

<b>Subject: Computer Networks</b>	
<b>Name of the Student:</b>	
<b>Class:</b>	<b>Roll no:</b>
<b>PRN:</b>	
<b>Date of Performance:</b>	<b>Date of Submission:</b>
<b>Examined by:</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO.2

**TITLE:** Simulating various Networks (LAN, WAN) using relevant network devices on Simulator.

**AIM:** To understand basic Networking commands a) Ping b) ipconfig / ifconfig c) Host name d) Netstat f) Tracert / Traceroute / Tracepath g) NSlookup.

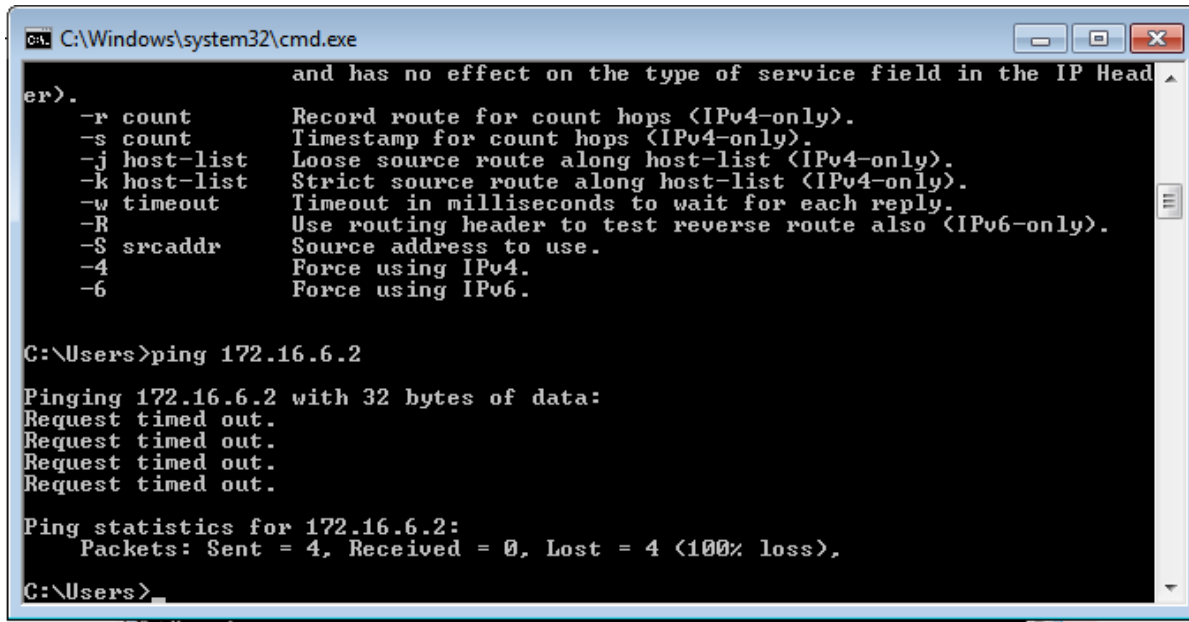
**SOFTWARE USED:** command Prompt, Cisco packet Tracer 6.2

### Theory:

#### 1. Ping

The ping command sends an echo request to a host available on the network. Using this command, you can check if your remote host is responding well or not. Tracking and isolating hardware and software problems. Determining the status of the network and various foreign hosts. The ping command is usually used as a simple way to verify that a computer can communicate over the network with another computer or network device. The ping command operates by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to the destination computer and waiting for a response

# ping 172.16.6.2



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

er).
    and has no effect on the type of service field in the IP Head
-r count    Record route for count hops <IPv4-only>.
-s count    Timestamp for count hops <IPv4-only>.
-j host-list Loose source route along host-list <IPv4-only>.
-k host-list Strict source route along host-list <IPv4-only>.
-w timeout  Timeout in milliseconds to wait for each reply.
-R          Use routing header to test reverse route also <IPv6-only>.
-S srcaddr  Source address to use.
-4          Force using IPv4.
-6          Force using IPv6.

