Steps for troubleshooting

for Windows (on local PC):

1. Check the status of the wireless network adapter on local PC using:

- ipconfig -all;

- netsh > wlan > show interfaces.

2. Check the resolution of dns for my server using nslookup (domain name).

Expected result : hostname resolved to IP address.

3. Check default gateway response (in my case it is IP address of home wi-fi router) using ping (router IP address).

4. Check routing table using route print.

5. Check remote server response using:

- ping (server IP address);

- pathping (server IP address).

For me pathping more preferable - it provide more information.

6. If local checks passed success, then (for example) check the state of server from the cloud provider / hosting console (AWS Console, Azure Portal, hosting control panel).

Steps for troubleshooting

for Linux (on local PC):

1. Check the status of the wireless network adapter on local PC using:

- ip addr show;

- lshw -C network.

2. Check the resolution of dns for my server using:

- nslookup (domain name);

- dig (domain name) +trace.

Expected result : hostname resolved to IP address.

3. Check default gateway response (in my case it is IP address of home wi-fi router) using ping (router IP address).

4. Check routing table using ip r.

5. Check remote server response using:

- ping (server IP address);

- traceroute (server IP address);

- mtr (server IP address).

6. If local checks passed success, then (for example) check the state of server from the cloud provider / hosting console (AWS Console, Azure Portal, hosting control panel).