

EXP NO:1A 1A.BASIC NETWORKING COMMANDS IN WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM.

DATE:27/7/24

AIM:

To study and execute the basic commands in computer networking in windows

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.

Command to enter in Prompt - ipconfig

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.

Command to enter in Prompt – 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.

Command to enter in Prompt - hostname

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.

Command to enter in Prompt - ping www.destination_host_name.com

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.

Command to enter in Prompt- `tracert IP-address` OR `tracert www.destination_host_name.com`

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.

Command to enter in Prompt - `netstat`

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.

Command to enter in Prompt - `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.

Command to enter in Prompt – `systeminfo`

9. ROUTE

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

Command to enter in Prompt – `route print`

10. NETSTAT

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

Command to enter in Prompt - `netstat`

OUTPut:

```
C:\>nslookup www.whatsapp.com
Server:  dlinkrouter.local
Address:  192.168.0.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     mmx-ds.cdn.whatsapp.net
Addresses:  2a03:2880:f237:c6:face:b00c:0:167
           157.240.23.53
Aliases:  www.whatsapp.com
```

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

```
C:\>ping 157.240.23.53
```

```
Ping statistics for 157.240.23.53:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 5ms
```

```
Tracing route to whatsapp-cdn-shv-01-maa2.fbcdn.net [157.240.23.53]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

Trace complete.

```
C:\>hostname
LAPTOP-KV7M51GT
```

```
C:\>arp -a
```

```
Interface: 192.168.0.157 --- 0x7
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.0.1          a4-2a-95-36-c3-5e    dynamic
192.168.0.255        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.2            01-00-5e-00-00-02    static
224.0.0.22          01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251          01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252          01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
224.0.0.253          01-00-5e-00-01-3c    static
239.255.255.250      01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255      ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
```

