Experiment -2

Computer Network Commands

1) **Ping**

It is a command used for detecting devices on network and troubleshooting network problems.

It can be used to determine whether a specific IP address is accessible, and also measure roundtrip for messages sent from local host to remote host.

2) **netstat**

It is used for network statics, diagnostic and analysis. By running this command will show number of active connections on system.

3) **arp**

Address resolution protocol. It will find the MAC address and hardware address of host from IP address.

4) **NbtStat**

Display protocol & statistics and current TCP/IP connections using NBT (NetBios)

4) **Hostname**

Hostname command displays hostname of system

5) **Tracert**

Tracert command is used to trace the route during transmission of data packet over to the destination host and also provide us with hop count during transmission

6) **Ipconfig**

It will find network information local devices like IP address and default gateway.

7) **NS Lookup**

It stands for name server lookup. When we want to know the IP address of domain we use this comman If we run this command over and over we will get different IP addresses for a website like google, yahoo, flipkart because these domain have spread to different machines

8) **Route**

This command can be used to view and modify the

network routing table. The route command can also be used to add or remove static routes from routing table.

9) PathPing

PingPath command have a lot of similarities with Tracent. This command collect statistics for 300 seconds before returning more detailed reports on latency and packet loss statistics at intermediate hops between the source and. target that the Ping or Tracent commands

10) Systeminfo

Using this command we can access the system's hardware & software details such as processor data, booting data, window version, etc.