## **Exercise 1:**

1.

```
grieg % nslookup www.koala.com.au
                129.94.242.2
Server:
Address:
                129.94.242.2#53
Non-authoritative answer:
       www.koala.com.au
Address: 104.21.45.210
       www.koala.com.au
Name:
Address: 172.67.219.46
       www.koala.com.au
Name:
Address: 2606:4700:3032::ac43:db2e
Name: www.koala.com.au
Address: 2606:4700:3031::6815:2dd2
```

129.94.242.2 and Non-authoritative answer's address are all the address of the website. Because a domain name corresponds to multiple physical addresses (servers), when a user accesses it, it will be answered by one of the computers according to certain rules. If it supports IPV6 then it will have an IPV6 address (2606:4700:3032: ac43:db2e is a IPV6 address).

2.

```
grieg % nslookup 127.0.0.1
1.0.0.127.in-addr.arpa name = localhost.
```

The name of this address is called localhost. A network number of 127 is not a network address. Ping 127.0.0.1 can be used to test whether the native TCP/IP protocol stack is normal.

## **Exercise 2:**

www.unsw.edu.au is reachable.
www.mit.edu is reachable.
www.intel.com.au is reachable.
www.tpg.com.au is reachable.
www.amazon.com is reachable.
www.tsinghua.edu.cn is reachable.

www.getfittest.com.au is not reachable. I think the 'getfittest' maybe not a domain name.

www.hola.hp is not reachable. I think the reason is 'hp' is not a domain name like 'com'. www.kremlin.ru is not reachable, but the addresses are reachable from the Web browser. It should be that the server has set relevant policies to restrict the ICMP echo request message at the network layer; and the http protocol is used to access the web page, so this phenomenon occurs.

8.8.8.8 is pingable but the browser can not access, it may be the reason that it is only the IP address of a free DNS server provided by Google

# **Exercise 3:**

1.

```
grieg % traceroute www.columbia.edu (123.59.185.24), 38 hops max, 68 byte packet:
1 cseroute-in-erver.cce.unubia.edu (123.59.185.24), 38 hops max, 68 byte packet:
2 129.44.39.17 (129.44.36.17) (9.39 ms 0.866 ms 8.604 ms 3.24.24) (129.44.26.17) (9.39 ms 0.866 ms 8.604 ms 3.24.24) (129.44.26.17) (9.39 ms 0.866 ms 8.604 ms 3.24.24) (129.44.26.17) (1.39 ms 0.866 ms 1.105 ms
```

There are 23 routers between my workstation and <a href="www.columbia.edu">www.columbia.edu</a>. (the last one is not the router, but server.) I think the first five routers are all UNSW routers. The packets crossed the Pacific Ocean between the seventh and tenth routers. Through ping, it is found that the return time from the seventh router is longer, so the physical location of the router is checked from the seventh router, and it is found that the location of the tenth router has crossed the Pacific Ocean. So the packets cross the Pacific Ocean between the seventh and tenth routers.

2.(i)

```
grieg % traceroute www.ucla.edu
traceroute to www.ucla.edu (99.86.38.37), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 cserouterl-server.cse.unsw.EDU.AU (129.94.242.251) 0.133 ms 0.124 ms 0.123 ms
2 129.94.39.17 (129.94.39.17) 0.893 ms 0.899 ms 0.894 ms
3 172.17.31.154 (177.17.31.154) 1.967 ms 1.520 ms 1.461 ms
4 po-3-1902.ombcrl.gw.unsw.edu.au (129.94.24.20) 1.295 ms 1.171 ms 1.198 ms
5 unswbrl-te-2-13.gw.unsw.edu.au (149.171.255.105) 1.115 ms 1.141 ms 1.112 ms
6 138.44.5.0 (138.44.5.0) 1.293 ms 1.263 ms 1.295 ms
7 ael.170.bdrl.b.sea.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.63) 140.741 ms 140.749 ms 140.759 ms
8 xe-4-1-1.mprl.seal.us.above.net (64.125.193.129) 140.796 ms 140.759 ms 140.759 ms
9 ae27.csl.seal.us.eth.zayo.com (64.125.29.0) 140.791 ms 140.937 ms 140.789 ms
10 ae28.mpr2.seal.us.zip.zayo.com (64.125.29.103) 140.852 ms 140.852 ms 140.771 ms
11 99.82.182.102 (99.82.182.102) 140.991 ms 141.526 ms 141.429 ms
12 150.222.136.61 (150.222.136.61) 151.731 ms 142.420 ms 142.684 ms
13 52.95.52.234 (52.95.52.234) 144.292 ms 52.95.52.59 (52.95.52.59) 142.522 ms 52.95.54.236 (52.95.54.236) 144.234 ms
14 205.251.225.249 (205.251.225.249) 141.846 ms 205.251.225.253 (205.251.225.253) 141.584 ms 205.251.225.233 (205.251.225.233) 141.930 ms
15 52.95.55.6 (52.95.55.6) 152.411 ms 52.95.54.56 (52.95.54.56) 154.519 ms 52.95.55.154 (52.95.55.154) 153.976 ms
16 205.251.225.249 (205.251.225.249) 141.007 ms 205.251.225.31 (205.251.225.33) 140.979 ms 205.251.225.45 (205.251.225.45) 141.119 ms
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                                                                      r-99-86-38-37.sea19.r.cloudfront.net (99.86.38.37) 140.862 ms 140.969 ms 140.982 ms
```

