

171162 Ex-1 Study of Various network Commands used in Linux.

1. arp -a

Output -> Destination IP address is 172.16.10.46
Output -> Destination MAC address is 00:0c:9a:00:00:00

Interface = 172.16.10.46 -> Organization type

Interface address -> physical address is 00:0c:9a:00:00:00

172.16.8.1 [00:0c:9a:00:00:00]

2. host name

Output -> host name/ ip

-iop

3. ipconfigall

Output -> added virtual adapter configuration

-iop

Windows IP configuration

Host name -> iop

Ethernet adapter

Description -> Intel(R) Ethernet Connection

Physical address - B8:BB:C1:C5:CC:20

4. nbtstat -a

Displays protocol statistics and current

TCP/IP connections using NBT

5. netstat -a

Active connections

Protocol Local address > foreign address State

TCP 172.16.10.46.49683 4.2.2.25.2403 https Established

TCP 172.16.1046:49696 9.23.202.229.228 https Closed

b. dredstat \Rightarrow
 Beefroot

Output Interface List

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Interface list

4... 28 bbd 05 a 2000-00-00 14... 00 00 2900 00 00 ... Virtual Box Host only

14 ... 00 00 2900 00 00 ... Virtuoso Box Host Only

14 ... ~~1400~~ 1400

7. Pathfinding

outset

usage padding [-g host -dst] [-n name -hops] [-i add
[-s period] [-c cymem -q queueios]
[-w timeout] [-t tagid -name]

FW timeout] target-name

Beiping

out part

usage: ping [-t] [-a] [-c count] [-l size] [-f] [-i TTL]

rocate

ocef pecf

manipulates network resulting ~~can be~~ 17

ROUTE [-2] [-P] [-4] [-6] Command (determination
of configuration of connections)

B. aslookup

cat pat

Linux networking

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1. ip

The ip command is one of the basic commands every administrator will need in daily work.

TRADITIONS IN OBJECTIVE COMMANDS

④ To check the ip address assigned to an interface on your server & ip address show.

b. To assign an IP to an interface, for example
exp303, a [root @ Server ~] # ip address add
192.168.1.254/24.

2) ifconfig. ip and ifconfig both are available
in the config command consists of a step by step
making system's tool for configuring and
dropping interface.

3) net. net is the command for monitoring the network.

Syntax

net [options] > host name / IP

① The base net command shows you the
statistics including each host (host names) with
time and less -l.

[root @ Server ~] # net google.com

② Shows the service IP addresses and
last times to [root @ Server ~] # net -b google.com

4) tppdump

The tppdump command is designed for
capturing and displaying packets.

Install tppdump with the command below

[root @ Server ~] # apt install tppdump

5. ping

Ping is a troubleshooting tool to check the
connectivity to another TCP/IP computer by
sending ICMP [root @ Server ~] # ping google.com

ping -c 10 google.com (216.58.126.170.56.104)
bytes of data.

Configure an Ethernet connection by using nmcli

If you connect a host to the network over ethernet, you can manage the connection settings on the command line by using nmcli utility.

Procedure

1. List the network manager connection profiles

nmcli connection show

Name	UUID	Type	Device
coored	015ebbb490	Ethernet	enp3s0

2. # nmcli connection add id < name < connection name ? if name < device-name > type ethernet

3. optional Rename the connection profile

nmcli connection modify coored Connection

4. Displays the current setting of the connection profile

nmcli connection show

5. Configure the IPv4 settings.

(1) To use DHCP enter

nmcli connection modify 'wired connection' ipv4 method auto

(2) To set a static IP address, netmask, default gateway, DNS servers, and search domain.

nmcli connection modify 'wired connection'

6. Configure the IPv6 Settings
modify "cisco connection"

7. Add to the profile

modify "cisco connection up to internal LAN"

Verification

1. Display the IP settings of the NIC
IP address 192.0.2.100

2. Display the IPv6 default gateway
ip route 192.0.2.0/16 dev enp1s0 proto static

3. Display the IPv6 default gateway
IP6 route 192.0.2.1/128 dev enp1s0 proto static

4. Display the DNS settings
cat /etc/resolv.conf

Search example.com
name servers 192.0.2.200

5. Use the ping command to verify that the

host can send packets to other hosts

ping -c 1 host-name or -IP-address

Result

Then the host has issued commands have
been executed successfully.