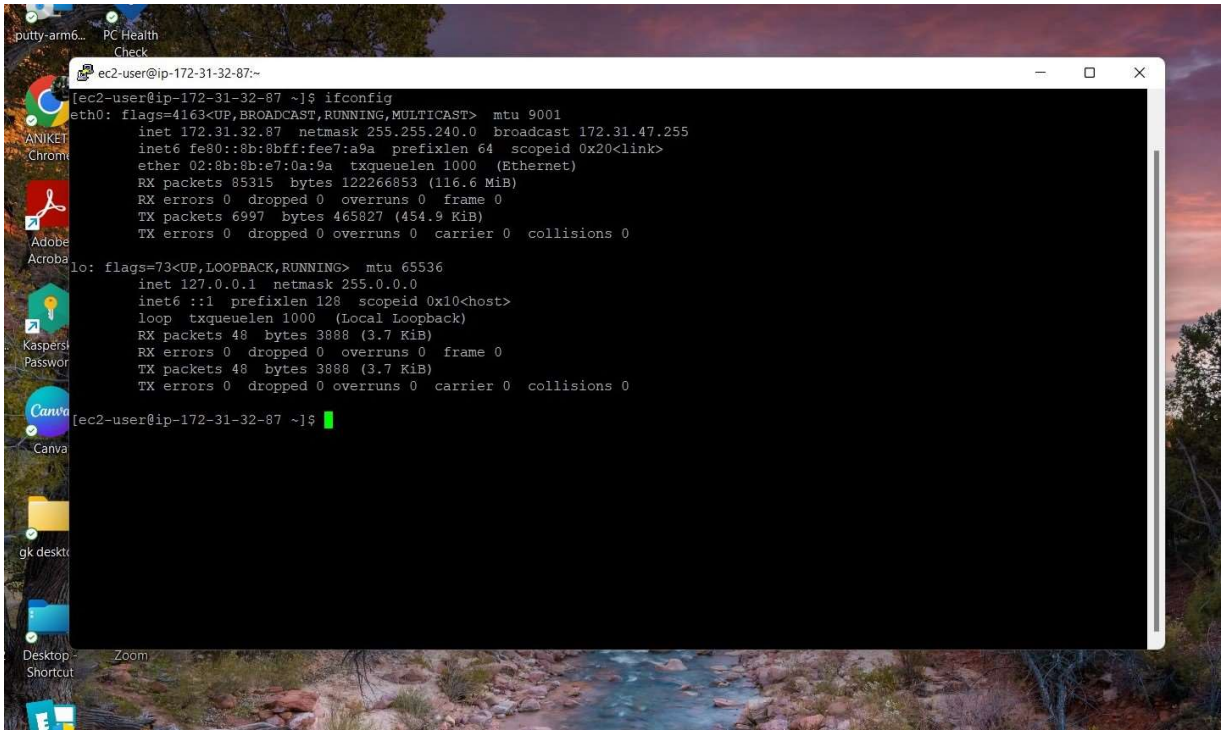
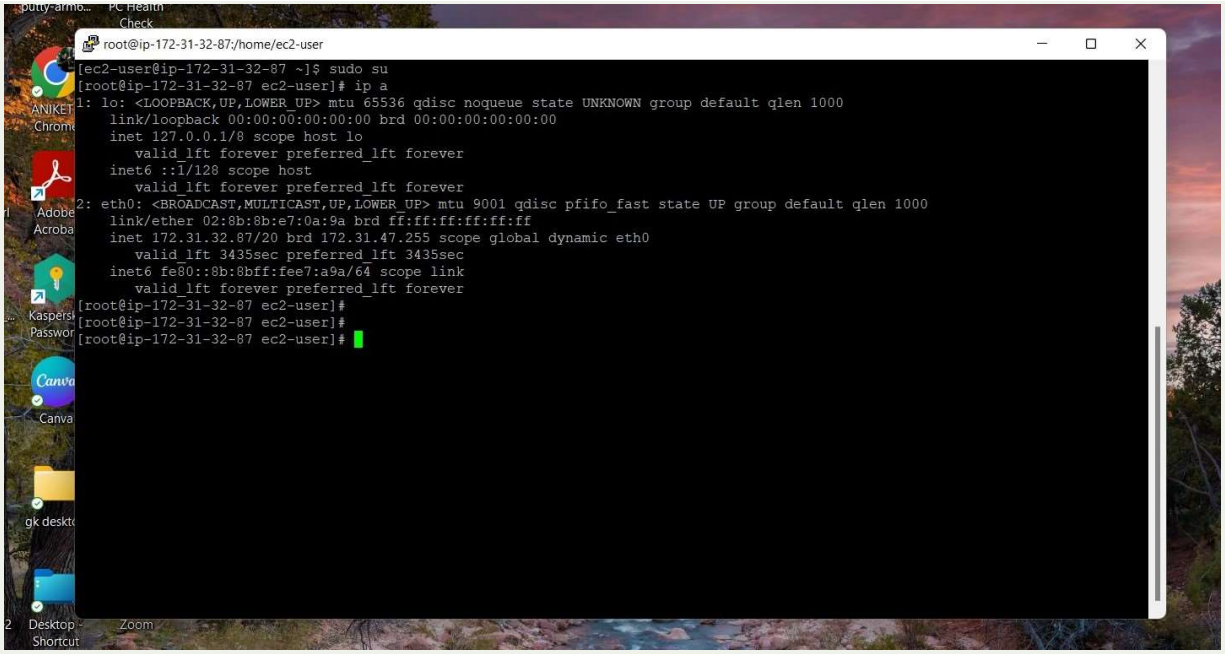
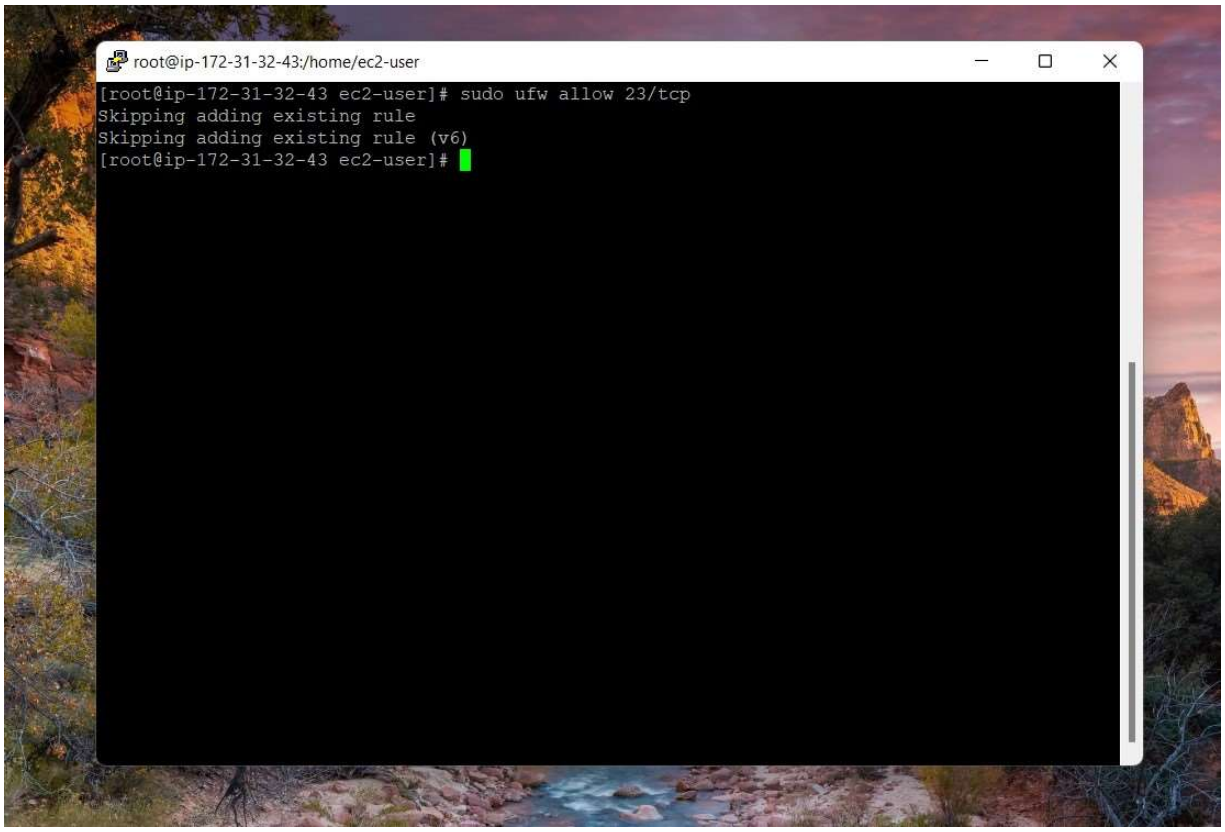
Network Commands In Amazon Linux



