu
3. www.cs.grinnell.edu
4. csail.mit.edu
5. cs.stanford.edu
6. cs.manchester.ac.uk

Store the output of each traceroute command in a separate file named traceroute_HOSTNAME.log, replacing HOSTNAME with the hostname for end-host you pinged (e.g., traceroute_ee.iitb.ac.in.log).

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19041.450]
(c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>tracert ee.iitb.ac.in
Unable to resolve target system name ee.iitb.ac.in.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>tracert ee.iitb.ac.in
Unable to resolve target system name ee.iitb.ac.in.
```

```
9 199 ms 199 ms 199 ms  
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type 1.log
```

```
Tracing route to mscs.mu.edu [134.48.4.5]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	1 ms	3 ms	1 ms	192.168.0.1
2	2 ms	2 ms	5 ms	18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
3	3 ms	3 ms	3 ms	13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
4	4 ms	4 ms	4 ms	182.73.199.157
5	199 ms	199 ms	200 ms	116.119.52.163
6	197 ms	198 ms	204 ms	core1.nyc4.he.net [198.32.118.57]
7	*	223 ms	224 ms	100ge2-1.core2.chi1.he.net [184.104.193.173]
8	*	*	*	Request timed out.
9	223 ms	224 ms	223 ms	r-222wwash-isp-ae6-3926.wiscnet.net [140.189.8.126]
10	226 ms	226 ms	223 ms	r-milwaukee-ci-809-isp-ae3-0.wiscnet.net [140.189.8.230]
11	224 ms	222 ms	223 ms	MarquetteUniv.site.wiscnet.net [216.56.1.202]
12	219 ms	219 ms	218 ms	134.48.10.26
13	*	*	*	Request timed out.
14	*	*	*	Request timed out.
15	*	*	*	Request timed out.
16	*	*	*	Request timed out.
17	*	*	*	Request timed out.
18	*	*	*	Request timed out.
19	*	*	*	Request timed out.
20	*	*	*	Request timed out.
21	*	*	*	Request timed out.
22	*	*	*	Request timed out.
23	*	*	*	Request timed out.
24	*	*	*	Request timed out.
25	*	*	*	Request timed out.
26	*	*	*	Request timed out.
27	*	*	*	Request timed out.
28	*	*	*	Request timed out.
29	*	*	*	Request timed out.
30	*	*	*	Request timed out.

```
Trace complete.
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type 2.txt
```

```
Tracing route to www.cs.grinnell.edu [132.161.132.150]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	11 ms	1 ms	1 ms	192.168.0.1
2	4 ms	3 ms	10 ms	18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
3	3 ms	3 ms	5 ms	13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
4	5 ms	5 ms	7 ms	182.73.199.157
5	219 ms	219 ms	225 ms	182.79.245.6
6	214 ms	217 ms	214 ms	core1.nyc4.he.net [198.32.118.57]
7	237 ms	*	*	100ge9-1.core2.chi1.he.net [184.105.223.161]
8	246 ms	245 ms	244 ms	100ge14-2.core1.msp1.he.net [184.105.223.178]
9	251 ms	*	251 ms	aureon-network-services-inc.e0-26.switch1.msp1.he.net [216.66.77.218]
10	251 ms	251 ms	251 ms	peer-as5056.br02.msp1.tfbnw.net [157.240.76.37]
11	252 ms	*	252 ms	167.142.58.40
12	251 ms	249 ms	250 ms	167.142.219.32
13	250 ms	254 ms	251 ms	grinnellcollege1.desm.netins.net [167.142.65.43]
14	*	*	*	Request timed out.
15	*	*	*	Request timed out.
16	*	*	*	Request timed out.
17	*	*	*	Request timed out.
18	*	*	*	Request timed out.
19	*	*	*	Request timed out.
20	*	*	*	Request timed out.
21	*	*	*	Request timed out.
22	*	*	*	Request timed out.
23	*	*	*	Request timed out.
24	*	*	*	Request timed out.
25	*	*	*	Request timed out.
26	*	*	*	Request timed out.
27	*	*	*	Request timed out.
28	*	*	*	Request timed out.
29	*	*	*	Request timed out.
30	*	*	*	Request timed out.

