BASIC NETWORK ADMINISTRATION AND TROUBLESHOOTING USING WINDOWS COMMAND LINE UTILITIES

1. **Ipconfig/all**: Internet protocol configuration (ipconfig) command is used to dispay network details of a system.

Here we have three network adapters – Ethernet, Wifi, and Bluetooth.

- Hostname: Name of the system.
- Node type : Type of node (System)
- IPv6 Address: 128 bits hexa-decimal address, separated by columns.
- IPv4 Address: 32 bits decimal address, separated by dots.

- DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol is a network management protocol in which DHCP server manages IP address and network configuration parameters.
- Subnet mask: 32 bits IP address having internal usage with in a network. It helps routers to route data packets in to correct destination.
- DNS Suffix: Set of characters added at the end of the domain name that helps to identify particular domain.
- Default gateway: Gateway is a software component that acts as a entry point between 2 networks.
- **2. Ipconfig/flushdns:** It is a troubleshooting command to resolve DNS related issues by flushing DNS cache.

```
C:\Users\Hp>ipconfig/flushdns
Windows IP Configuration
Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.
C:\Users\Hp> Search-Rosalind Franklin
```

3. Ipconfig/displaydns: Displays DNS cache contents (records of recent DNS lookups)

4. Ping: It sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests to the specified IP address and waits for the reply packets.

```
C:\Users\Hp>ping 18.11.132.179

Pinging 18.11.132.179 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.11.132.179: bytes=32 time<Ims TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.11.132.179:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milti—seconds:

Hinimum = Bms, Maximum = Bms, Average = Bms

C:\Users\Hp>
```

- Here, the first line indicates, the host is pinging and the size of data packet is 32 bytes.
- Line 2 to 5 indicates, received reply from the host, packet size, how long the packet takes to go destination and come back (Round Trip Time) and Time To Live (TTL) value of the packet.
- The remaining session shows ping statistics that includes number of packets sent, received and lost.
- **5. ping -n <Count> <IP_Address>:** Determines the number of ICMP packets to sent to the destination. Here count indicates the desired number of packets and IP Address indicates the IP address of target system.

```
C:\Users\Hp>ping -n 5 10.11.132.179

Pinging 10.11.132.179 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.11.132.179: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 10.11.132.179:

Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 5, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milti-seconds:
Hinimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Output shows the statistics of each packets.

6. ping -w <time_out> <IP_Address>: Specifies the time out period for each ICMP packets.

```
C:\Users\Hp>ping -w 500 10.11.132.179

Pinging 10.11.132.179 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.11.132.179: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.11.132.179:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milti-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

7. ping -l <Size> <lp_address> : specifies the size of ICMP packets send to the target. Default size of a packet is 32 bytes.

```
C:\Users\Hp>ping -l 100 10.11.132.179

Pinging 10.11.132.179 with 100 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.11.132.179: bytes=100 time<lms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.11.132.179:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Here, user changes the packet size to 100 bytes.

8. ping -f <IP_Address>: f stands for "don't fragment (DF)" flag. It determines whether fragmentation of packets are permitted or not.

```
C:\Users\Hp>ping -f 10.11.132.179

Pinging 10.11.132.179 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.11.132.179: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 10.11.132.179: bytes=32 time<ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.11.132.179:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

By default, the packets are transmitted after fragmentation. Here, -f indicates that DF flag is set to 1. That means fragmentation is prevented. And so, packets are transmitted without fragmentation.

9. tracert: trace route command is used to determine the path selected by the data packet from source to destination by sending ICMP echo packets.

```
C:\Users\Hp>tracert 10.11.132.179

Tracing route to HP-ThejalManoj.amritanet.edu [10.11.132.179]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 <1 ms <1 ms <1 ms HP-ThejalManoj.amritanet.edu [10.11.132.179]
Trace complete.
```

Here, the data packets have only one route and also displays the round trip times having 3 different values. That indicates, three different packets are send to the host. And we have a completion message also.

10. nslookup <domain_name>: name server lookup is used to obtain domain name/ip address from DNS.

```
C:\Users\Hp>nslookup certifiedhacker.com
Server: prithvi.amritanet.edu
Address: 172.17.18.2

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: certifiedhacker.com
Address: 162.241.216.11
```

- Server indicates the DNS server used for the query.
- Address indicates the IP address of the DNS
- Name indicates the domain we asked.
- Address indicates the associated IP address.
- **11. netstat -a:** Displays all the TCP connections in the network. It shows the statistics of network connections including,
 - protocol: The used protocol (TCP/UDP)
 - local address: Local IP address and port number.
 - foreign address: Remote IP address and port number.
 - state: State of a connection.

1)Listening: The state in which the network service is waiting for incoming connections.

2)Established: Connection has been established between client and server.

```
C:\Users\Hp>netstat -a

Active Connections

Proto Local Address | Foreign Address | FOPE | 9.0.0.0.0:135 | HP—ThejalManoj:0 | LISTENING |
```

12. netstat -e: Displays the number of packets sent and received.