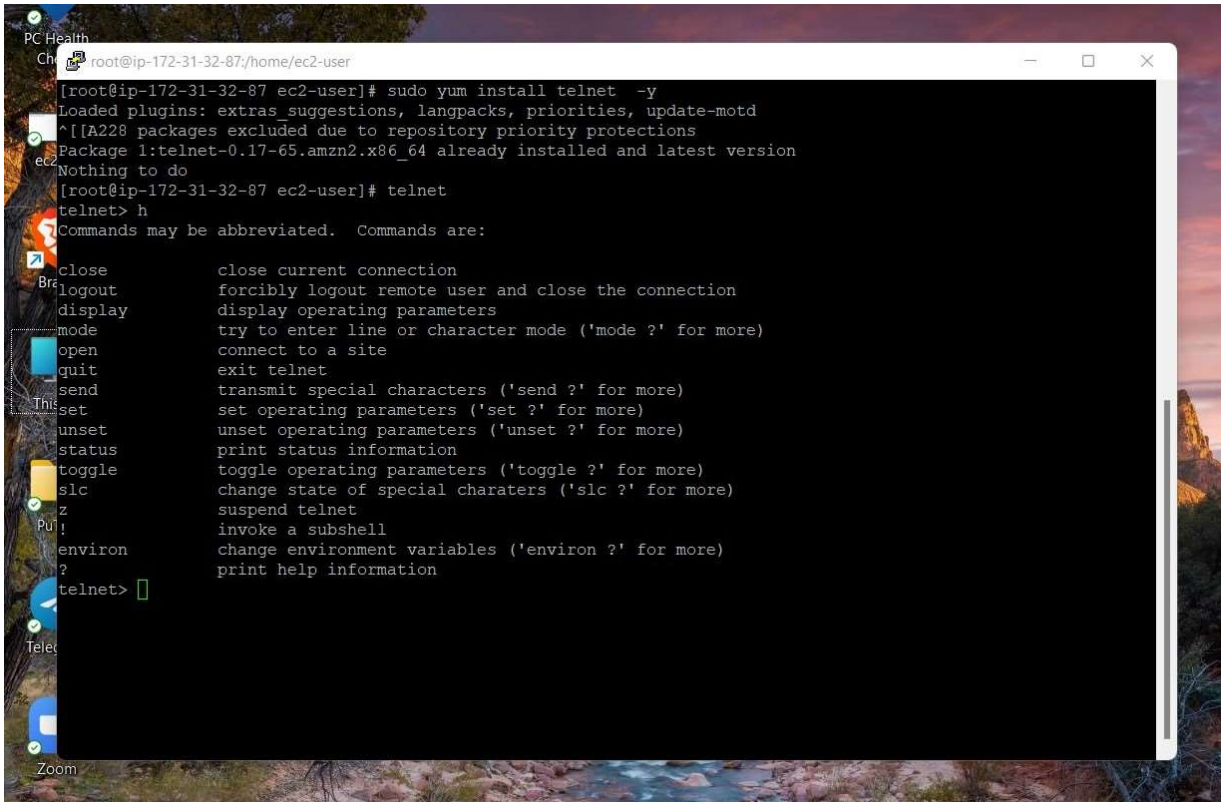
- **Ifconfig** display and manipulates route and network interfaces.



