

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

1.  $0 \leq p \leq a$

Output :-

$$\text{Interpolated} = 172.16 \cdot 10.46$$

Informant address

172.16.8.1

----- 0x6 type  
physical address different  
7C-5A-1C-6F-6E-45

2. host some

Output :

2iop

3. ipconfigall

Output :

-iop

## Windows Ip configuration

Host name - . . . . . iop

Ethereal or deeper otherness?

Description ..... : Intel (R) Ethernet Connection

Physical address - B8-BB - C1-C5 - CC-2D

4. Obststart - a

displays protest statistics and in current

## TCP/IP Corrections using NBT

5. Nefotad

## Active Connections

proto Local address foreign address State

TCP 172.16.10.46.4968.3 4.213.25.2405 bHPS Est. 2018

Тер 179.16.1046 : 496% а 23-202 - 229-2251/23 closed

6. netstat ->  
output

Interface list

4... 28 b6c1 c5 cc 20... Intel(R) Ethernet Controller  
14... 00 00 2700 00 00... Virtual Box Host only

7. pathping

output

usage pathping [-g host-list] [-h max-hops] [-a

[-p packet] [-c num-probes]

[-w timeout] target-name

8. ping

output

usage ping [-t] [-a] [-c count] [-s size] [-b] [-i ttl]

9. route

output

manipulates network routing tables

route [-a] [-P] [-4] [-6] Command (determination)

10. nslookup

output

Default Server - unknown

Address - 172.16.8.1

## Linux networking commands

1. ip

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

IP <options> <object> <command>

@ To show 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

The config command was/is a staple in many sysadmin's tool belt for configuring and trouble shooting networks.

3) mtr

Syntax

mtr <options> > host name / IP

@ The basic mtr command shows you the statistics including each hop (host names) with time and loss %.

[root @ Server ~] # mtr google.com

① Show the numeric IP addresses and hostnames to [root @ Server ~] # mtr -b google.com

4) tcpdump

The tcpdump command is designed for capturing and displaying packets.

Install tcpdump with the command below

[root @ Server ~] # dnf install -y tcpdump

5. ping

ping is a tool that verifies IP-level connectivity to another TCP/IP computer by sending ICMP [root @ Server ~] # ping google.com

ping -n google.com (216.58.206.104) 56 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
wired connection	a5eb6490	Ethernet	enp160

2. # nmcli connection add ifname <name> type <device name> ifname <device name> type ethernet

3. optional Rename the connection profile

# nmcli connection modify <wired connection>

4. Display the current setting of the connection profile  
# nmcli connection show

5. Configure the IPv4 settings.

(i) To use DHCP enter

# nmcli connection modify <wired connection> ipv4 method auto

or To set a static IP address, netmask, default gateway, DNS servers, and search domain

# nmcli connection modify <wired connection>



6. Configure the IPv6 settings  
# mode connection modify 'wired connection'  
\* Activate the profile  
# mode connection up Interface - LAN

### Verification

1. Display the IP settings of the NIC  
# IP address show enp130
2. Display the IPv4 default gateway  
# ip route show default  
default via 192.0.2.0.50 dev enp130 proto static metric 102

3. Display the IPv6 default gateway.

# IP route show default  
default via 2001:db8::1:ff8:: dev enp130 proto static metric 102 pref medium.

4. Display the DNS setting

# cat /etc/resolv.conf  
search example.com  
nameserver 192.0.2.200

3. Use the ping utility to verify that this host can send packets to other hosts

# ping -c 2 host-name or -IP-address

### Result.

Then the basic Linux commands have been executed successfully.