# ASSIGNMENT -01 REPORT BASIC NETWORKING COMMANDS

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

The basic network commands will help us to understand how network works and get network information to troubleshoot and solve the network issues.

## 1.Ping:

Ping stands for "Packet INternet Groper". It is used to test the connectivity between two hosts. It sends ICMP(Internet Control Message Protocol) echo request messages to the destination. The destination host replies with ICMP response messages. If the ping command gets a response from the destination host, it displays the reply along with the round-trip times.

General syntax:

ping [destination host IP or domain name]

The following commands have been tested in the terminal to get more understanding. It shows the number of packets sent from the destination and the number of packets received by the destination.

If you want to know whether you are connected to the internet or not, you can ping yourself to your local host(i.e. **127.0.0.1**)

To know more about the ping command, type: man ping

## 2.Traceroute:

This command gives the insight about how the network take a path to reach the destination. It is used to diagnose path-related problems. A path consists of all routers in a sequence that IP packets sent from the source host traverse to reach the destination host. This command prints the path. If any router is down on the path, this command prints the path up to the last operational router.

Note: The command tracert is used in windows.

General syntax:

To know more about the ping command, type: man traceroute

# 3. ip/ifconfig/ipconfig:

The command ipconfig stands for "interface configurator". It is used to initialize an interface or configure it with an IP address and enable/disable it. It displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and DNS entries. The ip command is the latest and updated version of ifconfig command.

General syntax:

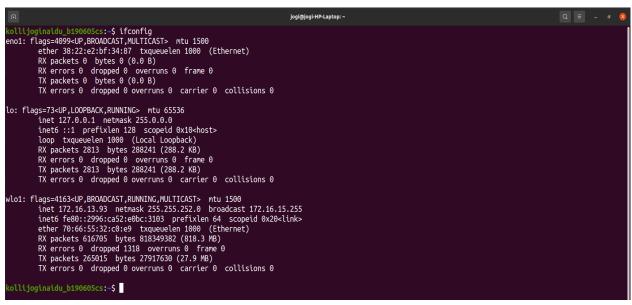
#### ifconfig

If the command is not found, install by the following command:

### Sudo apt install net-tools

Note: The **ipconfig** command is used in the windows system.

```
| Reading package lists... Done
| Building package were automatically installed and are no longer required:
| Linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-27 linux-image-5.11.0-27-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-27-generic linux-neodules-strate line-renove then.
| The following packages will be installed:
| Sudo jab autoremove' to remove then.
| The following backages will be installed:
| Linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-27 linux-image-5.11.0-27-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-27-generic linux-neodules-extra-5.11.0-27-generic linux-neodules-extra-5.11.0-27-generic linux-neodules-stra-6.11.0-27-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic linux-neodules-stra-6.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic linux-neodules-5.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic
```



To know more about the ifconfig command, type: man ifconfig

#### To get MAC Address:

The highlighted address is MAC address

## 4. dig/nslookup/host:

 nslookup: The command nslookup stands for "Name Server Lookup". It is used to get information from the DNS server. It is used to query the DNS to obtain the domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record.
 General syntax:

nslookup [option]

host: It displays the domain name for a given IP address and vice versa.

General syntax:

**host** [-aCdInrsTwv] [-c class] [-N ndots] [-R number] [-t type] [-W wait] [-m flag] [-4] [-6] {name} [server]

 dig:The command dig stands for "Domain Information Groper". It replaces older tools such as nslookup and host.

General syntax:

dig [server] [name] [type]

```
ollijoginaidu_b190605cs:~$ dig linux.org
  <->> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <->> linux.org
 ; global options: +cmd
  Got answer:
   -->HEADER<-- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 26717
flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
   OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
 EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494; QUESTION SECTION:
;linux.org.
                                           IN
 : ANSWER SECTION:
                                       IN
IN
                                                                 172.67.132.22
linux.org.
                                300
                                                                 104.21.4.127
linux.org.
 ; Query time: 423 msec
; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53)
; WHEN: Sat Jan 15 22:49:56 IST 2022
; MSG SIZE rcvd: 70
 ollijoginaidu_b190605cs:~$
```

#### 5.whois:

It is used to find out information about a domain, such as the owner of the domain, the owner's contact information, and the nameservers that the domain is using.

