#### **NETWORKING & SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION LAB**

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### <u>Aim</u>

Familiarization of basic network commands in windows

### **Procedure**

#### 1. ipconfig

This commands in windows allows you to see a summarized information of your network such as ip address, subnet mask, server address etc.

Syntax:- \$ ipconfig

### Output:-

```
C:\Users\ajcemca>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . : fe89::954a:8b97:c933:fe83%2
IPv4 Address . . . . : 192.168.6.55
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.8
Default Gateway . . . . : 192.168.6.108

Ethernet adapter VirtualBox Host-Only Network:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . : fe80::dc18:f7f7:b8e:b87f%16
IPv4 Address . . . . : 192.168.56.1
Subnet Mask . . . . . . : 255.255.255.8
Default Gateway . . . . : 255.255.255.8

C:\Users\ajcemca>ipconfig/all
```

# 2. ipconfig/all

To see the the network information in detail. It is an extension of ipconfig command.

# Syntax :- \$ ipconfig/all

# **Output**:-

### 3. nslookup

To show the server to which the system is connected by default. If we want to find the ip address of a particular domain name, we can also use nslookup

Syntax:- \$ nslookup

```
C:\Users\ajcemca>
C:\Users\ajcemca>nslookup
Default Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.6.254
> www.google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.6.254
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Addresses: 2484:6880:4807:826::2884
             142.250.195.164
> www.amazon.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.6.254
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: d3ag4hukkh62yn.cloudfront.net
Address: 52.84.12.185
Aliases: www.amazon.com
               tp.47cf2c8c9-frontier.amazon.com
> ping 142.250.195.164
Server: [142.250.195.164]
Address: 142.250.195.164
DNS request timed out.
timeout was 2 seconds.
DNS request timed out.
      timeout was 2 seconds.
 *** Request to 142.250.195.164 timed-out
```

# 4. ping

The command used to check the availability of a host. The response shows the URL you are pinging, the ip address associated with the URL and the size of packets being sent on the first line . The next four lines shows the replies from each individual packets including the time(in milliseconds) for the response and the time to live(TLL) of the packet, that is the amount of time that must pass before the packet discarded.

Syntax :- \$ ping <IP\_address>

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\ping 142.250.195.164 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.250.195.164: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=59
Ping statistics for 142.250.195.164: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=59
Ping statistics for 142.250.195.164: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=59
Ping statistics for 142.250.195.164: bytes=32 time=20ms
Rinimum = 20ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 20ms
C:\Users\ajcemca\ping=12.160.6.254
'192.166.6.254' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file.
C:\Users\ajcemca\ping=142.250.195.164 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.250.195.164: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=59
Ping statistics for 142.250.195.164:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 8 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Rinimum = 20ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 20ms
```

#### 5. tracert

The command used to show the packets that are passed through the router to which our system is connected to.

**Syntax:-** \$ tracert <ip\_address\_of\_system>

# 6. route print

The command used to display and updates network routing table

Syntax:- \$ route prin

# **Output:-**

#### 7. netstat

The network statistics or netstat command is a networking tool used for troubleshooting and configuration that can also serve a monitoring tool for the connections over the network.

**Syntax:** - netstat