LEARN PING AND ITS USES

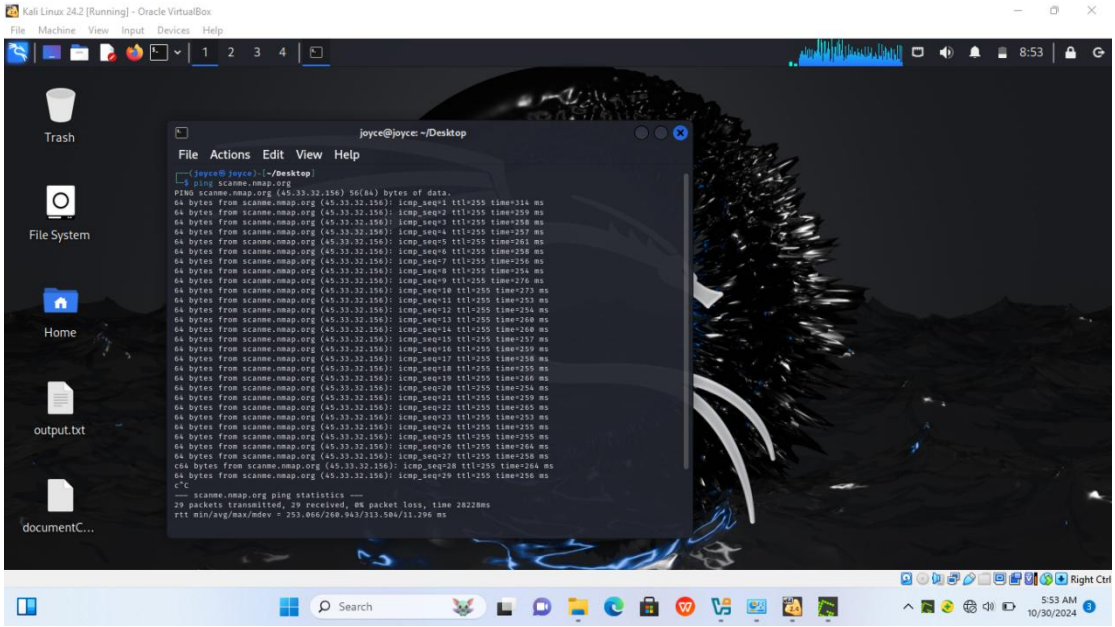
Project Objective: Learn how to use ping and its different parameters.

Ping is a simple and useful network-based utility which can be used to identify if a host is up. It can also be called an “echo” reply.

