

LPI 109.3 - Basic network troubleshooting

Curs 2021 - 2022

ASIX M01-ISO 109 Networking Fundamentals

Basic network troubleshooting	2
Description	2
Network Tools	2
netstat Command	2
ss Command	3
lsof	4
ip command	5
ping command	8
traceroute command	9
tracert command	10
ethtool command	10
netcat command	12
Network interface & Layers	12
Physical Layer	13
Data link layer	14
Network Layer	15
Transport Layer	18
Session & Presentation & Application Layers	18
Practical Example	18
Example Exercises	19

Basic network troubleshooting

Description

Key concepts:

- ❑ Manually configure network interfaces, including viewing and changing the configuration of network interfaces using `iproute2`.
- ❑ Manually configure routing, including viewing and changing routing tables and setting the default route using `iproute2`.
- ❑ Debug problems associated with the network configuration.
- ❑ Awareness of legacy net-tools commands.

Commands and files:

- ❑ `ip`
- ❑ `hostname`
- ❑ `ss`
- ❑ `ping`
- ❑ `ping6`
- ❑ `traceroute`
- ❑ `traceroute6`
- ❑ `tracert`
- ❑ `tracert6`
- ❑ `netcat`
- ❑ `ifconfig`
- ❑ `netstat`
- ❑ `route`

Network Tools

When troubleshooting a network, it is useful to gather information about networking services such as open ports, interface statistics, routing tables, and network connections. The following sections will cover common legacy and updated Linux tools available for displaying network status.

netstat Command

The `netstat` command is used by the system administrator to monitor the traffic on the network, and check connections that are not trustworthy.

- netstat
- netstat -s -r -i
- netstat -t -u -x -n -p -a
- netstat -l

```
$ netstat -tln
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 192.168.122.1:53       0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:631          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp6       0      0 :::80                  :::*                     LISTEN
tcp6       0      0 :::21                  :::*                     LISTEN
tcp6       0      0 :::1:631               :::*                     LISTEN
```

```
$ netstat -u
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
udp        0      0 mylaptop.edt.org:bootpc _gateway:bootps        ESTABLISHED
```

```
$ netstat -x | head
Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type        State         I-Node  Path
unix   2      [ ]          DGRAM              51551  /run/user/1001/systemd/notify
unix   4      [ ]          DGRAM              16197  /run/systemd/notify
unix  23      [ ]          DGRAM              16209  /run/systemd/journal/dev-log
unix  16      [ ]          DGRAM              16213  /run/systemd/journal/socket
unix   2      [ ]          DGRAM              31327  /var/run/chrony/chronyd.sock
unix   2      [ ]          DGRAM              32379  /run/systemd/home/notify
unix   2      [ ]          DGRAM              87408
@userdb-4e259eaec8a74395f53e9d957a38b841
unix   2      [ ]          DGRAM              38053  @0000c
```

```
$ netstat -i
Kernel Interface table
Iface      MTU         RX-OK RX-ERR RX-DRP RX-OVR    TX-OK TX-ERR TX-DRP TX-OVR Flg
br-38fb360b0b9f 1500         0      0      0  0        0      0      0      0 BMU
docker0       1500         0      0      0  0        0      0      0      0 BMU
enpls0        1500         0      0      0  0        0      0      0      0 BMU
lo             65536       24      0      0  0        24      0      0      0 LRU
virbr0        1500         0      0      0  0        0      0      0      0 BMU
wlp0s20f3     1500    150012      0      0  0    76586      0      0      0 BMRU
```

ss Command

The ss command is designed to show socket statistics and supports all the major packet and socket types. Meant to be a replacement for and to be similar in function to the netstat command, it also shows a lot more information and has more features.

- ss
- ss -s
- ss -l -t -u -x

The output is very similar to the output of the netstat command with no options. The columns above are:

Netid - the socket type and transport protocol

State - Connected and Unconnected, depending on protocol

Recv-Q - Amount of data queued up for being processed having been received

Send-Q - Amount of data queued up for being sent to another host

Local Address - The address and port of the local host's portion of the connection