C:\Users>ping 172.16.6.2

Pinging 172.16.6.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.16.6.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Users>
```

## 2. IPConfig

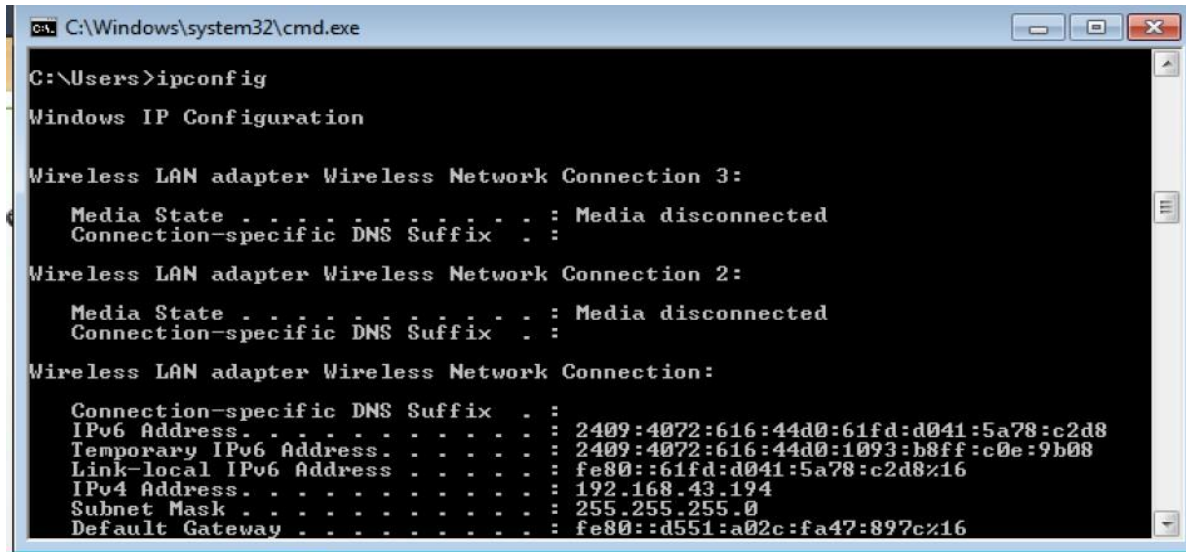
The ipconfig command is one of the more useful basic Windows network commands everyone should know and use to troubleshoot problems. The ipconfig command displays basic IP address configuration information for the Windows device you are working on. In fact, the command will display information for every network adapter that has ever been installed on your Windows 10 computer.

To run the basic command, at the prompt type:

```
ipconfig
```

The general information includes IP Addresses for both IPv4 and IPv6, the Default Gateway, and the Subnet Mask. Adding the parameter /all to the command will display DNS Server information and details concerning IP Address leases.

Check out Microsoft Docs for a more advanced look at the [IP Config command](#) and its variables and switches.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection 3:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection 2:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    IPv6 Address . . . . . : 2409:4072:616:44d0:61fd:d041:5a78:c2d8
    Temporary IPv6 Address . . . . : 2409:4072:616:44d0:1093:b8ff:c0e:9b08
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . : fe80::61fd:d041:5a78:c2d8%16
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.43.194
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::d551:a02c:fa47:897c%16
```

### 3. HostName

The Windows 10 HostName network command will simply display the current name of your Windows 10 computer (**Figure B**). This is the name your computer uses to identify itself to the other devices and servers on your local network. You can find this name in the System information screen in the GUI, but this command is quicker.

**Figure B**



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\Mark Kaelin Live>hostname
MarkWKaelinm14x

C:\Users\Mark Kaelin Live>
```

To run the basic command, at the prompt type:

## **5. Trace route/Tracert/Tracepath:**

Traceroute uses Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets with variable time to live (TTL) values. The response time of each hop is calculated. To guarantee accuracy, each hop is queried multiple times (usually three times) to better measure the response of that particular hop.

Traceroute is a network diagnostic tool used to track the pathway taken by a packet on an IP network from source to destination. Traceroute also records the time taken for each hop the packet makes during its route to the destination. Traceroute uses Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets with variable time to live (TTL) values.

The response time of each hop is calculated. To guarantee accuracy, each hop is queried multiple times (usually three times) to better measure the response of that particular hop. Traceroute sends packets with TTL values that gradually increase from packet to packet, starting with TTL value of one. Routers decrement TTL values of packets by one when routing and discard packets whose TTL value has reached zero, returning the ICMP error message ICMP Time Exceeded. For the first set of packets, the first router receives the packet, decrements the TTL value and drops the packet because it then has TTL value zero. The router sends an ICMP Time Exceeded message back to the source. The next set of packets are given a TTL value of two, so the first router forwards the packets, but the second router drops them and replies with ICMP Time Exceeded.

Proceeding in this way, traceroute uses the returned ICMP Time Exceeded messages to build a list of routers that packets traverse, until the destination is reached and returns an ICMP Echo

Reply message. With the tracert command shown above, we're asking tracert to show us the path from the local computer all the way to the network device with the hostname

[www.google.com](http://www.google.com).

#tracert google.com

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users>tracert google.com
'tracert' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Users>tracert google.com

Tracing route to google.com [2404:6800:4007:808::200e]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    2 ms    2 ms    3 ms    fe80::1c76:b3ff:febd:7637
  2    *      *      *      Request timed out.
  3   64 ms   38 ms   47 ms   2405:200:363:168:a::2
  4   76 ms   36 ms   39 ms   2405:200:801:900::cef
  5    *      *      *      Request timed out.
  6    *      *      *      Request timed out.
  7   65 ms   39 ms   39 ms   2001:4860:1:1::168
  8   77 ms   36 ms   52 ms   2001:4860:0:e00::1
  9    *      *      *      Request timed out.
 10   77 ms   52 ms   50 ms   maa05s10-in-x0e.1e100.net [2404:6800:4007:808::200e]

Trace complete.

C:\Users>

```

## 6. Netstat

Netstat is a common command line TCP/IP networking available in most versions of Windows, Linux, UNIX and other operating systems. Netstat provides information and statistics about protocols in use and current TCP/IP network connections. The Windows help screen (analogous to a Linux or UNIX for netstat reads as follows:

displays protocol statistics and current TCP/IP network connections.