```
Trace complete.
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type 3.txt
```

```
Tracing route to csail.mit.edu [128.30.2.109]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	3 ms	1 ms	1 ms	192.168.0.1
2	3 ms	6 ms	10 ms	18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
3	*	3 ms	*	13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
4	4 ms	4 ms	5 ms	182.73.199.157
5	237 ms	228 ms	229 ms	182.79.243.25
6	240 ms	232 ms	233 ms	ae58.edge1.LosAngeles6.Level3.net [4.26.0.17]
7	*	*	*	Request timed out.
8	254 ms	257 ms	254 ms	MASSACHUSET.bear1.Boston1.Level3.net [4.53.48.98]
9	253 ms	253 ms	256 ms	dmz-rtr-1-external-rtr-1.mit.edu [18.0.161.17]
10	255 ms	255 ms	253 ms	dmz-rtr-2-dmz-rtr-1-1.mit.edu [18.0.161.6]
11	266 ms	253 ms	257 ms	mitnet.core-1-ext.csail.mit.edu [18.4.7.65]
12	*	*	260 ms	core-1-ext.bdr.csail.mit.edu [128.30.13.26]
13	256 ms	260 ms	258 ms	bdr.core-1.csail.mit.edu [128.30.0.246]
14	257 ms	258 ms	255 ms	inquir-3ld.csail.mit.edu [128.30.2.109]

```
Trace complete.
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type 4.txt
```

```
Tracing route to cs.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	2 ms	24 ms	2 ms	192.168.0.1
2	7 ms	2 ms	3 ms	18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
3	4 ms	*	3 ms	13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
4	5 ms	5 ms	5 ms	182.73.199.157
5	187 ms	194 ms	187 ms	182.79.222.233
6	199 ms	198 ms	200 ms	core1.nyc4.he.net [198.32.118.57]
7	246 ms	*	251 ms	100ge8-1.core1.sjc2.he.net [184.105.81.218]
8	259 ms	249 ms	249 ms	10ge4-5.core1.pao1.he.net [72.52.92.69]
9	246 ms	246 ms	246 ms	stanford-university.100gigabitethernet5-1.core1.pao1.he.net [184.105.177.238]
10	250 ms	250 ms	252 ms	csee-west-rtr-vl3.SUNet [171.66.255.140]
11	251 ms	253 ms	251 ms	CS.stanford.edu [171.64.64.64]

```
Trace complete.
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type 5.txt
```

```
Tracing route to cs.manchester.ac.uk [130.88.101.49]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	1 ms	5 ms	2 ms	192.168.0.1
2	2 ms	1 ms	2 ms	18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
3	20 ms	5 ms	3 ms	13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
4	4 ms	5 ms	4 ms	182.73.199.157
5	132 ms	136 ms	133 ms	182.79.154.0
6	326 ms	133 ms	*	ldn-b4-link.telia.net [62.115.162.232]
7	133 ms	137 ms	133 ms	jisc-ic-345131-ldn-b4.c.telia.net [62.115.175.131]
8	133 ms	133 ms	132 ms	ae24.londhx-sbr1.ja.net [146.97.35.197]
9	133 ms	136 ms	135 ms	ae29.londpg-sbr2.ja.net [146.97.33.2]
10	139 ms	141 ms	139 ms	ae31.erdiss-sbr2.ja.net [146.97.33.22]
11	154 ms	140 ms	138 ms	ae29.manckh-sbr2.ja.net [146.97.33.42]
12	151 ms	142 ms	141 ms	ae23.mancrh-rbr1.ja.net [146.97.38.42]
13	143 ms	*	140 ms	universityofmanchester.ja.net [146.97.169.2]
14	143 ms	145 ms	142 ms	130.88.249.194
15	*	*	*	Request timed out.
16	*	*	*	Request timed out.
17	144 ms	140 ms	142 ms	eps.its.man.ac.uk [130.88.101.49]

```
Trace complete.
```

Exercise 2-

Use traceroute to trace the route from your computer to math.hws.edu and to www.hws.edu. Explain the difference in the results.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>tracert math.hws.edu > a.txt

C:\WINDOWS\system32>type a.txt

Tracing route to math.hws.edu [64.89.144.237]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  3 ms  4 ms  1 ms  192.168.0.1
  1  2 ms  2 ms  2 ms  18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
  2  *      2 ms  3 ms  13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
  3  5 ms  6 ms  5 ms  182.73.199.157
  4 225 ms 228 ms 224 ms 182.79.217.217
  5 231 ms 236 ms 231 ms ae58.edge1.LosAngeles6.Level3.net [4.26.0.17]
  6  *      *      *      Request timed out.
  7  *      *      *      Request timed out.
  8 253 ms 250 ms 247 ms roc1-ar5-xe-0-0-0.us.twtelecom.net [35.248.1.158]
  9 256 ms 249 ms 249 ms 66-195-65-170.static.ctl.one [66.195.65.170]
 10 249 ms 249 ms 254 ms nat.hws.edu [64.89.144.100]
 11  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 12  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 13  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 14  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 15  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 16  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 17  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 18  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 19  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 20  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 21  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 22  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 23  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 24  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 25  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 26  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 27  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 28  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 29  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 30  *      *      *      Request timed out.