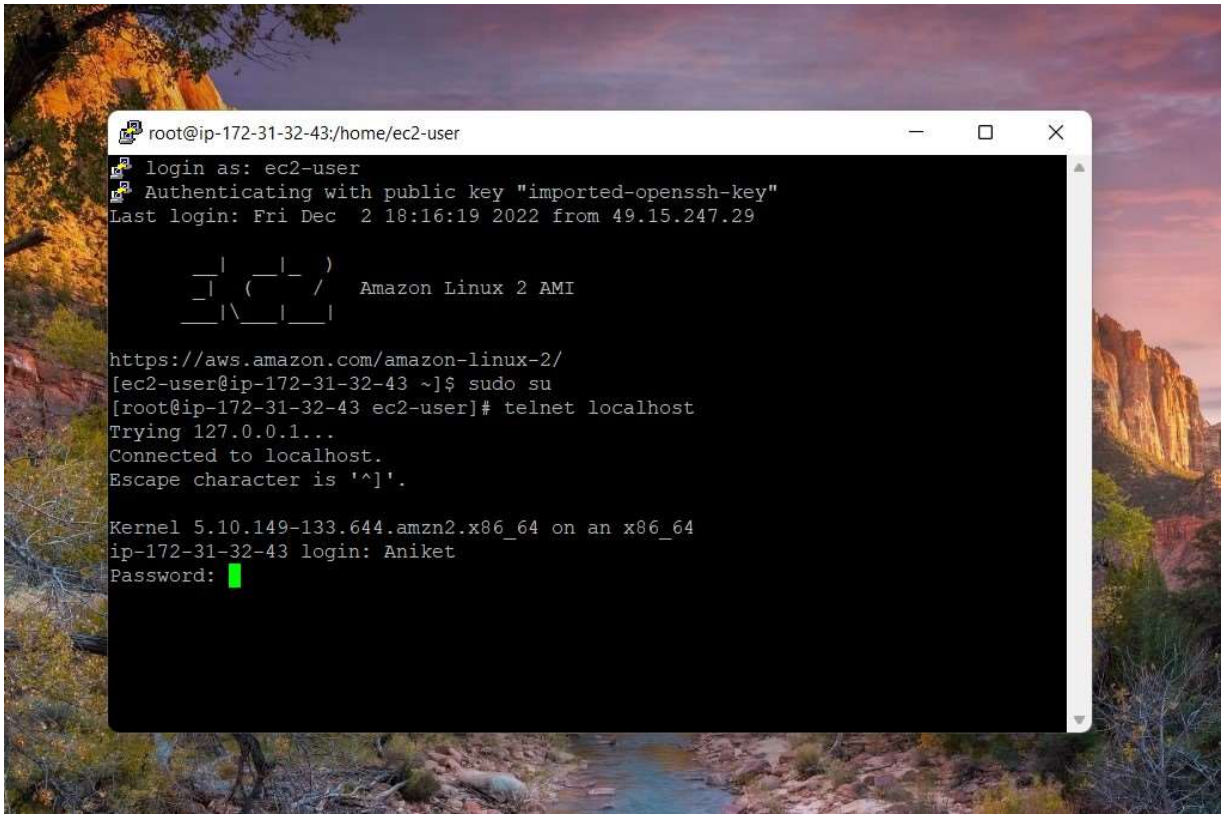
- **Ip a** it is a replacement of the ifconfig command.



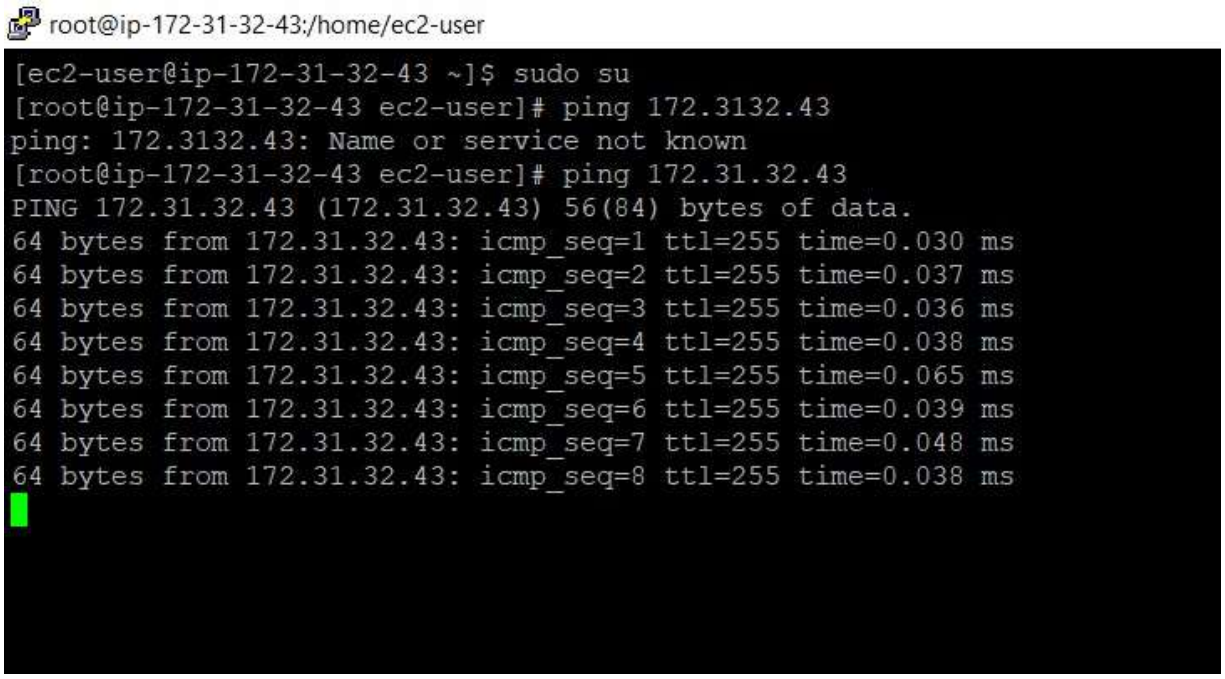
- **ufw** is used for To enable a firewall application profile
- **Install and enable epel repository** on Amazon Linux
- Then **enable** ufw to open the port.
- **ufw allow 23/tcp** open port23 in the ufw firewall.



