

Lab Assignment No:1

Aim: To understand basic networking commands.

Lab Outcome Attained: To get familiar with the basic network administration commands.

Theory:

1. IP config:

Displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and refreshes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Used without parameters, ipconfig displays Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) and IPv6 addresses, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

Parameters	Description
/all	Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters. Adapters can represent physical interfaces, such as installed network adapters, or logical interfaces, such as dial-up connections.
/displaydns	Displays the contents of the DNS client resolver cache, which includes both entries preloaded from the local Hosts file and any recently obtained resource records for name queries resolved by the computer. The DNS Client service uses this information to resolve frequently queried names quickly, before querying its configured DNS servers.
/flushdns	Flushes and resets the contents of the DNS client resolver cache. During DNS troubleshooting, you can use this procedure to discard negative cache entries from the cache, as well as any

	other entries that have been added dynamically.
/showclassid	Displays the DHCP class ID for a specified adapter.
/renew	Renews DHCP configuration for all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the <i>adapter</i> parameter is included.

2. Netstat:

This command displays active TCP connections, ports on which the computer is listening, Ethernet statistics, the IP routing table, IPv4 statistics (for the IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP protocols), and IPv6 statistics (for the IPv6, ICMPv6, TCP over IPv6, and UDP over IPv6 protocols). Netstat is commonly used to display network information of the device.

-a	This will display all connection and ports
-b	Shows the executable involved in each connection or hearing port
-e	This protocol will combine with the -s and display the ethernet statistics
-n	This will display the address and the port number in the form of numerical
-o	It will display the ID of each connection for the ownership process.
-r	It will display the routing table
-p	Shows connections for the protocol specified by <i>Protocol</i> . In this case, the Protocol can be tcp, udp, tcpv6, or udpv6.

3. NSLookup

It Displays information that you can use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure. Before using this tool, you should be familiar with how DNS works. The nslookup command-line tool is available only if you have installed the TCP/IP protocol.

The nslookup command displays the name and IP address of the device's default DNS server.

Parameter	Description
nslookup exit	Exits the nslookup command-line tool.
nslookup finger	Connects with the finger server on the current computer.
nslookup help	Displays a short summary of subcommands.
nslookup ls	Lists information for a DNS domain.
nslookup lserver	Changes the default server to the specified DNS domain.
nslookup root	Changes the default server to the server for the root of the DNS domain name space.
nslookup server	Changes the default server to the specified DNS domain.

4. Traceroute

Traceroute is a computer network diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path), and measuring transit delays, of packets across an Internet Protocol (IP) network. Traceroute proceeds unless all (usually three) sent packets are lost more than twice; then the connection is lost and the route cannot be evaluated.

Parameter	Description
/d	Stops attempts to resolve the IP addresses of intermediate routers to their names. This can speed up the return of results.
/h <maximumhops>	Specifies the maximum number of hops in the path to search for the target (destination). The default is 30 hops.
/j <hostlist>	Specifies that echo Request messages use the Loose Source Route option in the IP header with the set of intermediate destinations specified in <hostlist>. With

	loose source routing, successive intermediate destinations can be separated by one or multiple routers. The maximum number of addresses or names in the list is 9. The <hostlist> is a series of IP addresses (in dotted decimal notation) separated by spaces. Use this parameter only when tracing IPv4 addresses.
/w <timeout>	Specifies the amount of time in milliseconds to wait for the ICMP time Exceeded or echo Reply message corresponding to a given echo Request message to be received. If not received within the time-out, an asterisk (*) is displayed. The default time-out is 4000 (4 seconds).
/4	Specifies that tracert.exe can use only IPv4 for this trace.
/6	Specifies that tracert.exe can use only IPv6 for this trace.
<targetname>	Specifies the destination, identified either by IP address or host name.
/?	Displays help at the command prompt.

5. Route

The route command displays and modifies the entries in the local IP routing table. If used without parameters, route displays help at the command prompt. It displays or modifies the computer's routing table.

Parameter	Description
/f	Clears the routing table of all entries that are not host routes (routes with a netmask of 255.255.255.255), the loopback network route (routes with a destination of 127.0.0.0 and a netmask of 255.0.0.0), or a multicast route (routes with a destination of 224.0.0.0 and a netmask of 240.0.0.0).
/p	When used with the add command, the specified route is added to the registry and is used to initialize the IP routing table whenever the TCP/IP protocol is started. By default, added routes are not preserved when the TCP/IP protocol is started. When used with the print command, the list of persistent routes is displayed. This parameter is ignored for all other commands.
<command>	Specifies the command you want to run. The valid commands include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • add - Adds a route. • change - Modifies an existing route.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delete: - Deletes a route or routes. • print - Prints a route or routes.
<destination>	Specifies the network destination of the route. The destination can be an IP network address

6. SS

The ss command is a tool that is used for displaying network socket related information on a Linux system. The tool displays more detailed information than the netstat command which is used for displaying active socket connections. The ss command can also display even more TCP and state information than most other tools.