Trace complete.
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>tracert www.hws.edu > b.txt
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>type b.txt
```

```
Tracing route to www.hws.edu [64.89.145.159]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	1 ms	1 ms	1 ms	192.168.0.1
2	2 ms	2 ms	2 ms	18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
3	*	6 ms	7 ms	13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
4	6 ms	5 ms	4 ms	182.73.199.157
5	230 ms	255 ms	234 ms	182.79.222.25
6	247 ms	233 ms	232 ms	xe-9-1-0.edge1.LosAngeles6.Level3.net [4.26.0.61]
7	*	*	*	Request timed out.
8	*	*	*	Request timed out.
9	258 ms	259 ms	257 ms	roc1-ar5-xe-0-0-0-0.us.twtelecom.net [35.248.1.158]
10	262 ms	260 ms	262 ms	66-195-65-170.static.ctl.one [66.195.65.170]
11	300 ms	281 ms	260 ms	nat.hws.edu [64.89.144.100]
12	*	*	*	Request timed out.
13	*	*	*	Request timed out.
14	*	*	*	Request timed out.
15	*	*	*	Request timed out.
16	*	*	*	Request timed out.
17	*	*	*	Request timed out.
18	*	*	*	Request timed out.
19	*	*	*	Request timed out.
20	*	*	*	Request timed out.
21	*	*	*	Request timed out.
22	*	*	*	Request timed out.
23	*	*	*	Request timed out.
24	*	*	*	Request timed out.
25	*	*	*	Request timed out.
26	*	*	*	Request timed out.
27	*	*	*	Request timed out.
28	*	*	*	Request timed out.
29	*	*	*	Request timed out.
30	*	*	*	Request timed out.

```
Trace complete.
```


Exercise 3

Two packets sent from the same source to the same destination do not necessarily follow the same path through the net. Experiment with some sources that are fairly far away. Can you find cases where packets sent to the same destination follow different paths? How likely does it seem to be? What about when the packets are sent at very different times? Save some of the outputs from traceroute. Come back sometime next week, try the same destinations again, and compare the results with the results from today. Report your observations.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>tracert www.harvard.edu

Tracing route to fe1.edge.pantheon.io [23.185.0.1]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    2 ms    1 ms    4 ms  192.168.0.1
  2    2 ms    5 ms    3 ms  18-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.18]
  3    *      3 ms    4 ms  13-200.59.103.n4uspl.net [103.59.200.13]
  4    *      10 ms   4 ms  183.87.255.193
  5    5 ms    5 ms    5 ms  103.77.108.145
  6    4 ms    3 ms    4 ms  23.185.0.1

Trace complete.
```

Exercise 4: (Short.) Use Whois to investigate a well-known web site such as google.com or amazon.com, and write a couple of sentences about what you find out.

```
Domain Name: google.com
Registry Domain ID: 2138514_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.markmonitor.com
Registrar URL: http://www.markmonitor.com
Updated Date: 2019-09-09T08:39:04-0700
Creation Date: 1997-09-15T00:00:00-0700
Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2028-09-13T00:00:00-0700
Registrar: MarkMonitor, Inc.
Registrar IANA ID: 292
Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abusecomplaints@markmonitor.com
Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.2083895770
Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited (https://www.icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited)
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited (https://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited)
Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited (https://www.icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited)
Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited (https://www.icann.org/epp#serverUpdateProhibited)
Domain Status: serverTransferProhibited (https://www.icann.org/epp#serverTransferProhibited)
Domain Status: serverDeleteProhibited (https://www.icann.org/epp#serverDeleteProhibited)
Registrant Organization: Google LLC
Registrant State/Province: CA
Registrant Country: US
Registrant Email: Select Request Email Form at https://domains.markmonitor.com/whois/google.com
Admin Organization: Google LLC
Admin State/Province: CA
Admin Country: US
Admin Email: Select Request Email Form at https://domains.markmonitor.com/whois/google.com
Tech Organization: Google LLC
Tech State/Province: CA
Tech Country: US
Tech Email: Select Request Email Form at https://domains.markmonitor.com/whois/google.com
Name Server: ns2.google.com
Name Server: ns4.google.com
Name Server: ns3.google.com
Name Server: ns1.google.com
DNSSEC: unsigned
URL of the ICANN WHOIS Data Problem Reporting System: http://wdprs.internic.net/
>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2020-08-17T00:41:16-0700 <<<
```

A Whois record contains all of the contact information associated with the person, group, or company that registers a particular domain name. It is a widely used Internet record listing that identifies who owns a domain and how to get in contact with them.