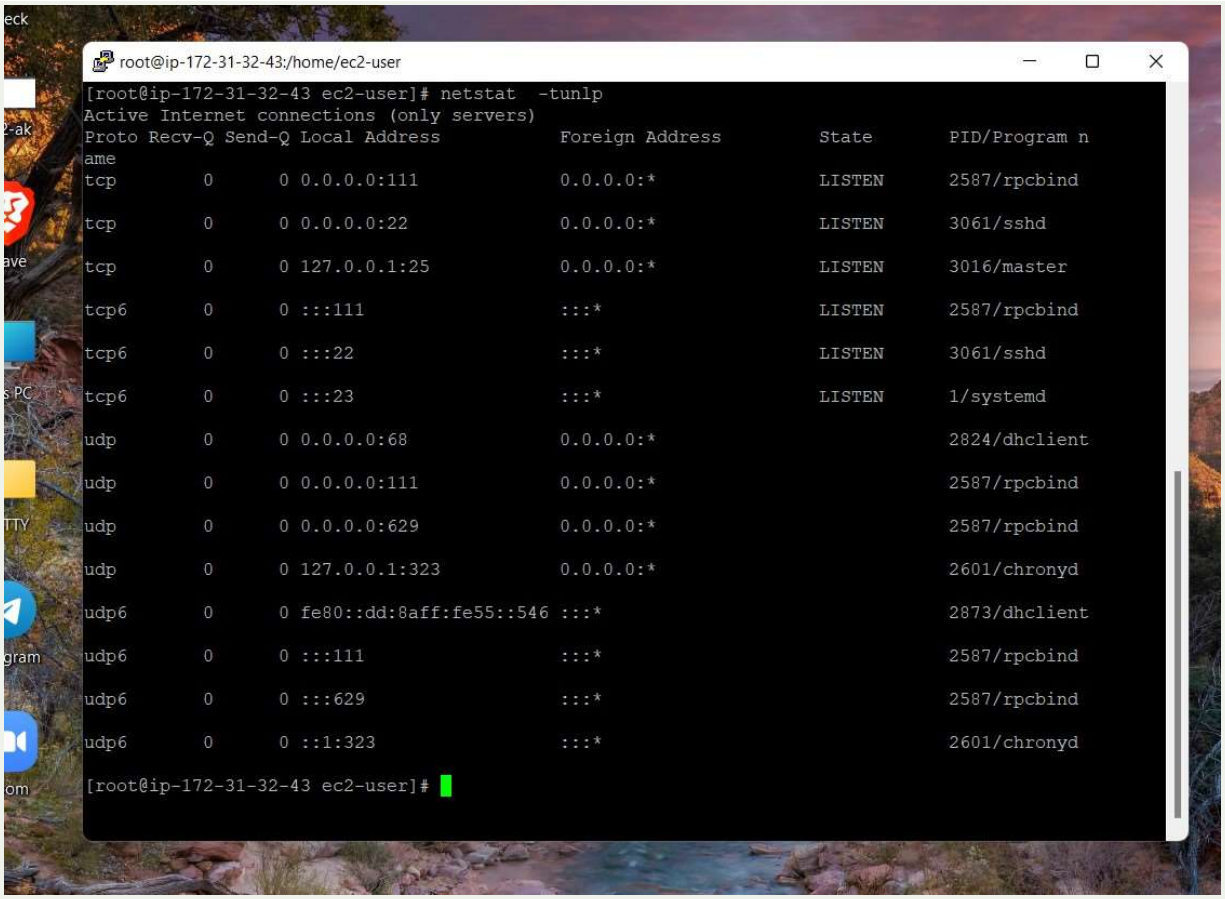
- **Telnet** is commonly used by terminal emulation programs that allow you to log into a remote host.
- **Install** telnet in the linux
- Start and enable the telnet
- **telnet** commands exclusive for telnet



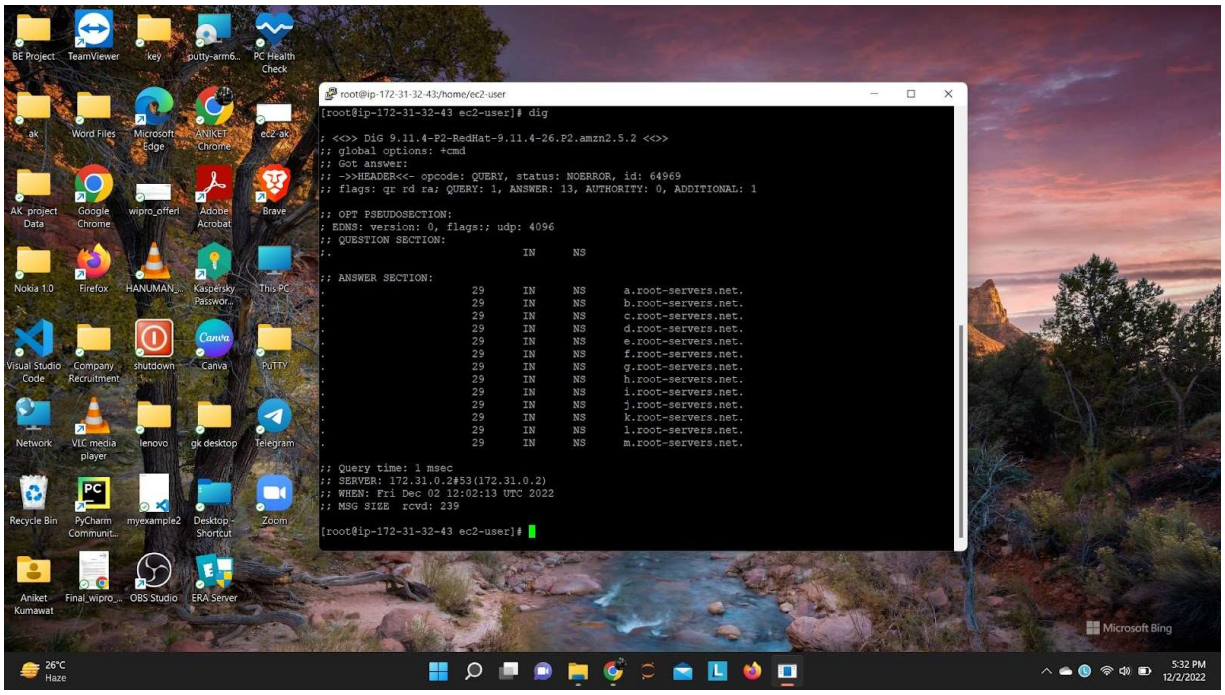
- We are connecting our system with the **localhost**\
- Fill the login details and password.