-a	You can retrieve a list of both listening and non-listening ports.
-l	To display listening sockets only.
-t	To display all TCP connection.
-lt	To have a view of all the listening TCP socket connection.
-ua	To view all the UDP socket connections.
-lu	To list listening UDP connections.
-p	To display the Process IDs related to socket connections.

7. Wget

Wget command is a Linux command line utility that helps us to download the files from the web. We can download the files from web servers using HTTP, HTTPS and FTP protocols. We can use wget in scripts and cronjobs. It supports downloading multiple files , downloading in the background and resuming downloads.

<website>	To download the page.
-m <website>	To mirror a page
-i filename	Read URLs from a local or external file. If - is specified as file, URLs are read from the standard input.
-c <website>	Wget can be used to resume an interrupted download file using the -c option

8. Mtr

Mtr which stands for my traceroute is a command line network diagnostic tool that provides the functionality of both the ping and traceroute commands. It is a simple and cross-platform tool that prints information about the entire route that the network packets take, right from the host system to the specified destination system. The mtr command takes an edge over the traceroute command as it also prints the response percentage and the response times for all network hops between the two systems.

[domainName/IP]	mtr command displays the hostnames in the traceroute report.
-g [domainName/IP]	When you use the g flag with the mtr command, it displays the numeric IP addresses instead of the hostnames in the traceroute report.
-b [domainName/IP]	When you use the b flag with the mtr command, it displays both the numeric IP addresses and the hostnames in the traceroute report.

9. Tcpdump

tcpdump is a most powerful and widely used command-line packets sniffer or package-analyzer tool which is used to capture or filter TCP/IP packets that received or transferred over a network on a specific interface. It allows the user to display TCP/IP and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. It is available under most of the Linux/Unix based operating systems. tcpdump also gives us a option to save captured packets in a file for future analysis.

tcpdump	When you run tcpdump command it will capture all the packets for specified interface
-c [n]	Using -c option, you can capture specified number of packets.
-D	To list number of available interfaces on the system, run the following command with -D option.

10. Host

host command in Linux system is used for DNS (Domain Name System) lookup operations. In simple words, this command is used to find the IP address of a particular domain name or if you want to find out the domain name of a particular IP address the host command becomes handy. You can also find more specific details of a domain by specifying the corresponding option along with the domain name.

Parameter	Description
-a	The -a (all) option is equivalent to setting the -v option and asking host to make a query of type ANY..
-C	When the -C option is used, host will attempt to display the SOA records for zone name from all the listed authoritative name servers for that zone. The list of name servers is defined by the NS records that are found for the zone.

-d	Verbose output is generated by host when the -d or -v option is used. The two options are equivalent. They have been provided for backwards compatibility.
-l	List mode is selected by the -l option. This makes host perform a zone transfer for zone name. Transfer the zone printing out the NS, PTR, and address records (A/AAAA). If combined with -a all records will be printed.

11. Hostname

The Linux hostname command is used to view or change a system's domain and hostname. It can also check a computer's IP address. The hostname is used to distinguish devices within a local network. In addition, computers can be found by others through the hostname, which enables data exchange within a network. The hostname command in Linux is used to obtain the DNS(Domain Name System) name and set the system's hostname or NIS(Network Information System) domain name. A hostname is a name which is given to a computer and it is attached to the network. Its main purpose is to uniquely identify over a network.

Parameters	Description
-s	Output is computer name
-d	Output is domain name of the system
-i	IP address for the hostname can also be retrieved
hostname	Output is name of the computer and domain name

12. Ping

Verifies IP-level connectivity to another TCP/IP computer by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo Request messages. The receipt of corresponding echo Reply messages are displayed, along with round-trip times. ping is the primary TCP/IP command used to troubleshoot connectivity, reachability, and name resolution. Used without parameters, this command displays Help content. You can also use this command to test both the computer name and the IP address of the computer. If pinging the IP address is successful, but pinging the computer name isn't, you might have a name resolution problem.

