**Is it a good idea to change the size of the bloom filter in FRM? Why**

**or why not?**

Changing the size of the bloom filter in FRM depends on the specific requirements and constraints of the application. Bloom filters are often used for approximate set membership testing with a trade-off between false positives and memory usage. Increasing the size of the bloom filter can reduce false positives but also increases memory usage. Therefore, the decision to change the size should be based on the balance between the desired accuracy and available resources.

**When is it a bad idea to introduce too much intelligence into the**

**network?**

Introducing too much intelligence into the network can be a bad idea when it leads to complexity, increased vulnerability, and potential for errors. Overly complex systems may be harder to manage, troubleshoot, and secure. Additionally, too much intelligence may result in unnecessary overhead. It's crucial to strike a balance and carefully consider the practical implications of introducing intelligence to ensure that the network remains robust, efficient, and manageable.

**What one change in Domain Flux algorithm would make the botnet more**

**effective? What countermeasure would negate that improvement?**

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**Pick any network protocol or layer of the network stack. What one**

**change in that protocol or layer of the network stack would make**

**reverse traceroute significantly easier or more accurate?**

Changing the Time-to-Live (TTL) behavior in the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) used for traceroute could potentially make reverse traceroute more accurate or easier. Adjusting the TTL behavior might reveal more information about the path taken by packets. However, such changes could also raise security and privacy concerns. Countermeasures might include filtering or obfuscating TTL information to protect against malicious uses.

**What arguments about NATs presented in the paper that discusses the**

**state of the Internet are still relevant? Which arguments about NATs**

**are not relevant?**

Without specific details about the paper in question, it's challenging to provide direct insights. However, common arguments about Network Address Translation (NAT) include its role in mitigating IPv4 address exhaustion, enhancing network security by acting as a firewall, and causing issues with certain applications or protocols that rely on end-to-end connectivity. The relevance of these arguments depends on the context and the evolving landscape of networking technologies.