Peer Address - The address and port of the remote host's portion of the connection

```
$ ss -tp
State      Recv-Q      Send-Q      Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port      Process
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:54710      142.250.184.165:https   users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=40))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:60586      5.79.35.160:https       users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=100))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:59326      64.233.184.188:hpvroom  users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=46))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:59968      142.250.200.142:https   users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=48))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:53536      52.37.107.177:https     users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=67))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:41374      216.58.209.74:https     users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=75))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:40838      64.233.166.189:https    users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=39))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:57000      142.250.201.74:https    users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=63))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:49906      142.250.184.174:https   users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=57))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:52344      216.58.215.142:https    users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=68))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:41000      142.250.200.131:https   users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=85))
ESTAB      0            0           192.168.1.45:41030      142.250.200.131:https   users: (("chrome",pid=3250,fd=85))
```

```
$ ss -lu
State      Recv-Q      Send-Q      Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port      Process
UNCONN     0            0           0.0.0.0:52153           0.0.0.0:*               0.0.0.0:*
UNCONN     0            0           192.168.122.1:domain    0.0.0.0:*               0.0.0.0:*
UNCONN     0            0           0.0.0.0:virbr0:bootps   0.0.0.0:*               0.0.0.0:*
UNCONN     0            0           127.0.0.1:323           0.0.0.0:*               0.0.0.0:*
UNCONN     0            0           224.0.0.251:mdns        0.0.0.0:*               0.0.0.0:*
UNCONN     0            0           0.0.0.0:mdns            0.0.0.0:*               0.0.0.0:*
UNCONN     0            0           [::]:323                [::]:*                  [::]:*
UNCONN     0            0           [::]:50172              [::]:*                  [::]:*
UNCONN     0            0           [::]:mdns                [::]:*                  [::]:*
```

```
$ ss -s
Total: 1172
TCP: 21 (estab 11, closed 5, orphaned 0, timewait 1)
Transport Total      IP          IPv6
RAW                   1            1
UDP                   10           3
TCP                    16           3
INET                   27           7
FRAG                   0            0
```

Isof

```
$ lsof -i
COMMAND PID  USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
chrome 3203 ecanet 136u IPv4 145006 0t0 UDP 224.0.0.251:mdns
chrome 3250 ecanet 27u  IPv4 156056 0t0 TCP mylaptop.edt.org:53178->208.94.166.201:https (ESTABLISHED)
chrome 3250 ecanet 36u  IPv4 146201 0t0 TCP mylaptop.edt.org:36734->mad07s25-in-f14.1e100.net:https (ESTABLISHED)
chrome 3250 ecanet 37u  IPv4 146987 0t0 UDP mylaptop.edt.org:36520->mad41s14-in-f10.1e100.net:https
chrome 3250 ecanet 41u  IPv4 156289 0t0 UDP mylaptop.edt.org:53681->mad07s25-in-f3.1e100.net:https
chrome 3250 ecanet 44u  IPv4 155358 0t0 UDP mylaptop.edt.org:57314->mad41s13-in-f14.1e100.net:https
chrome 3250 ecanet 45u  IPv4 154078 0t0 TCP

# lsof -i | head
COMMAND PID  USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
avahi-dae 817  avahi 15u  IPv4 31407 0t0 UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae 817  avahi 16u  IPv6 31408 0t0 UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae 817  avahi 17u  IPv4 31409 0t0 UDP *:52153
avahi-dae 817  avahi 18u  IPv6 31410 0t0 UDP *:50172
chronyd 864  chrony 6u  IPv4 31324 0t0 UDP localhost:323
chronyd 864  chrony 7u  IPv6 31325 0t0 UDP localhost:323
NetworkMa 936  root 26u  IPv4 146084 0t0 UDP
mylaptop.edt.org:bootpc->_gateway:bootps
cupsd 951  root 9u  IPv6 36924 0t0 TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
cupsd 951  root 10u IPv4 36925 0t0 TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
...
```

```
# lsof -i :22
COMMAND  PID    USER  FD   TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
sshd     26415  root   5u    IPv4 161929      0t0  TCP *:ssh (LISTEN)
sshd     26415  root   7u    IPv6 161931      0t0  TCP *:ssh (LISTEN)
ssh      26547  ecanet  4u    IPv6 160258      0t0  TCP localhost:57476->localhost:ssh (ESTABLISHED)
sshd     26548  root   5u    IPv6 162091      0t0  TCP localhost:ssh->localhost:57476 (ESTABLISHED)
sshd     26580  guest   5u    IPv6 162091      0t0  TCP localhost:ssh->localhost:57476 (ESTABLISHED)
```

ip command

The *ifconfig* command is becoming obsolete (deprecated) in some Linux distributions and is being replaced with a form of the *ip* command, specifically *ip address*.