Parameters	Description
target	This is the destination IP address or a hostname user want to ping.
-a	This option resolves the hostname of an IP address target.
-t	This ping command option will ping the target until you stop it by pressing Ctrl-C.
-n count	This option is used to set the number of ICMP Echo Requests to send, from 1 to 4294967295. If -n is not specified, the ping command will return 4 by default.
-l size	This option is used to set the size, in bytes, of the echo-request packet from 32 to 65,527. If -l option is not specified, the ping command will send a 32-byte echo request. Option is not specified, the ping command will send a 32-byte echo request.
-s count	This option is used to report the time in the Internet Timestamp format, that each echo request is received and an echo reply is sent. The maximum count value is 4, i.e. only the first four hops can be time stamped.
-i TTL	This ping command option sets the Time to Live (TTL) value, the maximum value is 255.

13. ifConfig

ifconfig in short “interface configuration” utility for system/network administration in Unix/Linux operating systems to configure, manage and query network interface parameters via command line interface or in a system configuration scripts. The “ifconfig” command is used for displaying current network configuration information, setting up an ip address, netmask or broadcast address to an network interface, creating an alias for network interface, setting up hardware address and enable or disable network interfaces.

14. Dig

Dig stands for Domain Information Groper is a network administration command-line tool for querying Domain Name System (DNS) name servers. It is useful for verifying and troubleshooting DNS problems. It also perform DNS lookups and displays the answers that are returned from the name server that were queried.

-i	use IP6.INT for IPv6 reverse lookups
-f filename	Batch mode
-b address[#port]	Bind to source address/port
-p port	Specify port number
-q name	Specify query name
-4	Use IPv4 query transport only
-6	Use IPv6 query transport only
-m	Enable memory usage debugging

15. Whois

whois searches for an object in a WHOIS database. WHOIS is a query and response protocol that is widely used for querying databases that store the registered users of an Internet resource, such as a domain name or an IP address block, but is also used for a wider range of other information.

h <i>HOST</i>	Connect to WHOIS database host <i>HOST</i> .
-H	Suppress the display of legal disclaimers.
-p <i>PORT</i>	When connecting, connect to network port <i>PORT</i> .
--verbose	Operate verbosely.
--help	Display a help message, and exit.

16. ARP

The ARP commands to view, display, or modify the details/information in an ARP table/cache. The ARP cache or table has the dynamic list of IP and MAC addresses of those devices to which your computer has communicated recently in a local network. The purpose of maintaining an ARP table is that when you want to communicate with another device, your device does not need to send the ARP request for the MAC address of that device. The ARP commands also helps to find out the duplicate IP address and invalid entries in an ARP table/cache.

-a	This command is used to display the ARP table for a particular IP address. It also shows all the entries of the ARP cache or table.
-s	This command is used to add the static entry in the ARP table, which resolves the InetAddr (IP address) to the EtherAddr (physical address). To add a static entry in an ARP table, write arp -s command along with the IP address and MAC address of the device in a command prompt.
-g	This command works the same as the arp -a command
-d	This command is used when you want to delete an entry from the ARP table for a particular interface. To delete an entry, write arp -d command along with the IP address in a command prompt you want to delete.

Screenshots:

Ipconfig-

```
C:\Users\manas>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

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

Unknown adapter Local Area Connection:

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

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 11:

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

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 12:

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

Ethernet adapter VMware Network Adapter VMnet1:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::6934:f8fc:47ba:d2b5%15
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.220.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

Ethernet adapter VMware Network Adapter VMnet8:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::d0d0:69d9:24ea:ccae%10
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.102.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

```
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::14ee:af94:1efc:1c02%7
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.102
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
```

Netstat-

C:\Users\manas>netstat -a			
Active Connections			
Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	0.0.0.0:135	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:445	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:902	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:912	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:3306	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:5040	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:5357	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:6646	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:7680	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:17500	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:33060	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:49664	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:49665	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:49666	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:49667	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:49668	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:49670	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:57621	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:59016	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:843	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:4380	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:4380	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:4381	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:6463	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:17600	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	127.0.0.1:49672	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:49673	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:49673	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:49672	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:49674	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:49675	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:49675	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:49674	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:53793	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:53794	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:53794	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:53793	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:64318	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:64319	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:64319	LAPTOP-GQEH9S:64318	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:139	adclick:0	LISTENING
TCP	192.168.0.102:55270	69.173.159.63:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55274	187-106-138-120:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55275	187-106-138-120:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55283	103.231.98.193:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55362	162.125.19.131:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55405	162.125.19.130:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55425	218:https	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55454	1drv:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55459	13.107.6.171:https	ESTABLISHED
C:\Users\manas>netstat -n			
Active Connections			
Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	127.0.0.1:49672	127.0.0.1:49673	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:49673	127.0.0.1:49672	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:49674	127.0.0.1:49675	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:49675	127.0.0.1:49674	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:53793	127.0.0.1:53794	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:53794	127.0.0.1:53793	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:64318	127.0.0.1:64319	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:64319	127.0.0.1:64318	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55270	69.173.159.63:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55274	120.138.106.187:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55275	120.138.106.187:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55362	162.125.19.131:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55405	162.125.19.130:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55425	34.98.64.218:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55454	13.107.42.12:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55459	13.107.6.171:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55496	157.240.16.52:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55498	183.87.86.137:443	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55505	13.67.92.50:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55510	52.109.56.20:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55511	20.44.232.74:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55513	13.88.28.53:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55514	120.138.106.161:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55515	52.114.75.79:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55516	52.114.75.79:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:55517	52.109.56.20:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55518	13.107.42.12:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55519	52.239.177.36:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.102:55520	52.114.6.174:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:58391	52.114.16.93:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:58398	40.119.211.203:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:58412	40.119.211.203:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:58463	162.159.134.234:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:58465	172.217.194.188:5228	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:58477	52.114.14.213:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.102:59015	104.199.240.32:4070	ESTABLISHED

Nslookup-