- Byetes: Total number of bytes sent and received.
- Unicast packets: Number of packets sent and received to a single destination.
- Non unicast packets: Number of packets broadcasted.
- Discards: Number of packets dropped due to errors.
- Errors: Number of errors occurred during the processing.
- **13. netstat -n:** Displays active TCP connections and the port numbers are expressed numerically. Here, the protocol used is tcp.
- Local address: IP address and port number of local machine.
- Foreign address: IP address and port number of remote machine.
- State: State of current connection Established (Successfully established client server connection), Time Wait (Connection has been closed

beforeport is released) and Listening (The state in which the network service is waiting for incoming connections)

```
C:\Users\Mp>netstat -n

Active Connections

Proto Local Address
Foreign Address
TCP 10.11.132.179:65853 52.96.66.226:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65103 20.209.115.164:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65110 20.317.244.53:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65125 40.228.1819.493:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65126 40.228.1819.493:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65136 412.250.196.794:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65136 142.250.196.794:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65136 142.250.196.794:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65156 142.250.196.794:443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65156 172.217.63.170-4443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65156 172.217.63.170-443
TCP 10.11.132.179:65156 51.472.250.183.174.443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65169 20.212.88.117-443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 10.11.132.179:65168 20.212.88.117-443 E5TABLISHED
TCP 127.6.0.1:149796 127.6.0.1:49797 127.6.0.1:49797 E5TABLISHED
```

14. netstat -o: Displaying Displays active TCP connections along with their process id. Process id is an unique number used to identify each process.

15. netstat -s: Displays configuration details of different protocols. Each section of the output gives relevant details of particular protocol.

- Packets received: Number of packets received
- Received header errors: Number of packets having header errors.
- Received address errors: Number of packets having address errors.
- Datagram forwarded: The number of "datagrams" (Basic unit of data used in UDP protocol).
- Routing discards: Number of packets discarded due to routing issue.
- Echo: A type of ICMP message sent by source to check whether it is reachable or not.
- Echo reply: Response from the destination that ensures it is reachable.
- MLD Query: Query send by a router to check which host is interested to receive the message in a broadcast.
- MLD Report: Reply from the host to indicate its interest to receive the message.
- MLD Done: Message from a host to router to informs that it is leaving from the broadcast group.
- Active opens: Number of times a connection was initiated.
- Passive opens: Number of times a connection was accepted.
- Segments received: Number of TCP connection received.
- Segments sent: Number of TCP connection sent.

- Segments retransmitted Number of packets retransmitted due to packet lose.
- Datagram received: Number of datagrams received.
- **16. netstat -r:** Displays the routing table

- Network destination: IP address of destination
- Netmask: The subnet applied to the host network.
- Gateway: Network node that connects 2 different networks using different protocols.
- Metric: Defines cost of each route. Route having lower cost will be the preferred one.
- Interface: IP address of the network interface that used to reach the destination.
- **17. arp -a:** view and manages address resolution protocol (ARP) cache. It maps IP address to MAC address.
- Interface: IP address of the network interface where the ARP table is being displayed.
- Physical address: The MAC address associated with the IP address.
- Type: Defines type of ARP entry Dynamic (Managed by OS based on the ARP requests and response) and Static (Manually configured).

18. Gpresult: To display resultant set of policy information for users and systems.

- /S system: Specifies the remote system to query.
- /U username: User context for the command.
- /P password: Password for user account
- /USER [domain\]user: Specifies the user for whom the policy information is to be displayed.
- /R: Summary of RSoP summary.
- /V: Detailed information about the group policy settings applied to the user and system.
- **19. nbstat -a <IP_Address> :** To display NetBIOS over TCP/IP statistics for a system. The out will shows
- Name: NetBIOS names registered by the system.

- Type: Type of NetBIOS name Unique(Unique name for specific system)
 and Group(Group of NetBIOS name for a group of systems)
- Status: Defines whether the name is registered or not.

```
C:\Users\Mp>nbtstat -a 10.11.132.179

Ethernet 3:
Node IpAddress: [192.168.56.1] Scope Id: []
Host not found.

Ethernet:
Node IpAddress: [0.0.0.0] Scope Id: []
Host not found.

Blutcoath Network Connection:
Node IpAddress: [0.0.0.0] Scope Id: []
Host not found.

Wi-Fi:
Node IpAddress: [10.11.132.179] Scope Id: []
Host not found.

Local Area Connection* 1:
Node IpAddress: [0.0.0.0] Scope Id: []
Host not found.

Local Area Connection* 2:
Node IpAddress: [0.0.0.0] Scope Id: []
Host not found.

Local Area Connection* 2:
Node IpAddress: [0.0.0.0] Scope Id: []
Host not found.
```

In this output, the there is no host details. It may be due the system might not be running NetBIOS over TCP.

20. nbtstat -R: To reload NetBIOS name cache.

```
C:\Users\Mp>nbtstat -R

Failed to Purge the MBT Remote Cache Table.
```

21. Set U: Shows which user is logged in.

```
C:\Users\Mp>set U
USEROMAIN=HP-THISALMANOJ
USEROMAIN=NgOAINGFMOFILE=HP-THEJALMANOJ
USERNMOFILE=C:\Users\Mp
```