#### (ii)

```
grieg % traceroute www.u-tokyo.ac.jp (210.152.243.234), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 cserouterl-server.cs.unws.EDLAU (129.94.242.251) 8.068 ms 6.069 ms 0.075 ms
2 129.94.30.17 (129.94.30.17) (129.94.30.17) 8.108 ms 1.977 ms
3 172.17.31.154 (17.21.73.1.54) (1.51.77 ms 1.938 ms 1.977 ms
4 po-3-1092.ombcr1.gw.unww.edu.au (129.94.24.2) 1.164 ms 1.097 ms 1.151 ms
5 unswbr1-ce-2-13.gw.unww.edu.au (129.94.24.2) 1.164 ms 1.190 ms
5 138.44.5.6 (138.44.5.6) 1.33.2 ms 1.295 ms 1.366 ms
7 et-0-3-0.pel.bkVl.nsw.edu.au (129.17.255.108) 1.222 ms 1.116 ms 1.109 ms
5 338.44.5.6 (138.44.5.6) (138.44.5.6) 1.13.2 ms 1.295 ms 1.366 ms
8 ge-4_0.0.bbl.a.pao.aarnet.net.au (202.158.134.177) 1.753 ms 1.770 ms 1.862 ms
8 ge-4_0.0.bbl.a.pao.aarnet.net.au (202.158.134.177) 1.55.228 ms 155.200 ms 155.170 ms
9 paloultoif.jinet (108.138.81.74) 274.596 ms sokidabloil.173.Net (58.138.88.189) 266.663 ms
10 oskidlibbid.173.Net (58.138.81.74) 274.596 ms sokidabloil.173.Net (58.138.88.189) 266.663 ms
11 oskiddliphin.173.Net (58.138.81.74) 274.596 ms sokidabloil.173.Net (58.138.18.81.76) 226.721 ms oskida4ps6.1173.Net (58.138.16.154) 274.508 ms
12 210.136.106.238 (210.138.106.238) 266.779 ms 276.822 ms 276.595 ms
13 124.48.3.252.176 (124.483.252.176) 277.377 ms 124.63.252.176 (124.83.252.178) 276.646 ms 124.63.252.170 (124.83.252.170) 281.066 ms
13 124.48.3.252.170 (124.83.252.176) 277.377 ms 124.63.252.176 (124.83.252.178) 276.646 ms 126.205.134.22 (136.205.134.22) 277.020 ms
14 124.83.252.170 (124.83.252.176) 277.377 ms 124.63.252.176 (124.83.252.178) 276.646 ms 126.205.134.22 (136.205.134.22) 280.942 ms 156.205.134.26 (136.205.134.26) 276.646 ms 128.205.134.22 (136.205.134.22) 277.020 ms
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(iii)

```
grieg % traceroute twww.lancaster.ac.uk (148.88.65.80), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 cserouter1-server.cse.unws.EDU.AU (129.94.242.251) 0.102 ms 0.071 ms 0.081 ms

2 129.94.39.17 (129.94.39.17) 0.865 ms 0.816 ms 0.878 ms

3 172.17.31.154 (172.17.31.154) 4.086 ms 4.101 ms 4.046 ms

4 po-3-1902.ombcr1.gw.unsw.edu.au (129.94.24.20) 1.248 ms 1.218 ms 1.211 ms

5 unswbr1-te-2-13.gw.unsw.edu.au (149.171.255.105) 1.182 ms 1.154 ms 1.144 ms

6 138.44.5.0 (138.44.5.0) 1.950 ms 2.695 ms 2.669 ms

et-2-0-5.bdr1.sing.sin.aarnet.net.au (113.197.15.233) 92.873 ms 92.677 ms 92.653 ms