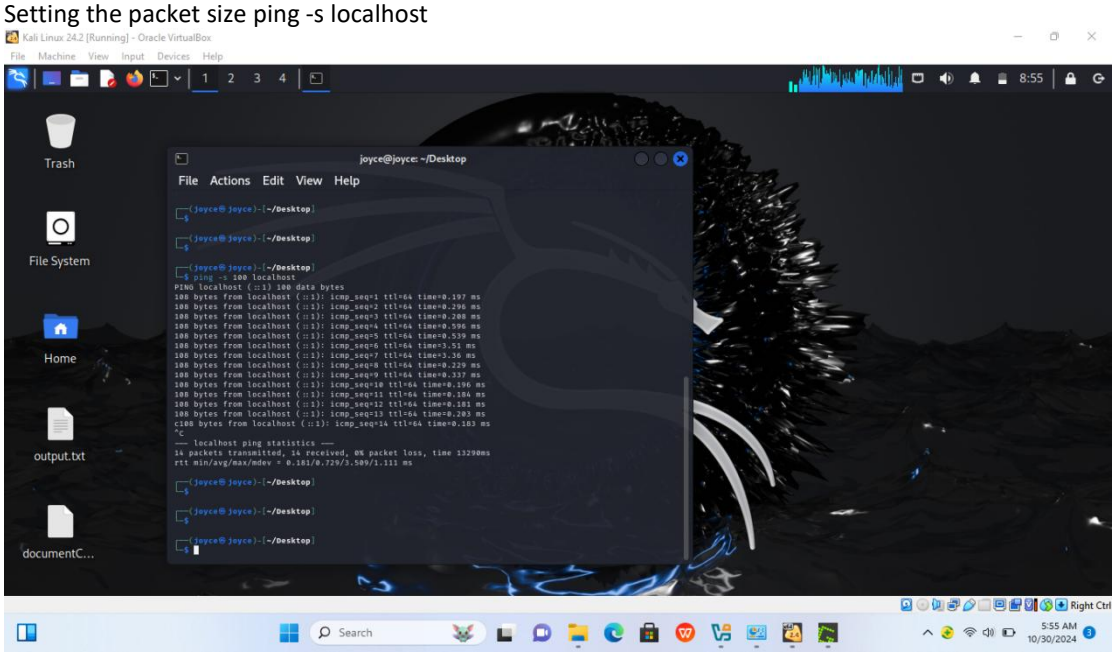
Project Tool: Kali Linux

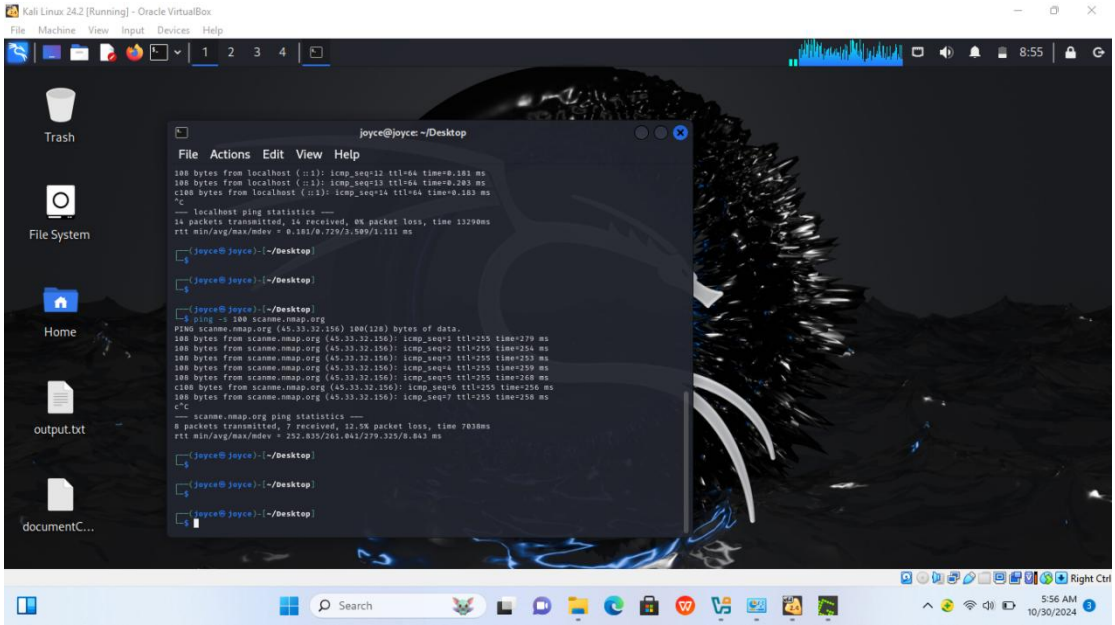
Ping scanme.nmap.org: This command will continue to send ICMP packages to the destinated IP address until the Ctrl+C key.

It sent 29 packets, it received 29 packets, indicating that the host is up.