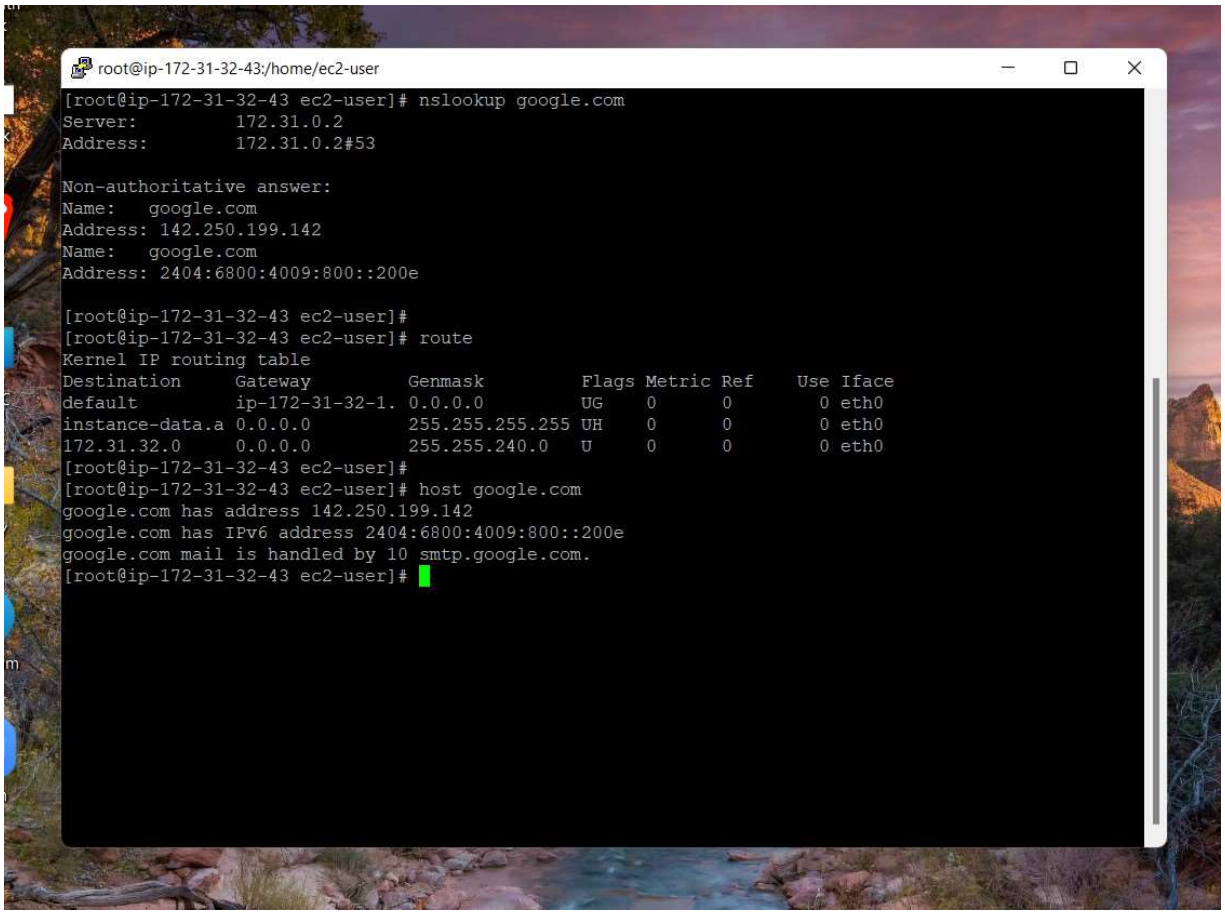
- **Ping** is used to check the network connectivity between host and server/host.



- **The network statistics (netstat)** command is a networking tool used for troubleshooting and configuration.
- **netstat -tunlp** displays connection information. And shows the port number.