```
C:\Users\manas>nslookup ls
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.0.1

Name: ls.
```

Traceroute-

```
C:\Users\manas>tracert google.com

Tracing route to google.com [142.250.77.46]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1    3 ms    1 ms    1 ms  192.168.0.1
 2    5 ms    5 ms    6 ms  27.106.83.62
 3     *     *     *    Request timed out.
 4   10 ms    8 ms    4 ms  72.14.196.213
 5    7 ms    8 ms    7 ms  108.170.248.209
 6    5 ms    4 ms    6 ms  142.250.238.203
 7    7 ms    9 ms    9 ms  bom07s26-in-f14.1e100.net [142.250.77.46]

Trace complete.
```

Route-

```
C:\Users\manas>route print

=====
Interface List
3...bc e9 2f be 97 7f .....Realtek PCIe GbE Family Controller
11...00 ff 72 77 8b 73 .....TAP-Windows Adapter V9
13...72 66 55 a6 70 2f .....Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #3
5...70 66 55 a6 70 2f .....Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #4
15...00 50 56 c0 00 01 .....VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1
10...00 50 56 c0 00 08 .....VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet8
7...70 66 55 a6 70 2f .....Realtek RTL8723DE 802.11b/g/n PCIe Adapter
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway           Interface  Metric
0.0.0.0                  0.0.0.0          192.168.0.1       192.168.0.102    55
127.0.0.0                255.0.0.0         On-link           127.0.0.1        331
127.0.0.1                255.255.255.255   On-link           127.0.0.1        331
127.255.255.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           127.0.0.1        331
192.168.0.0              255.255.255.0     On-link           192.168.0.102    311
192.168.0.102            255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.0.102    311
192.168.0.255            255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.0.102    311
192.168.102.0            255.255.255.0     On-link           192.168.102.1    291
192.168.102.1            255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.102.1    291
192.168.102.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.102.1    291
192.168.220.0            255.255.255.0     On-link           192.168.220.1    291
192.168.220.1            255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.220.1    291
192.168.220.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.220.1    291
224.0.0.0                240.0.0.0         On-link           127.0.0.1        331
224.0.0.0                240.0.0.0         On-link           192.168.0.102    311
224.0.0.0                240.0.0.0         On-link           192.168.220.1    291
224.0.0.0                240.0.0.0         On-link           192.168.102.1    291
255.255.255.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           127.0.0.1        331
255.255.255.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.0.102    311
255.255.255.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.220.1    291
255.255.255.255          255.255.255.255   On-link           192.168.102.1    291
=====
Persistent Routes:
None
```

```
IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination Gateway
1 331 ::1/128 On-link
7 311 fe80::/64 On-link
15 291 fe80::/64 On-link
10 291 fe80::/64 On-link
7 311 fe80::14ee:af94:1efc:1c02/128 On-link
15 291 fe80::6934:f8fc:47ba:d2b5/128 On-link
10 291 fe80::d0d0:69d9:24ea:ccae/128 On-link
1 331 ff00::/8 On-link
7 311 ff00::/8 On-link
15 291 ff00::/8 On-link
10 291 ff00::/8 On-link
=====
Persistent Routes:
None
```

Ss-