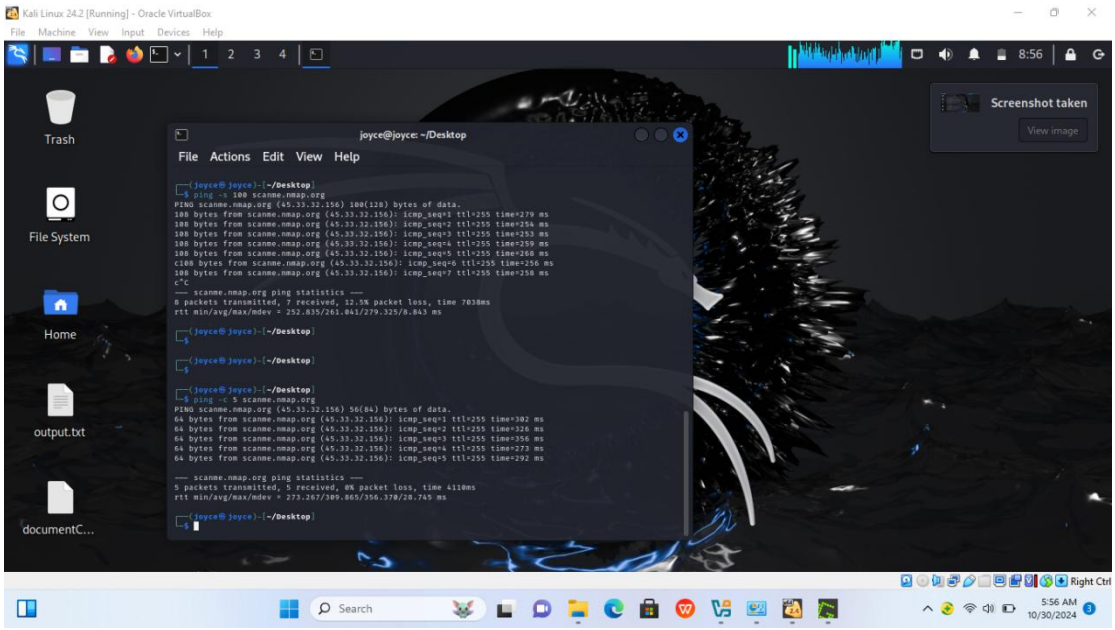


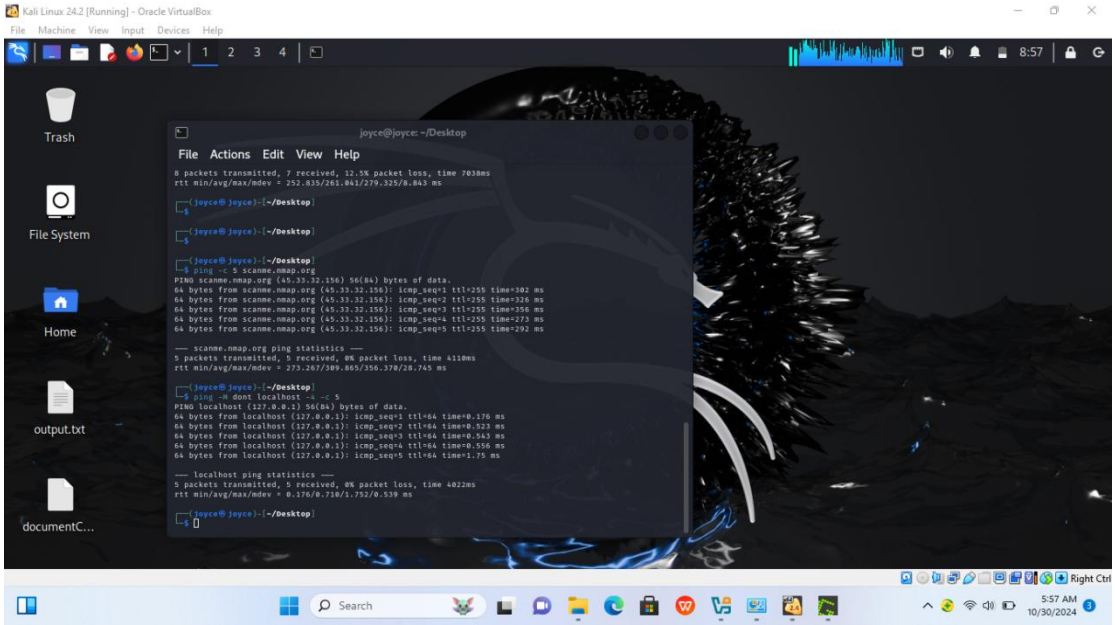
Setting the packet size ping -s localhost





Ping -s localhost. This is useful when testing a system to see how it responds differently to very small or very large packets.

