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Exp no: 1A BASIC NETWORKING COMMANDS IN WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM

Aim'-

To implement basic networking commands in the Windows operating system.

1. IPCONFIG

The IPCONFIG network command provides a comprehensive view of information regarding the IP address configuration of the device we are currently working on.

The IPConfig command also provides us with some variation in the primary command that targets specific system settings or data, which are:

- IPConfig/all Provides primary output with additional information about network adapters.
- IPConfig/renew Used to renew the system's IP address.
- IPConfig/release Removes the system's current IP address.

Syntax: ipconfig

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```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\pooja>ipconfig
 Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix :
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . : fe80::7b85:248e:1b5e:22f%13
IPv4 Address . . . : 192.168.56.1
Subnet Mask . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . :
Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 10:
     Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
 Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 11:
    Media State . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi 3:
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix :

Connection-specific DNS Suffix :

LPV6 Address . . . . : 2401:4900:633c:ca72:9492:645c:d98a:dad0

Temporary IPV6 Address . . : 2401:4900:633c:ca72:35af:c09:8bb:6500

Link-local IPV6 Address . . : fe80::396c:749c:56fa:884a%11

LPV4 Address . . : 192.168.35.56

Subnet Mask . . . : 255.255.05 0

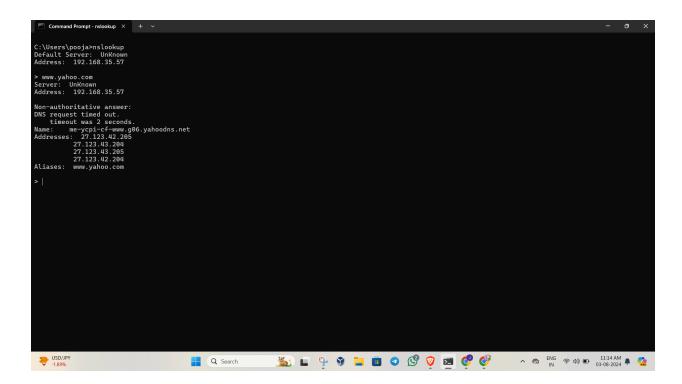
Default Gateway . . : fe80::382a:aeff:fe0f:33d9%11