#netstat

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\Sekar>netstat

Active Connections

Proto Local Address           Foreign Address         State
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:49266         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:49368         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50567         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50577         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50579         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50600         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50633         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50636         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50645         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50646         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50649         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50650         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50655         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50668         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50670         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50672         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50674         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50677         ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.43.194:20080    Sekar-PC:50683         ESTABLISHED

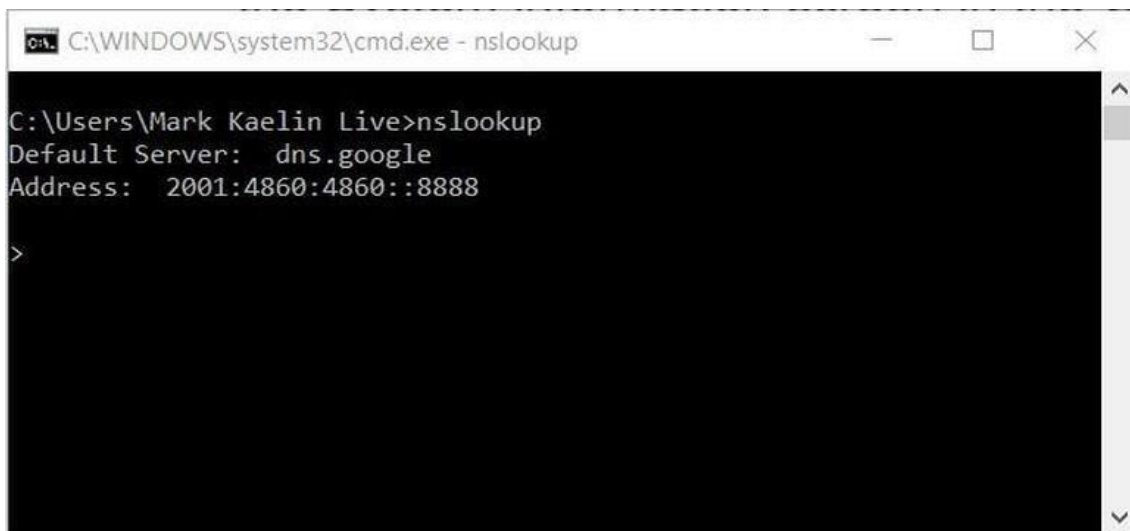
```

## 7. nslookup

The **nslookup** (which stands for *name server lookup*) command is a network utility program used to obtain information about internet servers. It finds name server information for domains by querying the Domain Name System.

The nslookup command is a powerful tool for diagnosing DNS problems. You know you're experiencing a DNS problem when you can access a resource by specifying its IP address but not its DNS name.

#nslookup

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar reads "C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - nslookup". The command prompt shows the user "Mark Kaelin Live" at the "C:" drive. The command "nslookup" has been entered, and the output is displayed: "Default Server: dns.google" and "Address: 2001:4860:4860::8888". A greater-than sign ">" is on the next line, indicating the prompt is ready for another command.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - nslookup

C:\Users\Mark Kaelin Live>nslookup
Default Server:  dns.google
Address:  2001:4860:4860::8888

>
```

## 8. Tracert

Another handy tool for troubleshooting network connections in Windows 10 is the Tracert command. This command will trace the route a data packet takes before reaching its destination, displaying information on each hop along the route. Each hop of the route will display the latency between your device and that particular hop and the IP address of the hop.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\Mark Kaelin Live>tracert techrepublic.com

Tracing route to techrepublic.com [107.178.248.185]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    192.168.0.1
  2   14 ms   11 ms    8 ms    142.254.147.225
  3    9 ms    *        8 ms    be60.lsvnkyfb02h.midwest.rr.com [74.128.6.173]
  4   13 ms   16 ms   12 ms    be20.lsvmkyzo01r.midwest.rr.com [65.29.31.26]
  5   25 ms   19 ms   22 ms    be24.clmkohpe01r.midwest.rr.com [65.189.140.162]
  6   30 ms   29 ms   47 ms    107.14.17.252
  7   29 ms   30 ms   29 ms    bu-ether11.chcgildt87w-bcr00.tbone.rr.com [66.109.6.20]
  8   30 ms   29 ms   27 ms    72.14.222.220
  9    *      *        *        Request timed out.
 10   28 ms   27 ms   39 ms    185.248.178.107.bc.googleusercontent.com [107.178.248.185]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\Mark Kaelin Live>
```

**Conclusion:**