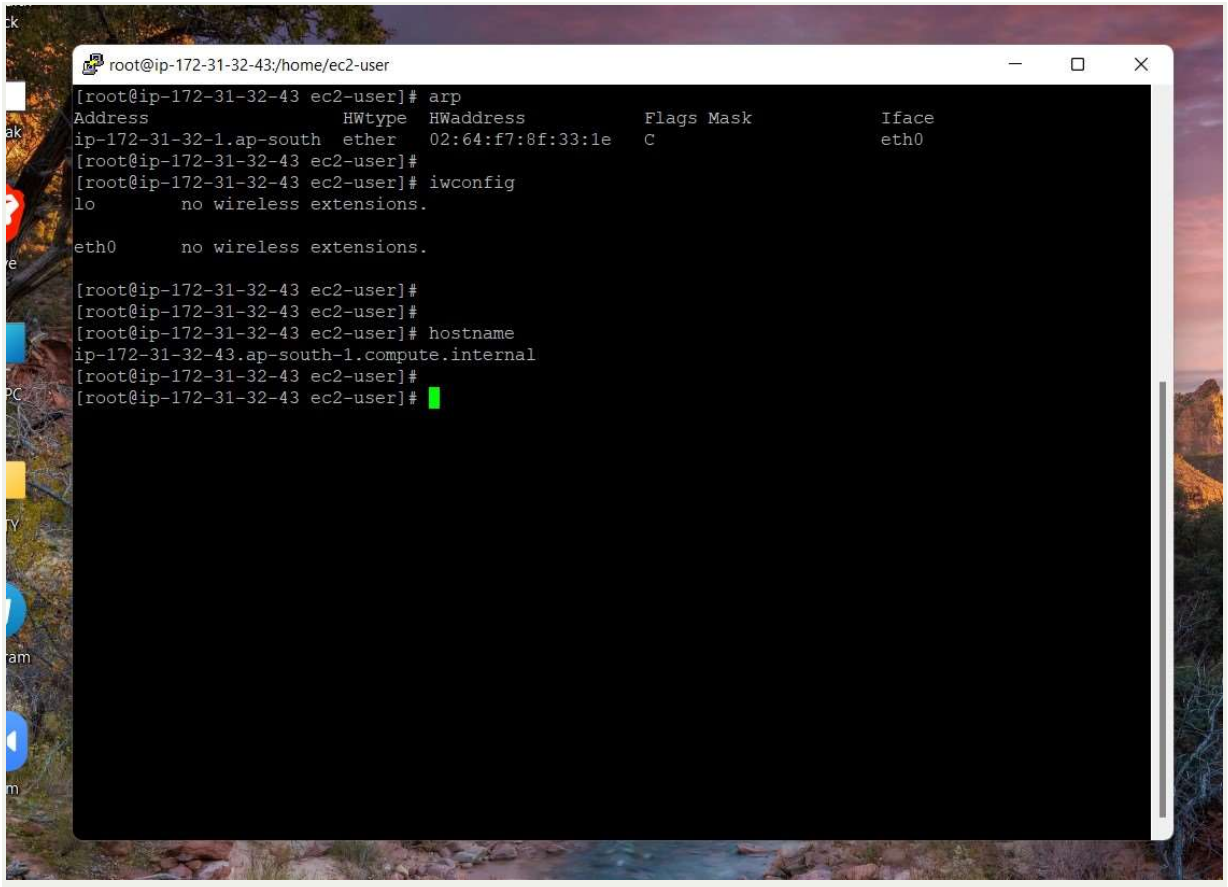
- **The dig (domain information groper)** command is a flexible tool for interrogating DNS name servers.
- **dig** query DNS related information
- **dig** command replaces older tools such as nslookup and the host.



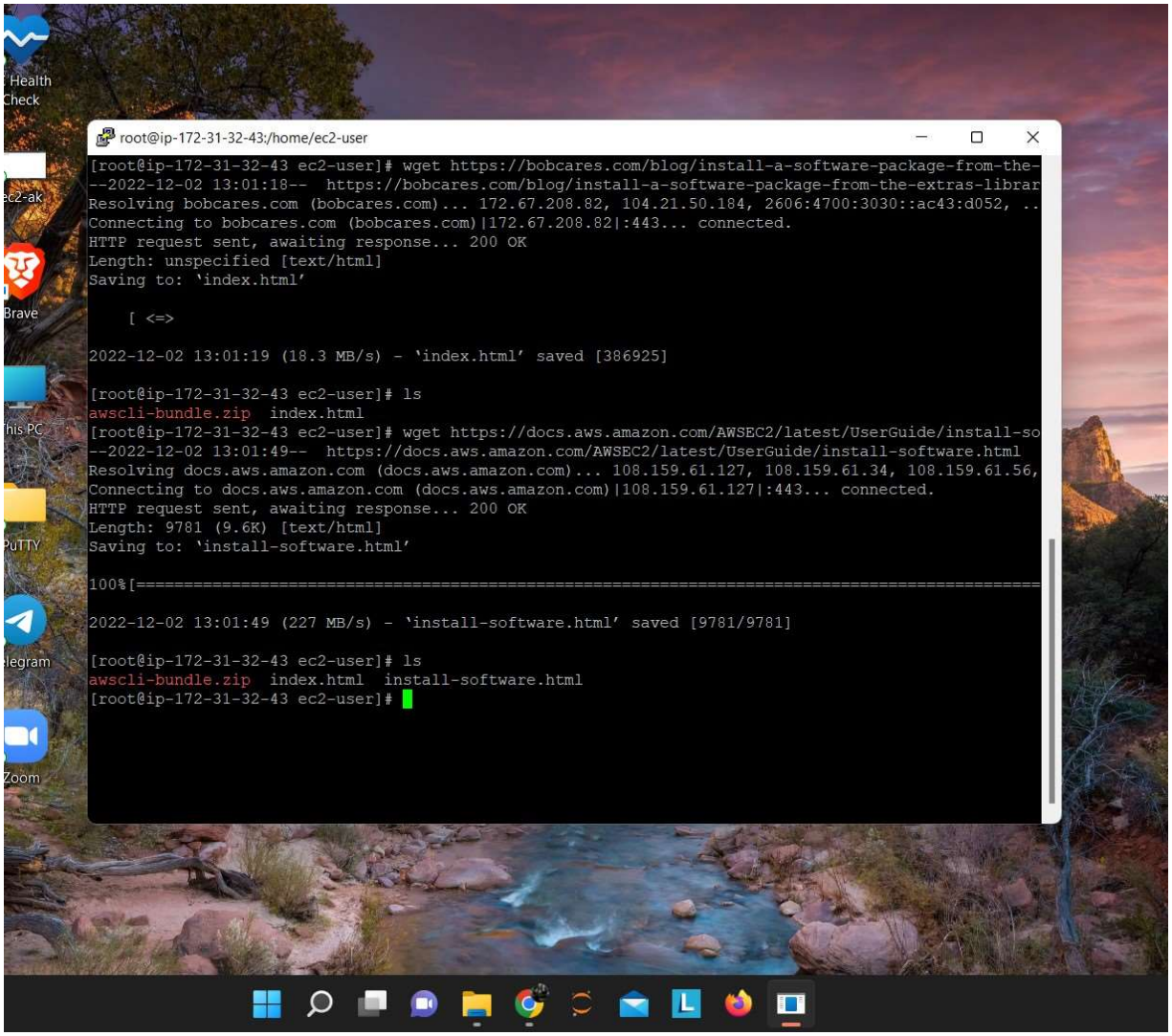
- **Nslookup (stands for "Name Server Lookup")** is a useful command for getting information from the DNS server
- **nslookup** google.com (shows the ip of website)

- **route** shows and manipulates IP routing table.
- **route** is used for showing or update the IP/kernel routing table.