192.168.35.57
C:\Users\pooja>ipconfig/all
 Windows IP Configuration
Olympic Games
Today's events
                                                                                                  Q Search
```

#### 2. NSLOOKUP

The NSLOOKUP command is used to troubleshoot network connectivity issues in the system. Using the nslookup command, we can access the information related to our system's DNS server, i.e., domain name and IP address.

Syntax: nslookup

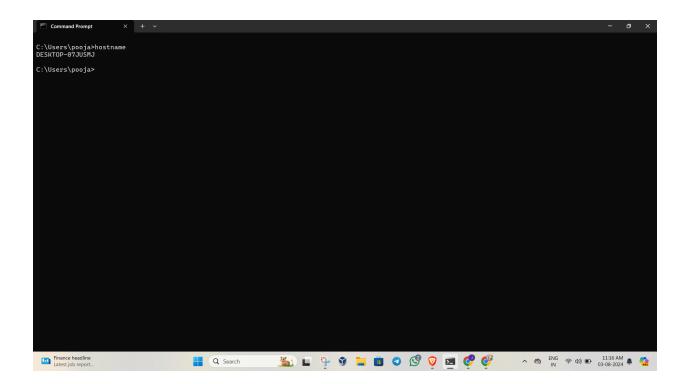


## 3. HOSTNAME

The HOSTNAME command displays the hostname of the system. The hostname command is much easier to use than going into the system settings to search for it.

Syntax:hostname

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#### 4. PING

The Ping command is one of the most widely used commands in the prompt tool, as it allows the user to check the connectivity of our system to another host.

This command sends four experimental packets to the destination host to check whether it receives them successfully, if so, then, we can communicate with the destination host. But in case the packets have not been received, that means, no communication can be established with the destination host.

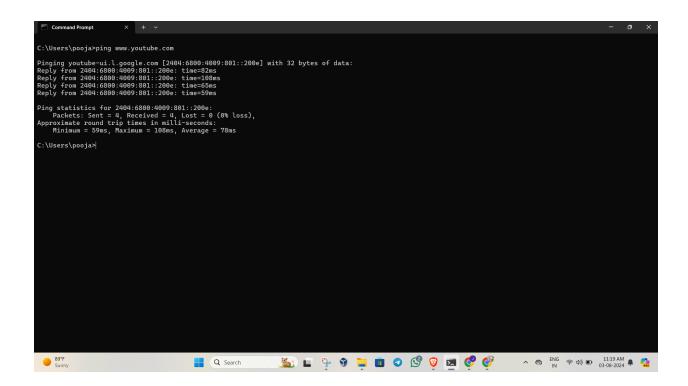
Syntax:

ping www.destination host name.com

Example: ping www.yahoo.com

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#### 5. TRACERT

The TRACERT command is used to trace the route during the transmission of the data packet over to the destination host and also provides us with the "hop" count during transmission.

Using the number of hops and the hop IP address, we can troubleshoot network issues and identify the point of the problem during the transmission of the data packet.

Syntax: tracert IP-address OR tracert www.destination host name.com

Example: tracert <u>www.youtube.com</u>

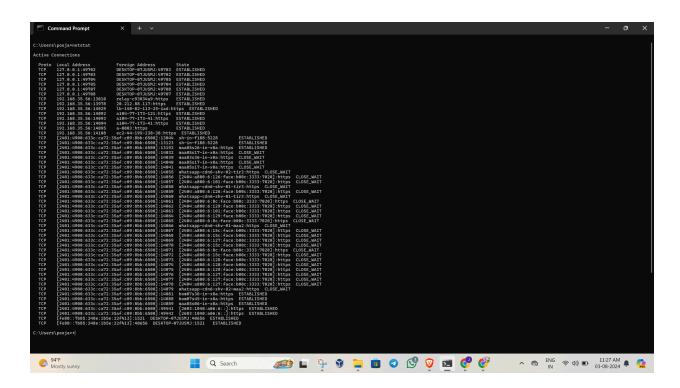
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#### 6. NETSTAT

The Netstat command as the name suggests displays an overview of all the network connections in the device. The table shows detail about the connection protocol, address, and the current state of the network.

Syntax:netstat

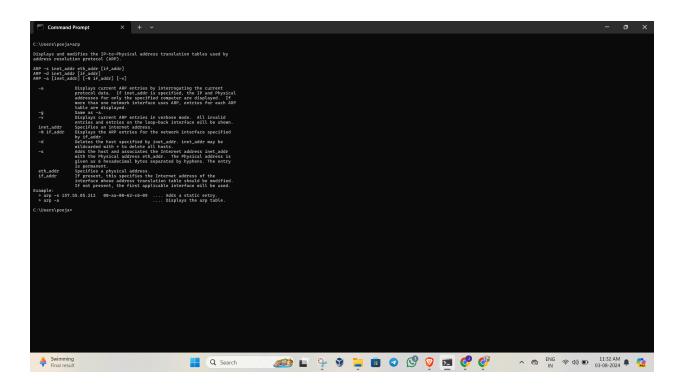
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# 7. ARP(Address Resolution Protocol)

The ARP command is used to access the mapping structure of IP addresses to the MAC address. This provides us with a better understanding of the transmission of packets in the network channel.

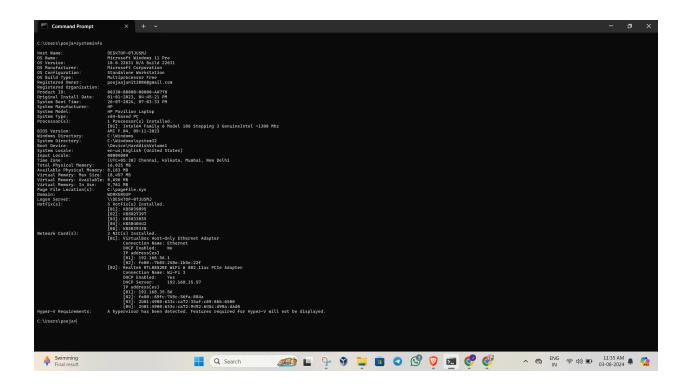
Syntax: arp



## 8. SYSTEMINFO

Using the SYSTEMINFO command, we can access the system's hardware and software details, such as processor data, booting data, Windows version, etc.

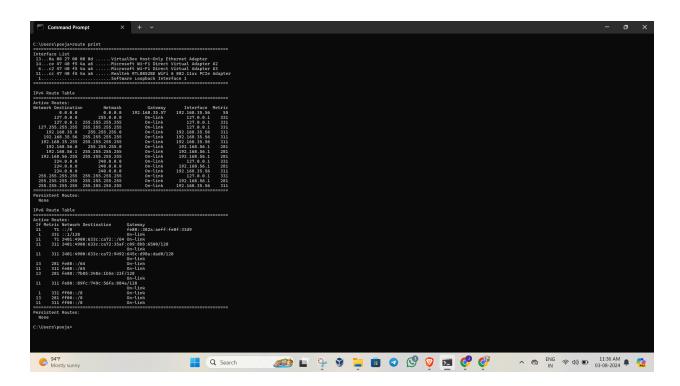
Syntax: systeminfo



# 9. ROUTE

Provides the data of routing data packets in the system over the communication channel.

Syntax: route print



#### **CONCLUSION**

Understood the need of using network commands and the way to implement them in the Windows command prompt and also learned about the different network commands to troubleshoot and configure the system's network settings.