College of Engineering,Trivandrum

Course Code

Network Programming Lab

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Contents

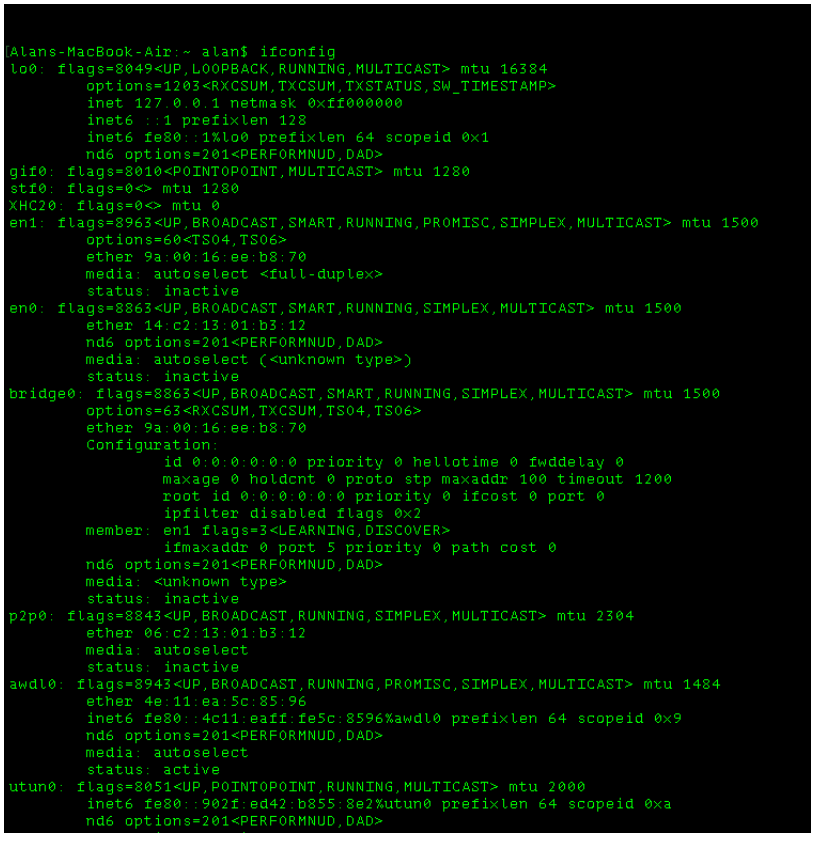
1 Basics of Network configurations files and Networking Commands

1.1 AIM

Familiarising with Basics of Network configurations files and Networking Commands in Linux.

1.2 ifconfig

ifconfig stands for "interface configuration " . It can be used for viewing and changing configurations of network interfaces on your system.



1.2.1 ifconfig -a

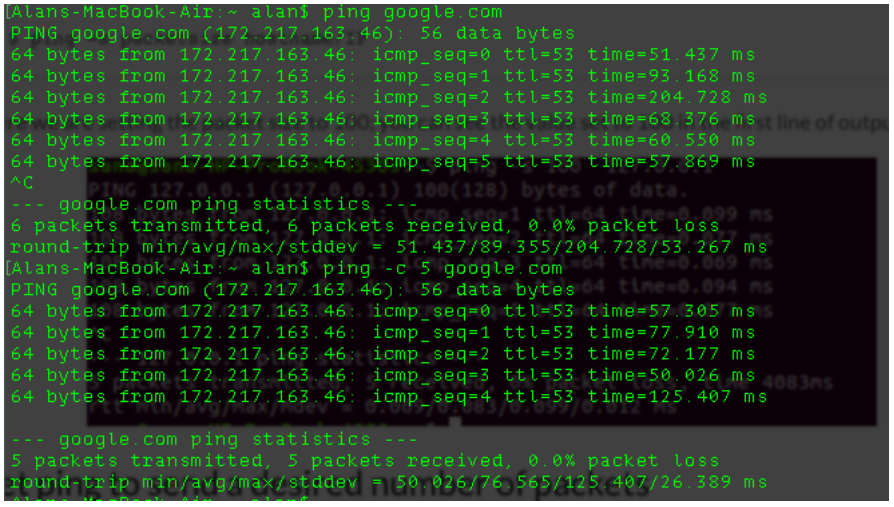
Used to view all network interfaces on the system.

1.3 ping

Ping stands for Packet Internet Groper . Its used to check the connectivity status between two, a source and a destination device . It uses ICMP(Internet Control Message Protocol) to sent and recieve between the source and destination systems.

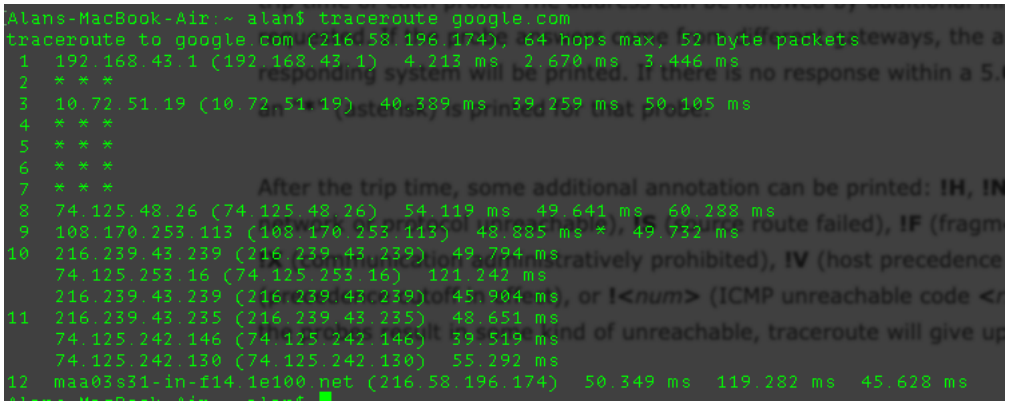
1.3.1 ping -c

Used to specify the number of packets to be sent before exiting.