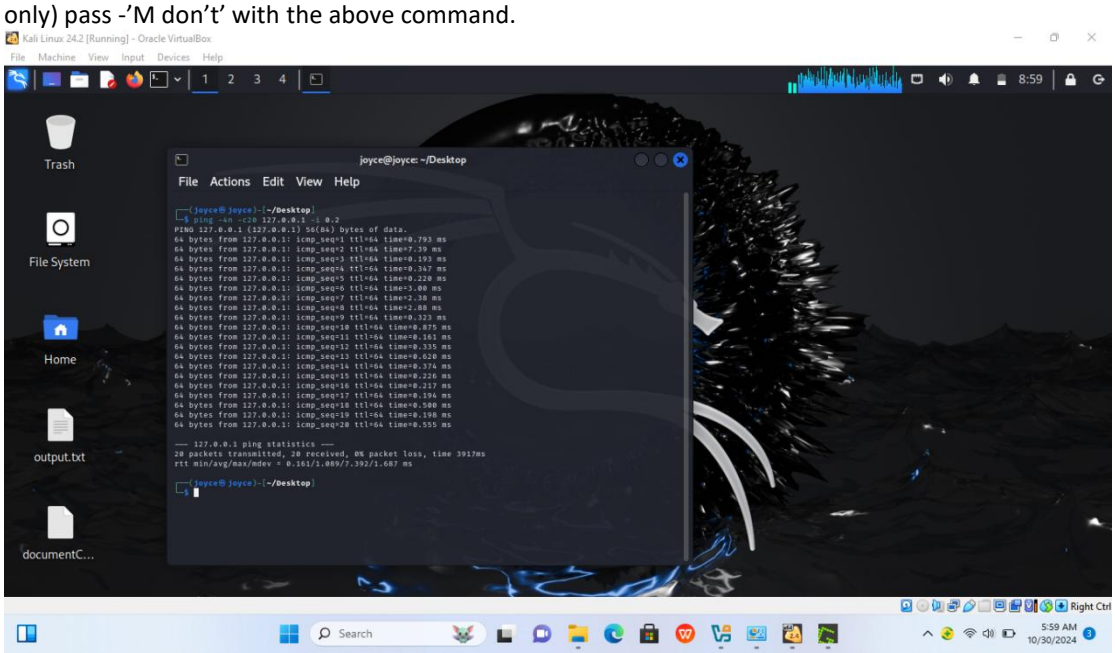




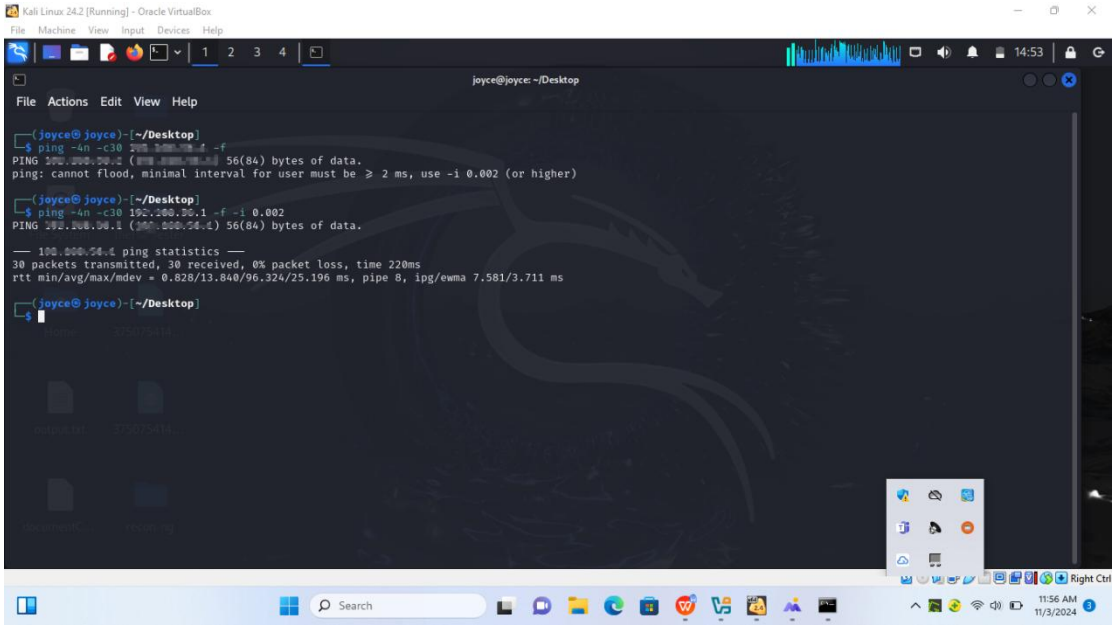
The ping command will continue to send packets, until it reaches an interupt signal. The -c command specifies the number of echo requests to be sent after pings.

Ping -c 5 scanme.nmap.org will ping 5 times.

Ping -M don't localhost -4 -c 5- This means to send 5 packets which 'will not fragment the flag (IPV4 only) pass -'M don't' with the above command.



Ping -4n -c20 127.0.0.1 -I 0.2- This means to send 20 ping packets within 0.2ms interval to target system.



In flood ping; for every ECHO REQUEST sent a period "." is printed, while for every ECHO REPLY received, the last printed period "." is removed. This provides a rapid display of how many packets are being dropped. If interval is not given, it sets interval to zero and outputs packets as fast as they come back or one hundred times per second, whichever is more. Only the super-user may use this option with a zero interval. As a root user, flood target system with sending 30 ping packages. Using local router or Access point.