- *ip neighbor*
- *ip link*
- *ip address*
- *ip [-s]*
- *ip route*

ip neigh

- *ip neighbor show*
- *ip neighbor show dev <device>*

```
$ ip neigh show
192.168.1.1 dev wlp0s20f3 lladdr e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 REACHABLE
fe80::e241:36ff:fe0e:5af0 dev wlp0s20f3 lladdr e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 router STALE

$ ip neigh show dev wlp0s20f3
192.168.1.1 lladdr e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 REACHABLE
fe80::e241:36ff:fe0e:5af0 lladdr e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 router STALE
```

```
$ arp
```

ip link

- *ip link show*
- *ip link show dev device*
- *ip link set dev <device> up*
- *ip link set dev <device> down*

```
$ ip link show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN mode DEFAULT group
default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
2: enpls0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN mode
DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether c0:18:50:14:97:b3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlp0s20f3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP mode
DORMANT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 84:1b:77:00:78:c8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
4: virbr0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN mode
```

```

DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:6c:e0:04 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
5: virbr0-nic: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel master virbr0 state DOWN
mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:6c:e0:04 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
6: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN mode
DEFAULT group default
    link/ether 02:42:f0:26:60:cf brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
7: br-38fb360b0b9f: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state
DOWN mode DEFAULT group default
    link/ether 02:42:4c:19:93:7c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

```

```

$ ip -br link show
lo                UNKNOWN          00:00:00:00:00:00 <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP>
enp1s0            DOWN              c0:18:50:14:97:b3 <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP>
wlp0s20f3         UP                84:1b:77:00:78:c8 <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP>
virbr0            DOWN              52:54:00:6c:e0:04 <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP>
virbr0-nic        DOWN              52:54:00:6c:e0:04 <BROADCAST,MULTICAST>
docker0           DOWN              02:42:f0:26:60:cf <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP>
br-38fb360b0b9f   DOWN              02:42:4c:19:93:7c <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP>

```

```

$ ip link show enp1s0
2: enp1s0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN mode
DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether c0:18:50:14:97:b3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
$
$ ip link show wlp0s20f3
3: wlp0s20f3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP mode
DORMANT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 84:1b:77:00:78:c8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

```

```

[root@mylaptop ~]# ls /sys/class/net/
br-38fb360b0b9f  docker0  enp1s0  lo  virbr0  virbr0-nic  wlp0s20f3

```

```

# ip link set dev enp0s8 down
# ip link set dev enp0s8 up

# ip link set enp0s8 mtu 2000
# ifconfig enp0s3 mtu 1500

# ip link show dev enp0s8

```

ip address

- ip address show
- ip address show dev <device>
- ip address add ip/mask dev <device>
- ip address del ip/mask dev <device>

```

$ ip address show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen
1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp1s0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN group
default qlen 1000
    link/ether c0:18:50:14:97:b3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlp0s20f3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group

```

```

default qlen 1000
    link/ether 84:1b:77:00:78:c8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.45/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlp0s20f3
        valid_lft 39380sec preferred_lft 39380sec
    inet6 fe80::2062:d7b2:5a59:f895/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: virbr0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group
default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:6c:e0:04 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.122.1/24 brd 192.168.122.255 scope global virbr0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: virbr0-nic: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel master virbr0 state DOWN
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:6c:e0:04 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
6: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group
default
    link/ether 02:42:f0:26:60:cf brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
7: br-38fb360b0b9f: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state
DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:4c:19:93:7c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.49.1/24 brd 192.168.49.255 scope global br-38fb360b0b9f
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

```

$ ip addr show wlp0s20f3
3: wlp0s20f3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group
default qlen 1000
    link/ether 84:1b:77:00:78:c8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.45/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlp0s20f3
        valid_lft 39344sec preferred_lft 39344sec
    inet6 fe80::2062:d7b2:5a59:f895/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

$ ip addr show docker0
6: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group
default
    link/ether 02:42:f0:26:60:cf brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

```

# ip addr add 192.168.5.5/24 dev enp0s8
# ip addr add 2001:db8::10/64 dev enp0s8

```

```

# ifconfig eth2 192.168.50.50 netmask 255.255.255.0
# ifconfig eth2 192.168.50.50 netmask 0xfffff00
# ifconfig enp0s8 add 2001:db8::10/64

```

ip route

- ip route show
- ip route add net/mask dev <device>
- ip route del net/mask dev <device>
- ip route add default via ip-gateway
- ip route del default via ip-gateway

The output of ip route and ip -6 route reads as follows:

- Destination.
- Optional address followed by interface.
- The routing protocol used to add the route.