1.4 traceroute

It is used to track the route packets take to reach the destination or host.

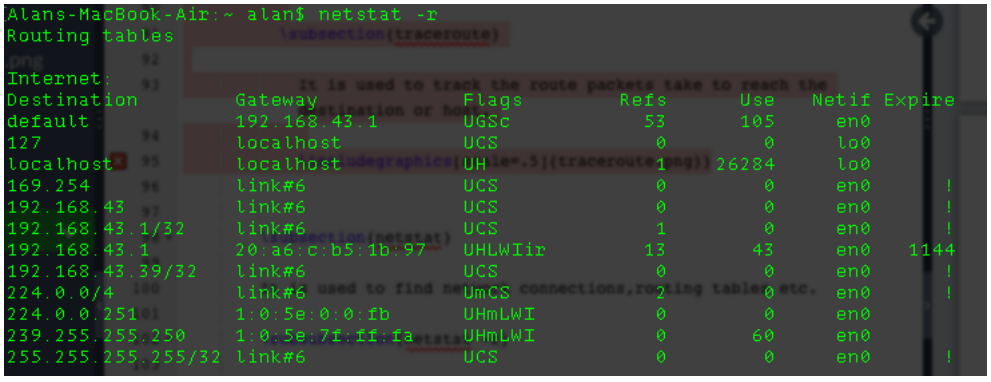


1.5 netstat

It is used to find network connections,routing tables etc.

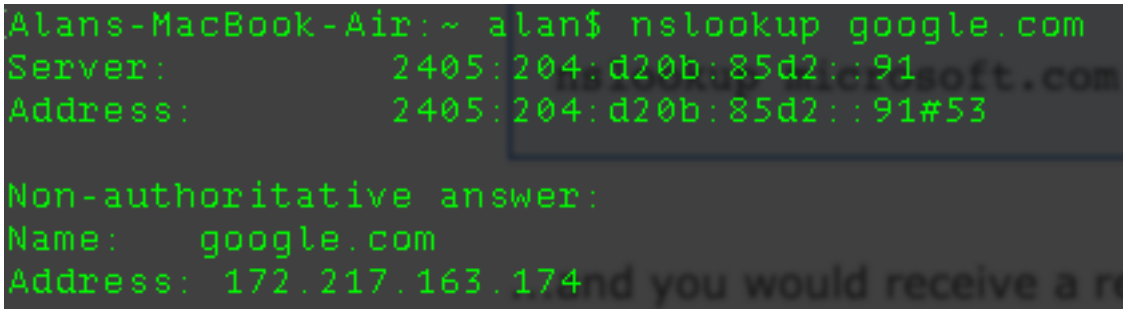
1.5.1 netstat -r

It can be used for displaying routing table details.



1.6 nslookup

It is used to find the information about an ip address or a domain. It will translate a domain name to IP address and vice-versa.

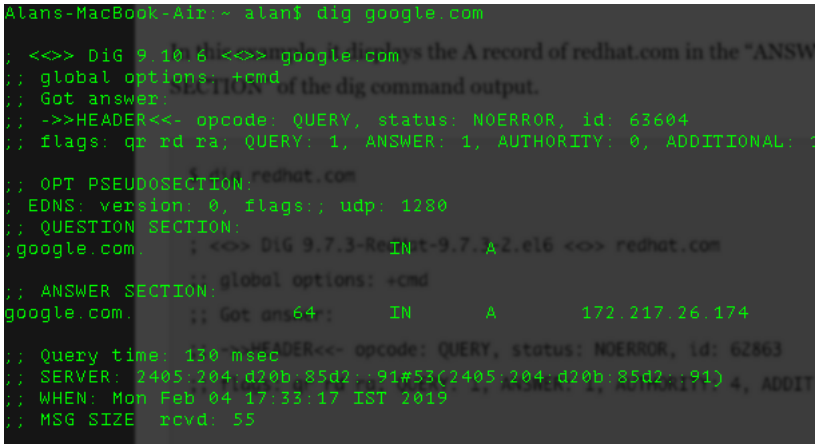


1.7 route

It is used to for manipulating the routing table.

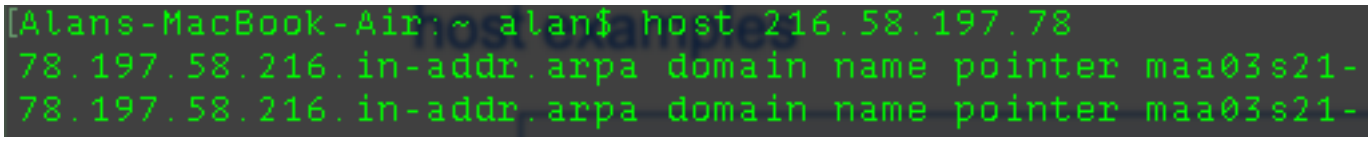
1.8 dig

It stands for domain Information Groper . It is used to query DNS Name servers .



1.9 host

Its used for performing DNS Lookups. It can be used to change names to IP addresses and vice-versa.



1.10 hostname

It is used to find the hostname and domain name of the system.

1.11 ethtool

It is used to manipulate Network Interface Card's settings. We can set the speed,port etc using this tool.

1.12 Result

The familiarization of basic networking commands used in Linux was completed successfully.