#### BASIC NETWORKING COMMANDS IN WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM

#### AIM:

To study the basic commands in windows operating system.

#### **COMMANDS:**

#### 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

Example: ipconfig, ipconfig/all

#### 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

Example: nslookup www.google.com

```
C:\>nslookup www.google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.146.132

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Addresses: 2404:6800:4007:81b::2004
142.250.182.68
```

# 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

Example: hostname

C:\>hostname LAPTOP-331MO3D4

#### 4. <u>PING</u>:

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[destination\_host\_name.com]

Example: ping www.facebook.com

```
C:\>ping www.facebook.com

Pinging star-mini.cl@r.facebook.com [2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=90ms
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=115ms
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=115ms
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=127ms

Ping statistics for 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 90ms, Maximum = 127ms, Average = 107ms
```

### 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

Example: tracert www.google.com

```
C:\>tracert www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [2404:6800:4007:821::2004]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 67 ms 2 ms 1 ms 2409:40f4:1c:2c07::a7
2 101 ms 96 ms 78 ms 2405:200:5218:21:3924:0:3:17
3 258 ms 100 ms 100 ms 2405:200:5218:21:3925::ff08
4 274 ms 82 ms 106 ms 2405:200:801:900::15fe
5 * * * * Request timed out.
6 * * * Request timed out.
7 150 ms 200 ms 204 ms 2001:4860:1:1::170
8 134 ms 75 ms 101 ms 2001:4860:1:1::170
9 218 ms 100 ms 100 ms 2404:6800:8105:1
10 220 ms 101 ms 101 ms 2001:4860:0:1::2046
11 111 ms 99 ms 199 ms 2001:4860:0:1::5659
12 110 ms 99 ms 103 ms maa05s26-in-x04.1e100.net [2404:6800:4007:821::2004]

Trace complete.
```

#### 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. It is used to get the over view of the currently connected networks from our system.

Syntax : netstat Example : netstat

```
C:\>netstat
Active Connections
                                                          Foreign Address
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49702
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49701
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49704
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49703
   Proto Local Address
               127.0.0.1:49701
127.0.0.1:49702
127.0.0.1:49703
127.0.0.1:49704
127.0.0.1:49716
                                                                                                     ESTABLISHED
   TCP
                                                                                                     ESTABLISHED
                                                                                                     ESTABL TSHED
   TCP
   ТСР
                                                                                                     ESTABLISHED
   TCP
                                                           LAPTOP-331M03D4:49717
                                                                                                     ESTABLISHED
                 127.0.0.1:49717
                                                           LAPTOP-331M03D4:49716
                                                                                                    ESTABLISHED
                192.168.146.207:56381 ec2-54-145-178-4:https ESTABLISHED
192.168.146.207:56457 192.168.146.132:domain TIME_WAIT
192.168.146.207:56458 192.168.146.132:domain TIME_WAIT
   TCP
   TCP
```

# 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

Example: arp -a

```
C:\>arp -a
Interface: 192.168.146.207 --- 0xd
  Internet Address
                        Physical Address
                                              Type
  192.168.146.132
                        e6-c2-9f-d7-95-a2
                                              dynamic
  192.168.146.255
                        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                              static
  224.0.0.22
                        01-00-5e-00-00-16
                                              static
                        01-00-5e-00-00-fb
  224.0.0.251
                                              static
  224.0.0.252
                        01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                              static
  239.255.255.250
                        01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
                                              static
  255.255.255.255
                        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                              static
```

# 8. <u>SYSTEMINFO</u>:

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

Example: systeminfo

#### 9. **ROUTE** :

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

Syntax : route print

Example: route print

```
IPv6 Route Table
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination
                                       Gateway
13 4146 ::/0
1 331 ::1/128
                                        fe80::e6fa:c4ff:fe09:b896
                                       On-link
     4146 2406:7400:c6:87d7::/64 On-link
306 2406:7400:c6:87d7:36c6:79ca:d8b:8666/128
13
                                        On-link
       306 2406:7400:c6:87d7:3cab:30f0:7673:55d3/128
                                        On-link
       306 fe80::/64
13
       306 fe80::ae80:a7c1:d6bf:da69/128
                                        On-link
                                        On-link
       331 ff00::/8
13
       306 ff00::/8
                                       On-link
Persistent Routes:
  None
```

# **RESULT:**

Hence, the basic commands in windows operating system are studied.