- The scope of the route. If this is omitted, it is global scope, or a gateway.
- The route's metric. This is used by dynamic routing protocols to determine the cost of the route. This isn't used by most systems.
- If it is an IPv6 route, the RFC4191 route preference.

```
$ ip route show
default via 192.168.1.1 dev wlp0s20f3 proto dhcp metric 600
172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1 linkdown
192.168.1.0/24 dev wlp0s20f3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.45 metric 600
192.168.49.0/24 dev br-38fb360b0b9f proto kernel scope link src 192.168.49.1 linkdown
192.168.122.0/24 dev virbr0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.122.1 linkdown
```

```
$ netstat -r

$ ip route

$ route
```

```
# ip route add 192.68.10..0/24 dev enp1s8

# ip route del 192.168.10.0/24 dev enp1s8

# ip route add default via 192.168.1.1

# ip route del default via 192.168.1.1
```

ping command

The packet internet groper ping command is used to check the connectivity to a host. It is a simple test that can be performed from the command prompt when a particular network service is not available. This utility sends the ICMP protocol's ECHO_REQUEST (ping) datagram to a host, and the host sends an ECHO_RESPONSE (pong) datagram in response. Each datagram will have an IP header, an ICMP header, a timeval structure, and some additional bytes used for padding.

The Time To Live (TTL) value is the maximum number of IP routers that may attempt to route a packet. Every time a router attempts to route the packets, its TTL count is decremented by 1. If a router receives a packet and the TTL of a packet is zero, then the packet is discarded.

- ping
- ping -c

Some of the ping options:

-c count	Stop after sending count ECHO_REQUEST packets
-s packetsize	Specifies the number of data bytes to be sent
-t ttl	Sets the IP Time to Live
-w timeout	Sets the timeout in seconds for ping to exit

The ping6 command is similar to the ping command, but it uses ICMPv6 ECHO_REQUEST to verify network connectivity. The ping6 command can use either a hostname or an IPv6

```
$ ping www.google.com
PING www.google.com (142.250.201.68) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from mad07s25-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.201.68): icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=13.3 ms
64 bytes from mad07s25-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.201.68): icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=10.7 ms
^C
--- www.google.com ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 10.701/11.997/13.294/1.296 ms

$ ping6 www.google.com
ping6: connect: Network is unreachable
$ ping google.com
PING google.com (172.217.17.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from mad07s09-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.17.14): icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=9.99 ms
64 bytes from mad07s09-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.17.14): icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=11.6 ms
^C64 bytes from 172.217.17.14: icmp_seq=3 ttl=115 time=170 ms

--- google.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 9.988/63.995/170.409/75.248 ms
```

traceroute command

The traceroute command is used to trace the route of packets to a specified host. This utility uses the IP header's TTL field and tries to fetch an ICMP TIME_EXCEEDED response from each router on the path to the host. The probing is done by sending ICMP ping packets with a small TTL value and then checking the ICMP TIME_EXCEEDED response.

The traceroute command, commonly used for seeing how a transmission travels between a local host machine to a remote system

- T Probe using TCP SYN
- f first_ttl Specifies the initial TTL value
- m max_ttl Specifies the maximum number of hops to be probed
- w timeout Sets the timeout in seconds to exit after waiting for a response to a probe

```
$ traceroute lms.pue.es
traceroute to lms.pue.es (51.15.184.105), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 _gateway (192.168.1.1) 1.767 ms 1.934 ms 3.208 ms
 2 136.red-81-46-38.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net (81.46.38.136) 6.596 ms 7.362 ms 7.557 ms
 3 33.red-81-46-34.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net (81.46.34.33) 9.070 ms 9.029 ms 12.602 ms
 4 * * *
 5 * * *
 6 * be8-400-grtbcnes1.net.telefonicaglobalsolutions.com (213.140.50.218) 3.524 ms *
 7 176.52.248.191 (176.52.248.191) 10.713 ms 14.024 ms 11.253 ms
 8 176.52.248.172 (176.52.248.172) 15.666 ms 176.52.248.174 (176.52.248.174) 16.119 ms 176.52.248.172 (176.52.248.172) 16.308 ms
 9 176.52.248.178 (176.52.248.178) 17.559 ms lag-34.ear1.Madrid1.Level3.net (4.68.39.69) 24.611 ms 14.123 ms
10 * * *
11 212.3.235.198 (212.3.235.198) 24.855 ms ae-5.edge1.Madrid2.Level3.net (4.68.39.33) 12.252 ms 13.188 ms
12 51.158.8.71 (51.158.8.71) 25.369 ms 28.165 ms 24.423 ms
13 212.3.235.198 (212.3.235.198) 25.134 ms 26.505 ms 26.467 ms
```

```

14  siurana.pue.es (51.15.184.105)  26.436 ms !X  26.871 ms !X  23.521 ms !X

$ traceroute labs.pue.es
traceroute to labs.pue.es (212.83.191.190), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  _gateway (192.168.1.1)  1.508 ms  1.849 ms  2.695 ms
 2  136.red-81-46-38.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net (81.46.38.136)  7.717 ms  7.955 ms  9.074 ms
 3  33.red-81-46-34.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net (81.46.34.33)  11.196 ms  11.169 ms  11.141 ms
 4  133.red-81-46-34.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net (81.46.34.133)  24.399 ms  24.372 ms  24.344 ms
 5  46.red-80-58-81.staticip.rima-tde.net (80.58.81.46)  12.660 ms  12.913 ms  13.601 ms
 6  213.140.50.204 (213.140.50.204)  15.109 ms  3.606 ms  6.140 ms
...

