

## **Collaborative Discussion 2 – Received Response 3 – Muhammad Qasim**

The trace route results are consistent, and the latency is relatively close, implying that the packets are travelling the same route from different countries. Because there is no steady rise in latency and no concerns with packets dropping off, your WinMTR conclusions support these findings. The mismatch is most likely due to the user's location. Using a variety of scanning equipment helps to ensure that the results are well-rounded (O'reilly & Associates, 2002). Furthermore, the use of the dig command would have been advantageous. Because it provides name servers, IP addresses, and mail servers, the dig utility is more flexible than nslookup (Nmap, 2021). Because of the simplicity of this method, it can be completed with a single command. Dig provided options for sending inquiries to specific ports and specific TCP-based queries in terms of settings (Parziale et al., 2006). Nmap, which can scan open ports for additional research and email security protocols, can also provide useful information (Nmap, 2021). This is useful for unique security designs that don't require the use of well-known ports.

## **References**

Nmap Online. (N.D.). Scan. Available: <https://nmap.online/> [Accessed 5 December 2021].

O'reilly & Associates. (2002). DNS and BIND. Available: [https://docstore.mik.ua/orelly/networking\\_2ndEd/dns/ch12\\_09.htm](https://docstore.mik.ua/orelly/networking_2ndEd/dns/ch12_09.htm) [Accessed 13 December 2021].