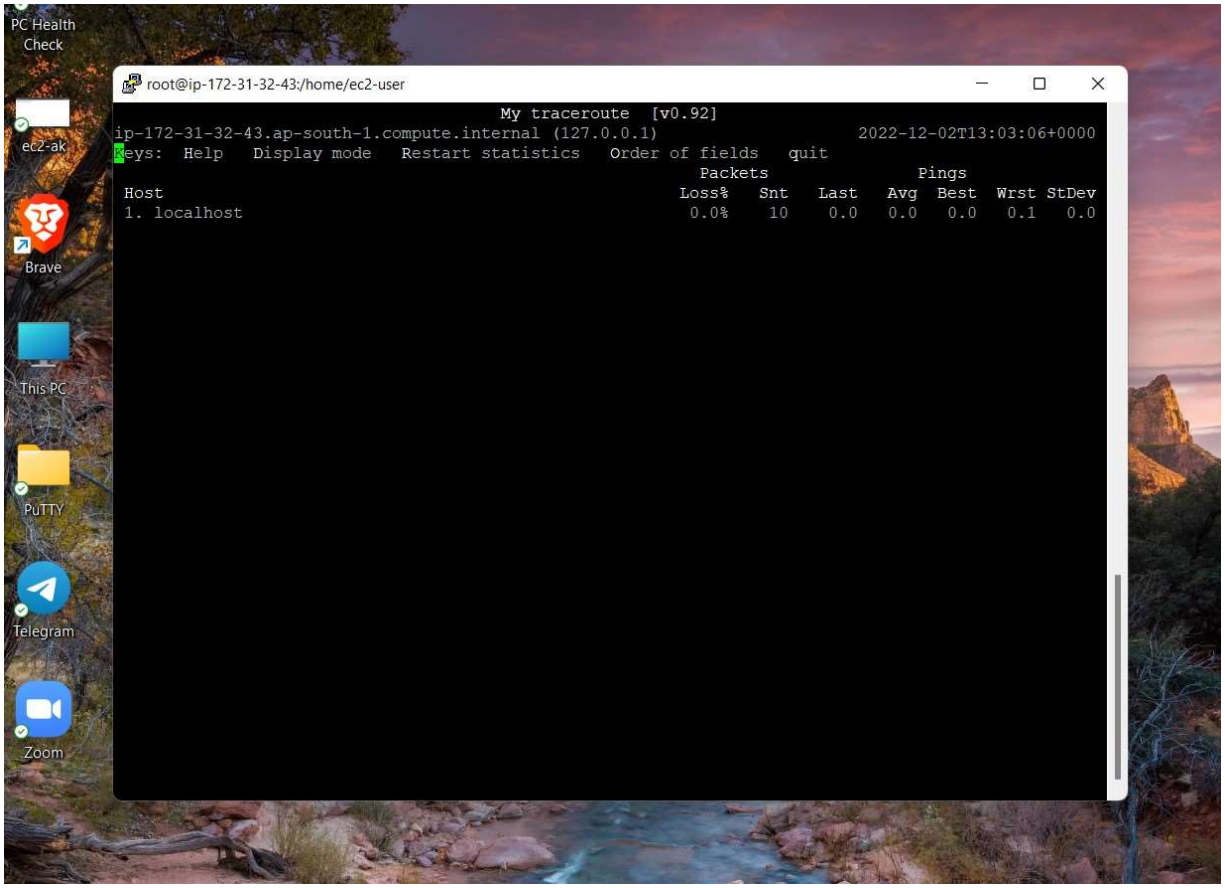
- **Linux host** command displays domain name for given IP address or vice-versa.
- **host** performs DNS lookups.



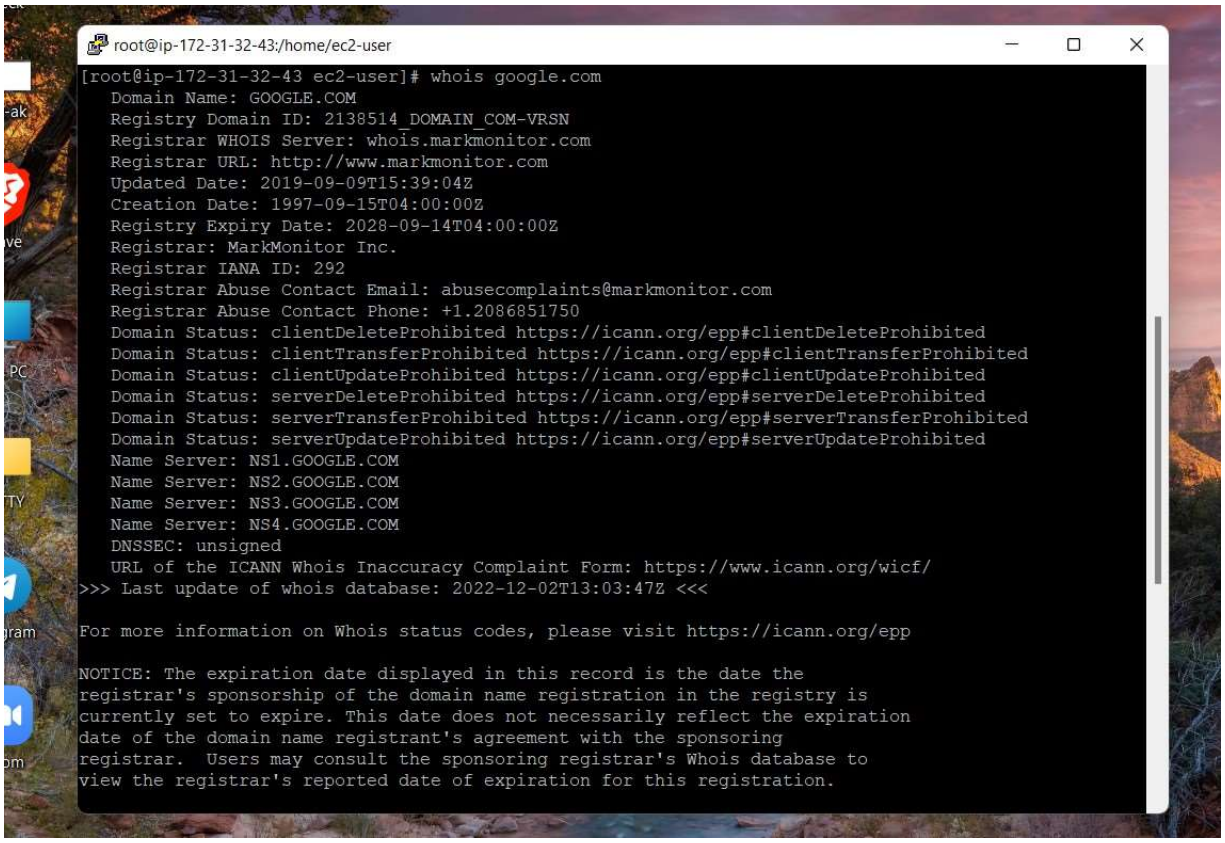
- **arp** view or add contents of the kernel's ARP table.
- **iwconfig** used to display and change the parameters of the network interface which are specific to the wireless operation
- **hostname** to identify a network name.