```

tracepath command

The tracepath command is used to trace the path to a network host, discovering MTU (maximum transmission unit) along the path. The functionality is similar to traceroute. It sends ICMP and UDP messages of various sizes to find the MTU size on the path. Using UDP messages to trace the path can be useful when routers are configured to filter ICMP traffic.

```

$ tracepath lms.pue.es
1?: [LOCALHOST] pmtu 1500
 1: _gateway 4.125ms
 1: _gateway 6.719ms
 2: _gateway 7.006ms pmtu 1492
 2: 136.red-81-46-38.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net 14.672ms
 3: 33.red-81-46-34.customer.static.ccgg.telefonica.net 8.155ms asymm 8
 4: no reply
 5: no reply
 6: be8-400-grtbcnes1.net.telefonicaglobalsolutions.com 11.160ms asymm 7
 7: 176.52.248.191 13.968ms asymm 8
 8: 5.53.6.64 69.992ms asymm 9
 9: lag-34.earl.Madrid1.Level13.net 17.411ms asymm 8
10: 176.52.248.247 18.191ms asymm 7
11: 212.3.235.198 27.129ms asymm 10
12: 51.158.8.71 31.315ms asymm 11
13: 212.3.235.198 26.832ms asymm 10
14: 51.158.8.71 27.029ms asymm 11
15: 195.154.2.7 28.436ms asymm 11
16: siurana.pue.es 25.865ms !H
Resume: pmtu 1492

```

ethtool command

The ethtool utility is useful for configuring and troubleshooting network devices such as Ethernet cards and their device drivers, and other useful troubleshooting information, such as the speed of an interface.

```

$ ethtool enp1s0
Settings for enp1s0:
    Supported ports: [ TP MII ]

```

```
Supported link modes:   10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                        100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
                        1000baseT/Full
Supported pause frame use: Symmetric Receive-only
Supports auto-negotiation: Yes
Supported FEC modes: Not reported
Advertised link modes: 10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                        100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
                        1000baseT/Full
Advertised pause frame use: Symmetric Receive-only
Advertised auto-negotiation: Yes
Advertised FEC modes: Not reported
Speed: Unknown!
Duplex: Unknown! (255)
Auto-negotiation: on
master-slave cfg: preferred slave
master-slave status: unknown
Port: Twisted Pair
PHYAD: 0
Transceiver: external
MDI-X: Unknown
netlink error: Operation not permitted
Link detected: no
```

```
$ ethtool -i enp1s0
driver: r8169
version: 5.11.22-100.fc32.x86_64
firmware-version: rtl8168h-2_0.0.2 02/26/15
expansion-rom-version:
bus-info: 0000:01:00.0
supports-statistics: yes
supports-test: no
supports-eeprom-access: no
supports-register-dump: yes
supports-priv-flags: no
```

```
$ ethtool -i wlp0s20f3
driver: iwlwifi
version: 5.11.22-100.fc32.x86_64
firmware-version: 59.601f3a66.0 Qu-c0-hr-b0-59.uc
expansion-rom-version:
bus-info: 0000:00:14.3
supports-statistics: yes
supports-test: no
supports-eeprom-access: no
supports-register-dump: no
supports-priv-flags: no

# ethtool wlp0s20f3
Settings for wlp0s20f3:
    Link detected: yes
```

```
$ iwconfig
lo                no wireless extensions.

enp1s0            no wireless extensions.

wlp0s20f3 IEEE 802.11 ESSID:"MOVISTAR 5AF0"
    Mode:Managed Frequency:2.437 GHz Access Point: E2:41:36:0E:5A:F0
    Bit Rate=48 Mb/s   Tx-Power=22 dBm
    Retry short limit:7   RTS thr:off   Fragment thr:off
    Encryption key:off
    Power Management:on
    Link Quality=53/70   Signal level=-57 dBm
    Rx invalid nwid:0   Rx invalid crypt:0   Rx invalid frag:0
    Tx excessive retries:38   Invalid misc:22   Missed beacon:0

virbr0            no wireless extensions.
```

```
virbr0-nic  no wireless extensions.  
  
docker0    no wireless extensions.  
  
br-38fb360b0b9f  no wireless extensions.
```

```
$ iwconfig wlp0s20f3  
wlp0s20f3  IEEE 802.11  ESSID:"MOVISTAR_5AF0"  
          Mode:Managed  Frequency:2.437 GHz  Access Point: E2:41:36:0E:5A:F0  
          Bit Rate=48 Mb/s   Tx-Power=22 dBm  
          Retry short limit:7   RTS thr:off   Fragment thr:off  
          Power Management:on  
          Link Quality=51/70  Signal level=-59 dBm  
          Rx invalid nwid:0  Rx invalid crypt:0  Rx invalid frag:0  
          Tx excessive retries:38  Invalid misc:22  Missed beacon:0
```