General syntax:

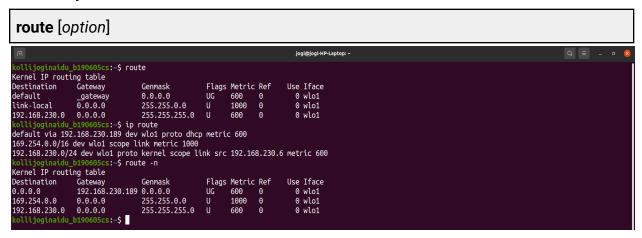
```
whois [options]...[query]

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```

#### 6.route:

It is used when you want to work with the IP/kernel routing table. It is mainly used to set up static routes to specific hosts or networks via an interface. It is used for showing or update the IP/kernel routing table.

General syntax:



## 7.tcpdump:

**tcpdump** is a packet sniffing and packet analyzing tool for a System Administrator to troubleshoot connectivity issues in Linux. It is used to capture, filter, and analyze network traffic such as TCP/IP packets going through your system. It is many times used as a security tool as well. It saves the captured information in a pcap file, these pcap files can then be opened through Wireshark or through the command tool itself.

To capture the packets of current network interface:

sudo tcpdump

#### To capture the packets of specific network interface:

### 8.netstat/ss:

netstat: The command netstat stands for "Network Statistics". It displays various network related information such as network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, connection information, port listening.

```
LISTEN
                                                                                                                                                              0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
maa05s34-in-f8.1e:https LAST_ACK
ec2-35-166-102-22:https ESTABLISHED
lhr26s05-in-f14.1:https ESTABLISHED
        tcp
tcp6
udp
udp
udp
udp6
udp6
udp6
                                                                                                                                                              192.168.200.100:bootps ESTABLISHED 0.0.0.0:*
                                                                   0 [::]:53481
0 [::]:mdns
0 [::]:ipv6-icmp
      udp6 0 [::]:No.00

0 0 [::]:ipv6-icmp [::]:*

Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)

Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-1

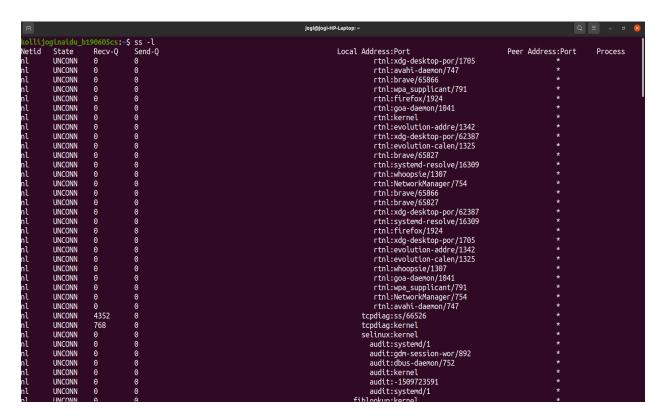
unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 34,

unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 34,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Path @/tmp/.ICE-unix/1213 / run/user/1000/systemd/notify / run/user/1000/systemd/notify / run/user/1000/systemd/private / run/user/1000/systemd/private / run/user/1000/systemd/private / run/user/1000/gnupg/s.dpg-agent.browser / run/user/1000/gnupg/s.gpg-agent.extra / run/user/1000/gnupg/s.gpg-agent.ssh / run/user/1000/gnupg/s.gpg-agent.ssh / run/user/1000/pk-debconf-socket / run/user/1000/shad-session-agent.socket / run/user/1000/shad-session-agent.socket / run/user/1000/syring/control @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0 / run/user/1000/keyring/ssh / run/user/1000/keyring/ssh @/home/jogi/.cache/ibus/dbus-nOHfCwmD / run/systemd/notify @/tmn/dbus-w/okcOS7
                                                                                                                                                                                  I-Node
34470
                                                                                                                                                                                     34316
34319
                                                         ]
ACC ]
                                                                                                                                   LISTENING
LISTENING
                                                                                                                                                                                     34324
34325
          ınix
ınix
                                                                                                                                                                                     34326
34327
                                                                                              STREAM
                                                                                                                                     LISTENING
          inix
inix
                                                                                                                                    LISTENING
LISTENING
LISTENING
                                                                                             STREAM
                                                                                                                                                                                     34328
34329
34330
34331
                                                                                              STREAM
          nix
nix
                                                                                              STREAM
          ınix
ınix
                                                                                             STREAM
                                                                                                                                    LISTENING
                                                                                              STREAM
                                                                                                                                     LISTENING
                                                                                                                                                                                     34332
37973
37441
          nix
nix
                                                                                             STREAM
STREAM
                                                                                                                                    LISTENING
LISTENING
        unix
unix
                                                                                             STREAM
STREAM
                                                                                                                                    LISTENING
                                                                                                                                                                                     34466
35436
                                                                                                                                     LISTENING
         ınix
ınix
                                                                                             STREAM
STREAM
                                                                                                                                    LISTENING
```

ss: It is the replacement of netstat command. It is faster and more informative than netstat command.

General syntax:

ss [option]



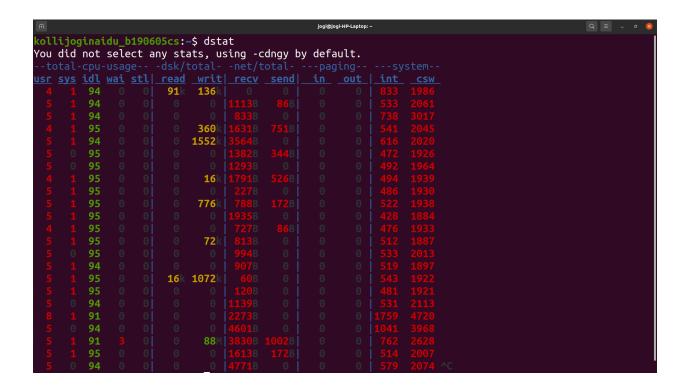
To know more about the ifconfig command, type: man ss

## 9.dstat:

It is used to display the statistics of major OS components such as network connections, I/O devices or CPU, disk, paging system statistics.

General syntax:

dstat [option]



## 10.ifstat:

It neatly prints out network interface statistics. The utility keeps records of the previous data displayed in history files and by default only shows difference between the last and the current call.

General syntax:

ifstat [option]

```
ollijoginaidu_b190605cs:~$ ifstat
                           wlo1
      eno1
KB/s in KB/s out
                    KB/s in KB/s out
   0.00
             0.00
                        4.52
                                   0.00
                        4.75
                                   0.00
   0.00
             0.00
   0.00
             0.00
                        8.76
                                   0.00
             0.00
                                  0.00
   0.00
                        5.09
                                   0.00
   0.00
             0.00
                        2.59
                        1.36
   0.00
             0.00
                                   0.00
   0.00
             0.00
                        3.95
                                   0.00
                        2.32
   0.00
                                   0.00
             0.00
   0.00
             0.00
                        4.42
                                   0.00
             0.00
                        5.04
                                   0.48
  0.00
  0.00
             0.00
                        2.55
                                   0.00
   0.00
             0.00
                        2.82
                                   0.00
   0.00
             0.00
                        2.74
                                   0.00
collijoginaidu_b190605cs:~$
```

## 11.wget:

The command is used to download files from the server even when the user has not logged on to the system and it can work in the background without hindering the current process.

General syntax:

```
wget [option] [URL]
```

The following image will illustrate the basic understanding of above command:

To know more about the ifconfig command, type: man wget

# 12.tracepath:

It is similar to traceroute but it does not require root privileges and it is installed by default.

General syntax:

tracepath [-n] [-b] [-l pktlen] [-m max\_hops] [-p port] destination

```
| Colligorial | Colligoria | Colli
```