8 138.44.226.7 (138.44.226.7) 259.891 ms 259.798 ms 259.759 ms

9 janet-gw.mxl.lon.uk.geant.net (62.40.124.198) 259.762 ms 259.710 ms 259.685 ms

ae29.londpg-sbr2.ja.net (146.97.33.22) 263.966 ms 264.273 ms 264.207 ms

ae29.manckh-sbr2.ja.net (146.97.33.42) 256.853 ms 265.935 ms 265.790 ms

1a ae29.manckh-sbr2.ja.net (146.97.33.42) 256.853 ms 265.935 ms 265.987 ms

1a lancaster-uni.ja.net (146.97.33.42) 256.853 ms 265.935 ms 265.987 ms

1a lancaster-uni.ja.net (146.97.40.178) 283.689 ms 283.650 ms 283.612 ms

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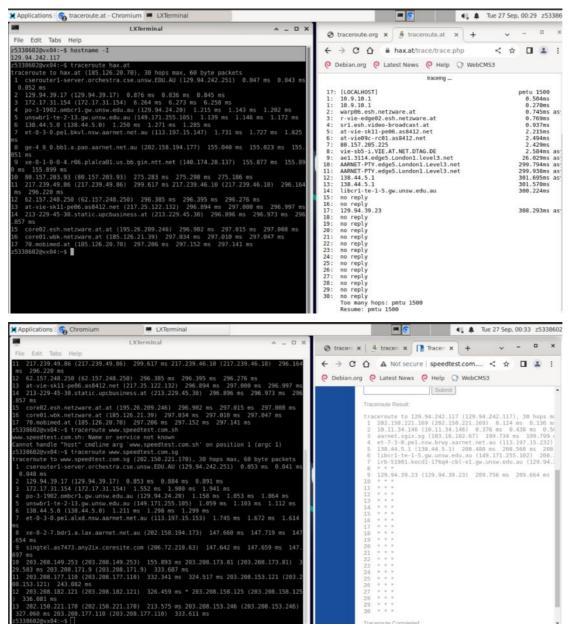
grieg %
```

My machine's paths to these three destinations diverged on the sixth router (138.44.5.0).

```
Steve Maddocks
person:
                Director Operations
remarks:
address:
                AARNet Pty Ltd
                26 Dick Perry Avenue
address:
address:
                Kensington
address:
                Perth
address:
                     6151
                WA
country:
                 ΑU
phone:
                +61-8-9289-2210
fax-no:
                +61-2-6222-7509
e-mail:
                steve.maddocks@aarnet.edu.au
nic-hdl:
                SM6-AP
                MAINT-AARNET-AP
mnt-by:
last-modified:
                2011-02-01T08:37:06Z
                APNIC
source:
```

Using the commond 'whois 138.44.5.0' can find that this one is the ISP of the UNSW.

According to the next question, It can be seen that the physical distance from the local terminal to speedtest.com.sg and from speedtest.com.sg to the local terminal should be the same, but the number of hops on the path is not the same. So the number of hops on each path proportional to the physical distance is difference.



It can be seen that the net will go through different routing nodes and some of the same routing nodes, because the network can get a url through different paths, so the routing nodes through are not guaranteed to be exactly the same.

## **Exercise 4:**

```
z5338602@vx07:~/COMP9331$ cat www.tu-berlin.de avg.txt
50 278.236 278.077
250 278.347 278.184
500 278.494 278.237
750 278.520 278.386
1000 278.616 278.500
1250 278.741 278.575
1500 278.774 278.626
z5338602@vx07:~/COMP9331$ cat www.upm.edu.my avg.txt
50 100.366 99.954
250 100.206 100.112
500 100.418 100.219
750 101.035 100.304
1000 101.042 100.486
1250 100.673 100.536
1500 100.790 100.639
z5338602@vx07:~/COMP9331$ cat www.uq.edu.au avg.txt
ttl=240
ttl=240
ttl=240
16.894
17.113
17.368
50 17.160 ttl=240
250 17.313 17.026
500 17.372 ttl=240
750 17.565 17.175
1000 17.550 17.301
1250 17.607 ttl=240
1500 17.752 17.469
```

Host	Distance	RTT	Т	Radio
www.uq.edu.au	735km	17.5ms	2.45ms	7.14
www.upm.edu.my	6750km	101ms	22.5ms	4.49
www.tu-berlin.de	16105km	278.6ms	53.7ms	5.19

### 2.

The delay to reach the destination is not constant. Delay includes four parts: transmission delay, processing delay, propagation delay and queueing delay. And the processing delay and queuing delay and transmission delay are all related to the packages size and the number of routers it passes through. The more routers it passes or larger the packages is, the more delay. So it is not constant.

#### 3.

The processing delay, queueing delay and transmission delay depend on the packet size. If it is huge, it may take more time to unpack and or the information in it. The propagation delay does not depend on the packet size.