netcat command

The netcat utility is a cross-platform tool that can be used for monitoring and debugging network connections. The netcat command can also be used in the short form nc or nc.

```
$ netcat -z localhost 1-100  
Connection to localhost (::1) 21 port [tcp/ftp] succeeded!  
Connection to localhost (::1) 80 port [tcp/http] succeeded!  
  
$ netcat -zv localhost 1-100  
...
```

```
(host1)$ sudo netcat -l 5001  
  
(host2)$ netcat host1 5001
```

```
(tty1)$ sudo netcat -l 5001  
  
(tty2)$ netcat localhost 5001
```

```
$ netcat smtp.gmail.com 25  
220 smtp.gmail.com ESMTP be3sm596522wmb.1 - gsmt  
EHLO  
501-5.5.4 Empty HELO/EHLO argument not allowed, closing connection.  
501 5.5.4  https://support.google.com/mail/?p=helo be3sm596522wmb.1 - gsmt  
...
```

Network interface & Layers

OSI network layers:
7 Application
6 Presentation

- 5 Session
- 4 Transport
- 3 Network
- 2 Data-Link
- 1 Physical

Physical Layer

The physical layer of the OSI model defines hardware connections and turns binary data into physical pulses (electrical, light, or radio waves).

“Is the device on?”, “Is my network card detected?”, and “Is the network card connected?”

- lspci
- lsusb
- lsmode
- ip link show

```
# lspci | grep -E "Network|Ethernet"
00:14.3 Network controller: Intel Corporation Killer Wi-Fi 6 AX1650i 160MHz Wireless
Network Adapter (201NGW) (rev 30)
01:00.0 Ethernet controller: Realtek Semiconductor Co., Ltd. RTL8111/8168/8411 PCI
Express Gigabit Ethernet Controller (rev 15)

# lspci -vs 00:14.3
00:14.3 Network controller: Intel Corporation Killer Wi-Fi 6 AX1650i 160MHz Wireless
Network Adapter (201NGW) (rev 30)
Subsystem: Intel Corporation Device 0074
Flags: bus master, fast devsel, latency 0, IRQ 16
Memory at 81430000 (64-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=16K]
Capabilities: [c8] Power Management version 3
Capabilities: [d0] MSI: Enable- Count=1/1 Maskable- 64bit+
Capabilities: [40] Express Root Complex Integrated Endpoint, MSI 00
Capabilities: [80] MSI-X: Enable+ Count=16 Masked-
Capabilities: [100] Latency Tolerance Reporting
Capabilities: [164] Vendor Specific Information: ID=0010 Rev=0 Len=014 <?>
Kernel driver in use: iwlwifi
Kernel modules: iwlwifi

# lspci -vs 01:00.0
01:00.0 Ethernet controller: Realtek Semiconductor Co., Ltd. RTL8111/8168/8411 PCI
Express Gigabit Ethernet Controller (rev 15)
Subsystem: Lenovo Device 3852
Flags: bus master, fast devsel, latency 0, IRQ 16
I/O ports at 2000 [size=256]
Memory at 81304000 (64-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=4K]
Memory at 81300000 (64-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=16K]
Capabilities: [40] Power Management version 3
Capabilities: [50] MSI: Enable- Count=1/1 Maskable- 64bit+
Capabilities: [70] Express Endpoint, MSI 01
Capabilities: [b0] MSI-X: Enable+ Count=4 Masked-
Capabilities: [100] Advanced Error Reporting
Capabilities: [140] Virtual Channel
Capabilities: [160] Device Serial Number 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00
Capabilities: [170] Latency Tolerance Reporting
Capabilities: [178] L1 PM Substates
Kernel driver in use: r8169
Kernel modules: r8169
```

```
# modinfo r8169
```

```
# modinfo iwlwifi
```

```
$ ip link show dev enpls0
2: enpls0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN mode
DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether c0:18:50:14:97:b3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

$ ip link show dev wlp0s20f3
3: wlp0s20f3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP mode
DORMANT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 84:1b:77:00:78:c8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

