

EX NO:	Learn to use commands like tcpdump, netstat, ifconfig, nslookup and traceroute. Capture ping and traceroute PDUs using a network protocol analyzer and examine.
Date:	

AIM:

To Learn to use commands like tcpdump, netstat, ifconfig, nslookup and traceroute ping

COMMANDS**1. Tcpdump:****Display traffic between 2 hosts:**

To display all traffic between two hosts (represented by variables host1 and host2):

tcpdump host host1 and host2

Display traffic from a source or destination host only:

To display traffic from only a source (src) or destination (dst) host: #tcpdump

src host

tcpdump dst host

Display traffic for a specific protocol

Provide the protocol as an argument to display only traffic for a specific protocol,

for example tcp, udp, icmp, arp

tcpdump protocol

For example to display traffic only for the tcp traffic :

tcpdump tcp

Filtering based on source or destination port To filter based on a source or destination port:

tcpdump src port ftp

tcpdump dst port http

2. Netstat

Netstat is a common command line TCP/IP networking available in most versions of Windows, Linux, UNIX and other operating systems. Netstat provides information and statistics about protocols in use and current TCP/IP network connections. The Windows help screen (analogous to a Linux or UNIX for netstat reads as follows: displays protocol statistics and current TCP/IP network connections.

Example:

>netstat

```
C:\Users\admin>netstat
```

Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	192.168.66.88:49675	20.198.118.190:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.66.88:49707	a-0001:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49708	a-0001:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49709	a23-211-60-36:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49710	a23-211-60-36:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49711	a23-211-60-36:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49712	a23-211-60-36:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49713	a23-211-60-36:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49738	20.24.121.134:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49739	20.24.121.134:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49740	20.24.121.134:https	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.66.88:49886	20.198.118.190:https	ESTABLISHED

3.ipconfig

In Windows, ipconfig is a console application designed to run from the Windows command prompt. This utility allows you to get the IP address information of a Windows computer.

From the command prompt, type ipconfig to run the utility with default options. The output of the default command contains the IP address, network mask, and gateway for all physical and virtual network adapters.

Example:

```
>ipconfig
```

```
C:\Users\admin>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::2712:fccd:1c11:b173%15
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.66.88
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.66.254

Ethernet adapter VirtualBox Host-Only Network:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c9be:9a86:be23:2af7%14
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.56.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

4.nslookup

The nslookup (which stands for name server lookup) command is a network utility program used to obtain information about internet servers. It finds name server information for domains by querying the Domain Name System. The nslookup command is a powerful tool for diagnosing DNS problems. You know you're experiencing a DNS problem when you can access a resource by specifying its IP address but not its DNS name.

Example

>nslookup

```
C:\Users\admin>nslookup
Default Server:  UnKnown
Address:  192.168.66.254

> www.google.com
Server:  UnKnown
Address:  192.168.66.254

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     www.google.com
Addresses: 2404:6800:4007:80f::2004
          172.217.163.164
```

5. Trace route:

Traceroute uses Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets with variable time to live (TTL) values. The response time of each hop is calculated. To guarantee accuracy, each hop is queried multiple times (usually three times) to better measure the response of that particular hop. Traceroute sends packets with TTL values that gradually increase from packet to packet, starting with TTL value of one.

Example:

>tracert google.com

```
C:\Users\admin>Tracert www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [142.250.183.228]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1      1 ms      1 ms      1 ms  192.168.10.254
  2    155 ms     3 ms     3 ms  mail.drngpit.ac.in
  3     12 ms    12 ms    11 ms  10.129.33.33
  4     10 ms    12 ms    10 ms  10.117.227.50
  5     10 ms    11 ms    10 ms  142.250.171.162
```

6. Ping:

The ping command sends an echo request to a host available on the network. Using this command, you can check if your remote host is responding well or not. Tracking and isolating hardware and software problems. Determining the status of the network and various foreign hosts. The ping command is usually used as a simple way to verify that a computer can communicate over network with another computer or network device. The ping command operates by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to the destination computer and waiting for a response.

Example:

>ping 8.8.8.8

```
C:\Users\admin>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=25ms TTL=118
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=29ms TTL=118
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=75ms TTL=118
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=32ms TTL=118

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 25ms, Maximum = 75ms, Average = 40ms
```

**RESULT**

Thus the various networks commands like tcpdump, netstat, ifconfig, nslookup and traceroute ping are executed successfully.