

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF COMPUTER & EMERGING SCIENCE

Computer Network Lab (CL-307) Lab Session 01

Network Command

OBJECTIVES

1. To learn how to use Windows/Linux networking commands.
2. To test networking commands.
3. To solve networking problems using networking commands.

INTRODUCTION

Most computers will be running Linux or MS Windows operating systems (OS).

LINUX is an excellent vehicle to understand and play with networks for several reasons:

Free and open source. Open source lessens the likelihood of deliberate security weaknesses.

Dominates the web server market and it is the basis of many networking boxes such as routers.

More powerful command line than Windows thus making script file operations more powerful and flexible.

WINDOWS:

Dominates the desktop market.

More users are familiar with Windows. (95% of desktop PCs run on Windows)

Has GUI which provides easier usage. However, recent KDE and GNOME desktops under Linux have been shown to be equivalently easy to use.

Notes – Every engineer with networking knowledge should be familiar with both OS.

In LINUX:

There are a number of simple commands that can be used to examine, debug and play with a network. To see all, use the manual pages (eg **man ping**) of the info pages (**info ping**).

ROOT PRIVILEGES – many commands require root privileges, or the programs reside in paths that root knows about but not users. It may be easier to log onto Linux as a user and open a root terminal.

In Windows:

Windows has a number of command line programs and GUI programs that can be used to view and alter network configuration. To see all, type **hh ntcmds.chm** in your terminal window, and to see all options for a command line, type **-h**, **/?**, **-help**, or **?**

To get started with the lab activities, some basic terms to be familiarized with:

Host: computer to be connected to a network.

Network: a collection of hosts connected together where each host can communicate with other hosts on the network without having to go through a router (though a switch or hub is allowed).

NIC: Network Interface Card. The hardware interface from a host to the network.

MAC: Medium Access Control is a six hexit number that uniquely defines the NIC in the entire world. For example: 00:C0:9F:9B:D5:46

Router: A device that decides where a packet should be sent in order to get to a destination outside a network. Routers range from simple gateways between your home PC and backbone routers of the Internet proper.

IP address: All hosts and routers have an IP address consisting of four decimal numbers. For example: 192.168.0.1 and 131.170.40.33

Port address: every host has 65,535 ports each of which can be connected to a specific application that sends and receives data packets from the network.

Gateway address: every host needs to know the address of the router which connects a network to other networks and the Internet.

Domain name: hosts may have a domain name which maps onto an IP address. For example, www.google.com is mapped to IP address 66.102.7.104.

DNS Server: Domain Name System Server. Every host needs access to a DNS server so it can convert between IP address and domain name.

DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. A DHCP can give a host a unique IP address whenever the host restarts thus saving IP addresses. A DNS address is also provided.

Some common commands used in Linux and Windows:

Linux Command	Windows Command	Usage / Effect
ifconfig	ipconfig	to find ip address of the computer
hostname	hostname	to display host name
nmap	nmap	to scan what hosts are available on a network and what ports they have open.
nslookup	nslookup	to list variety of info about DNS and the computers that have joined the domain
ping	ping	to check if a host can be accessed (by ip or name)
tracert	tracert	to trace route from a host through internet router to a destination. Useful to discover why a network cannot get access to internet, and internet routing problems.
netstat	netstat	to print status of network ports, routing tables and more

TASKS

Use the appropriate networking commands to solve these networking problems.

1. Find the IP address of the computer you are currently using.

Command: _____

IP address: _____

2. Find the IP address of the computer you are currently using, plus MAC address, plus whether DHCP is turned on.

Command: _____ ipconfig-all _____

Answer: _____

3. Display the host name of the computer.

Command: _____

Hostname: _____

4. Check for basic IP connectivity between two computers by name and IP address. How can basic IP connectivity be checked? What are the reasons why there is no connectivity?

Command: _____

5. Show the MAC address of the host.

Command:

MAC address: _____

6. Show what shared resources are available on the host.

Command: _____ net share

Answer: _____

7. Find out which ports on your host are connected to applications. Connect the browser to some external web page before running the appropriate command.

Command: _____

Answer: _____

8. Find all other hosts available on the network.

Command: _____

Answer: _____

9. Show the address of the gateway.

Command: _____

Answer: _____

10. Find the path of routers to www.google.com.my. What is its IP address? How many hops involved in the path?

Command: _____

Answer: _____

11. A ping to 192.168.0.2 works but a ping to the machine's name "blue_machine" fails. What could be wrong?