```
# ip link set eth0 up
# ip link set eth0 down
```

Data link layer

The data-link layer of the OSI model defines the interface to the physical layer. It also monitors and corrects for errors that may occur in the physical layer by using a frame check sequence (FCS). The data-link layer keeps a table of IP address to MAC address translations.

“Does this computer see any devices on the network?”

- ip neighbor
- ethtool
- arp [-a]

```
$ ip neigh show
192.168.1.1 dev wlp0s20f3 lladdr e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 REACHABLE
fe80::e241:36ff:fe0e:5af0 dev wlp0s20f3 lladdr e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 router STALE

$ arp
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask            Iface
_gateway                 ether   e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0   C                     wlp0s20f3

$ arp -a
_gateway (192.168.1.1) at e0:41:36:0e:5a:f0 [ether] on wlp0s20f3

$ ethtool eth0
```

up/down and delete interfaces

The ifup and ifdown legacy commands are used to bring up and bring down a network interface, respectively. Now the ip link command is used.

- ifup [deprecated]
- ifdown [deprecated]

- ip link set eth0 up
- ip link set eth0 down

```
# ip link set dev eth0 down
```

To delete an interface and make the change permanent, the configuration file for the corresponding interface should be deleted. After modifying the file the networking service should be restarted

- /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1 (Red Hat)
- /etc/network/interfaces

```
# rm /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1
```

Network Layer

The network layer of the OSI model performs network routing functions, defines logical addresses, and uses a hierarchical addressing scheme. Various protocols specify packet structure and processing used to carry data from host to host.

“Does this device have an IP address?” and “Is the gateway address set on this device?”

- ip address
- ip route
- dhclient -v eth0
- dhclient -r eth0

```
$ ip addr show lo
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

# ip a show docker0
6: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:f0:26:60:cf brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
# dhclient -v wlp0s20f3
Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Client 4.4.2b1
Copyright 2004-2019 Internet Systems Consortium.
All rights reserved.
For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/

Listening on LPF/wlp0s20f3/84:1b:77:00:78:c8
Sending on   LPF/wlp0s20f3/84:1b:77:00:78:c8
Sending on   Socket/fallback
DHCPDISCOVER on wlp0s20f3 to 255.255.255.255 port 67 interval 3 (xid=0xd6cb6850)
DHCPOFFER of 192.168.1.45 from 192.168.1.1
DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.1.45 on wlp0s20f3 to 255.255.255.255 port 67 (xid=0xd6cb6850)
```

```
DHCPACK of 192.168.1.45 from 192.168.1.1 (xid=0xd6cb6850)
bound to 192.168.1.45 -- renewal in 19339 seconds.
```

Routing Table

When checking network connectivity, ensure that your system can get to the assigned gateway. The network gateway, as defined in your network interface configuration, is the “first hop” or the first place your computer will go to when looking for resources beyond the local network.

```
$ ip route
default via 192.168.1.1 dev wlp0s20f3 proto dhcp metric 600
172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1 linkdown
192.168.1.0/24 dev wlp0s20f3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.45 metric 600
192.168.49.0/24 dev br-38fb360b0b9f proto kernel scope link src 192.168.49.1 linkdown
192.168.122.0/24 dev virbr0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.122.1 linkdown
```

Domain Name System

Beyond network connectivity, uniform resource locator (URL) addresses need to be resolved to IP addresses using DNS.

- nslookup
- host
- dig
- /etc/hosts
- /etc/resolv.conf

```
# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1    localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1         localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
192.168.122.28 centos20

# cat /etc/resolv.conf
; generated by /usr/sbin/dhclient-script
search Home edt.org
nameserver 80.58.61.250
nameserver 80.58.61.254
```

```
# nslookup pue.es
Server:      80.58.61.250
Address:     80.58.61.250#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   pue.es
Address: 176.34.150.171

# host -t A pue.es
pue.es has address 176.34.150.171

# dig -t NS pue.es
; <<>> DiG 9.11.28-RedHat-9.11.28-1.fc32 <<>> -t NS pue.es
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 15466
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 4, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 9
```



```
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags: udp: 512
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;pue.es.                                IN      NS

;; ANSWER SECTION:
pue.es.      86400      IN      NS      ns-769.awsdns-32.net.
pue.es.      86400      IN      NS      ns-1988.awsdns-56.co.uk.
pue.es.      86400      IN      NS      ns-1113.awsdns-11.org.
pue.es.      86400      IN      NS      ns-224.awsdns-28.com.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns-1113.awsdns-11.org.  65950      IN      A      205.251.196.89
ns-1113.awsdns-11.org.  66226      IN      AAAA   2600:9000:5304:5900::1
ns-1988.awsdns-56.co.uk. 66066      IN      A      205.251.199.196
ns-1988.awsdns-56.co.uk. 66665      IN      AAAA   2600:9000:5307:c400::1
ns-224.awsdns-28.com.   66119      IN      A      205.251.192.224
ns-224.awsdns-28.com.   66440      IN      AAAA   2600:9000:5300:e000::1
ns-769.awsdns-32.net.   65732      IN      A      205.251.195.1
ns-769.awsdns-32.net.   66271      IN      AAAA   2600:9000:5303:100::1