- **wget** is the non-interactive network downloader which is used to download files from the server even when the user has not logged on to the system and it can work in the background without hindering the current process.
- **wget** (download the package from the internet)



- **mtr** is a networking tool that combines ping and traceroute to diagnose a network.

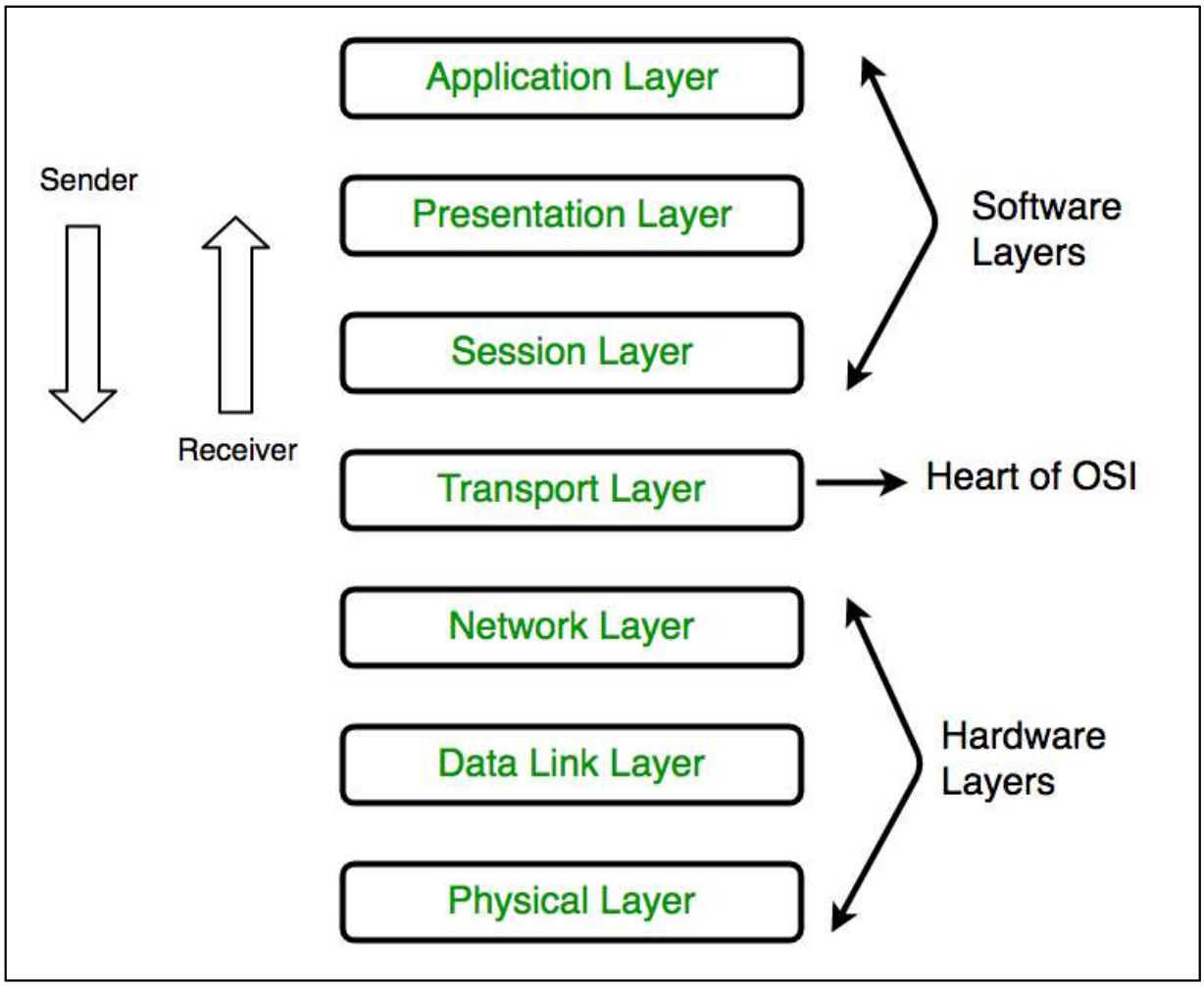


- **whois** is a query and response protocol that is widely used for querying databases that store the registered users or assignees of an Internet resource
- **whois** will tell you about the website's whois.

Ports :

NAME	PORT
http	80
https	443
RDP	3389
ssh	22
FTP	20 & 21
Telnet	23

OSI Model Diagram - (Layer 4, Layer 7):-



- Layer 4 of the **OSI model**, also known as the **transport** layer, manages network traffic between hosts and end systems to ensure complete data transfers.
- **Application** layer is the highest level of open systems, providing services directly for the application process. It allows a user to access, retrieve, and manage files in a remote computer.

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