;; Query time: 55 msec
;; SERVER: 80.58.61.250#53(80.58.61.250)
;; WHEN: Mon Nov 15 20:33:17 CET 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 351
```

Firewalls

Linux uses IP tables to manage network traffic, and in RH systems firewalld.

- ipchains (old)
- iptables
- ip6tables
- firewalld

```
# iptables -L -t nat
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source                destination
DOCKER     all  --  anywhere              anywhere
LOCAL

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source                destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source                destination
DOCKER     all  --  anywhere              !127.0.0.0/8
LOCAL

Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source                destination
MASQUERADE all  --  172.17.0.0/16         anywhere
MASQUERADE all  --  192.168.49.0/24       anywhere
LIBVIRT_PRT all  --  anywhere              anywhere

Chain DOCKER (2 references)
target     prot opt source                destination
RETURN     all  --  anywhere              anywhere
RETURN     all  --  anywhere              anywhere

Chain LIBVIRT_PRT (1 references)
target     prot opt source                destination
RETURN     all  --  192.168.122.0/24      base-address.mcast.net/24
RETURN     all  --  192.168.122.0/24      255.255.255.255
MASQUERADE tcp  --  192.168.122.0/24      !192.168.122.0/24      masq ports: 1024-65535
MASQUERADE udp  --  192.168.122.0/24      !192.168.122.0/24      masq ports: 1024-65535
MASQUERADE all  --  192.168.122.0/24      !192.168.122.0/24
```

```
# systemctl status firewalld
● firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2021-11-15 19:02:09 CET; 1h 34min ago
     Docs: man:firewalld(1)
    Main PID: 826 (firewalld)
      Tasks: 2 (limit: 8916)
     Memory: 42.6M
        CPU: 1.069s
```

```
CGroup: /system.slice/firewalld.service
└─826 /usr/bin/python3 -s /usr/sbin/firewalld --nofork --nopid
```

Transport Layer

The transport layer of the OSI model performs transparent transfer of data between end users. It is responsible for error recovery and flow control and ensures complete data transfer.

To find out if the service is running and if it can be reached use the commands:

- ss
- netstat
- nmap
- ncat

```
# nmap localhost
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-15 20:48 CET
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.0000040s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
80/tcp    open  http
631/tcp    open  ipp
```

Session & Presentation & Application Layers

The session, presentation, and application layers of the OSI model are all handled by software.

To get a good look at the inner workings of network communications, capture some data using tcpdump, iptrace or Wireshark.

Practical Example

PUE labs:

- Centos 172.16.3.2/24 dev ens3
- Debian 172.16.3.1/24 dev ens3

1. Debian

[assign a new IP to the ens3 interface]

```
ip address add 10.0.0.1/8 dev ens3
```

```
ip r
```

2. Centos

[assign a new IP to the ens3 interface]

```
ip address add 10.0.0.2/8 dev ens3
ping 10.0.0.2
ping 10.0.0.1
ip r
```

[now debian and centos share the network 10.0.0.0/8]

3. Debian

[activate routing, now debian acts as a router]

```
sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

4. Centos

[configure in centos the gateway, now the gateway is debian]

[external connections arrive to debian and outer, but they don't return because are private addresses and router debian don't do NAT]

```
ip route add default via 10.0.0.1
ping 8.8.8.8
ping labs.pue.es
traceroute 8.8.8.8
```

5. Debian

[configure router Debian to do NAT]

```
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.0.0.0/8 -o ens3 -j
MASQUERADE
```

6. Centos

[Verify now centos has full internet acces]

```
host 8.8.8.8
host labs.pue.es
ip route del 172.16.5.0/24 dev ens3
ip r
traceroute 8.8.8.8
```

Example Exercises

1. Which commands can be used to list network interfaces?
2. How would you temporarily disable an interface? How would you re-enable it?
3. Which commands can you use to show the default route?
4. How would you add a second IP address to an interface?
5. How would you configure a default route?
6. Which command(s) would you use to send an ICMP echo to learning.lpi.org?
7. How could you determine the route to 8.8.8.8?
8. Which command shows you if any processes are listening on TCP port 80?

9. How could you determine the max MTU of the network path to 1.1.1.1?
10. Realitza els exercicis indicats a: [109.3 Basic network troubleshooting](#)
11. Realitza els exercicis del Question-Topics 108.3