```

manasi@kali: ~$ ss -t -p

```

NetId	Process	State	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	26373
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	23238
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	19829
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24461
users:((("xfce-panel",pid=942,fd=3))						24904
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		23413
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=6))						23414
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	19482
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		19859
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24164
users:((("systemd",pid=818,fd=2),("systemd",pid=810,fd=1))						23282
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		28213
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	@/tmp/.X11-unix/X0	24985
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24531
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24435
users:((("xfce-panel",pid=934,fd=10))						24903
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	26557
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=46))						26718
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	19495
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	26717
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26556
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24522
users:((("panel-18-notifi",pid=948,fd=3))						24971
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		23537
users:((("at-spi-bus-launcher",pid=887,fd=8))						23538
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		20677
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		19838
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25512
users:((("obexd",pid=1096,fd=6))						25513
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24481
users:((("panel-1-whisker",pid=942,fd=5))						24923
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	23404
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		23403
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25508
users:((("obexd",pid=1096,fd=2),("obexd",pid=1096,fd=1))						25501
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	22448
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	@/tmp/dbus-wkx21USeq	24981
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=892,fd=15))						24526
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		23482
users:((("xfce-session",pid=836,fd=3))						23483
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	26709
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=45))						26519
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24541
users:((("panel-19-power-",pid=949,fd=8))						24540
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	@/tmp/.ICE-unix/836	24983
users:((("xfce-session",pid=836,fd=15))						24435
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		23403
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=2),("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=1))						23404
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26792
users:((("gvfs-mtp-volume",pid=1126,fd=2),("gvfs-mtp-volume",pid=1126,fd=1))						26793
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25664
users:((("thunar",pid=974,fd=5))						25665
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	24901
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=24))						24434
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	26486
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	23321
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	19481
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24527
users:((("panel-16-status",pid=944,fd=8))						24528
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		17742
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	26603
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=58))						26874
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	24661
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=15))						24347
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24536
users:((("panel-18-notifi",pid=948,fd=8))						24537
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	19830
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		20677
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25588
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26486
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		22447
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		22448
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25662
users:((("panel-19-power-",pid=949,fd=10))						25663
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	25501
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	24358
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=17))						24357
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	19966
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		19965
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26597
users:((("xfdesktop",pid=987,fd=15))						26598
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	24483
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=21))						24482
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	23538
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=11))						23537
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26183
users:((("blueman-applet",pid=1003,fd=10))						25378
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	25278
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	25896
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/systemd/journal/stdout	24897
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26823
users:((("polkit-gnome-au",pid=1019,fd=3))						26824
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25829
users:((("panel-17-pulsea",pid=945,fd=12))						24573
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	25378
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=41))						26183
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25373
users:((("blueman-applet",pid=1003,fd=5))						25374
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	26806
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		25188
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24728
users:((("xfwm",pid=910,fd=3))						24729
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26865
users:((("polkit-gnome-au",pid=1019,fd=5))						25327
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	25668
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=29))						25831
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		24683
users:((("xfconf",pid=898,fd=2))						24685
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	25371
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=40))						25378
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/user/1000/bus	25177
users:((("dbus-daemon",pid=846,fd=37))						25176
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	@/tmp/.X11-unix/X0	24729
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	@/tmp/.X11-unix/X0	25781
u_str		ESTAB	0	0	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket	26183
u_str		ESTAB	0	0		26182
icmpo		UNCONN	0	0		*:ipv6-icmp
udp		ESTAB	0	0	192.168.102.128keth:bootpc	192.168.102.254:bootps
v_str		ESTAB	0	0	4057170051:1023	0:976
v_str		ESTAB	0	0	4057170051:171206011	0:976
users:((("vmttoolsd",pid=995,fd=8))						

```

manasi@kali: ~$

```


Wget-

```
(manasi@kali)-[~]
└─$ wget google.com
--2021-02-22 21:48:48-- http://google.com/
Resolving google.com (google.com)... 142.250.77.46, 2404:6800:4009:81c::200e
Connecting to google.com (google.com)[142.250.77.46]:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: http://www.google.com/ [following]
--2021-02-22 21:48:48-- http://www.google.com/
Resolving www.google.com (www.google.com)... 172.217.160.164, 2404:6800:4009:80a::2004
Connecting to www.google.com (www.google.com)[172.217.160.164]:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html'

index.html           [  =>] 14.78K --KB/s in 0.001s

2021-02-22 21:48:48 (23.8 MB/s) - 'index.html' saved [15136]
```

Host-

```
(manasi@kali)-[~]
└─$ host google.com
google.com has address 142.250.77.46
google.com has IPv6 address 2404:6800:4009:81c::200e
google.com mail is handled by 20 alt1.aspmx.l.google.com.
google.com mail is handled by 30 alt2.aspmx.l.google.com.
google.com mail is handled by 40 alt3.aspmx.l.google.com.
google.com mail is handled by 10 aspmx.l.google.com.
google.com mail is handled by 50 alt4.aspmx.l.google.com.
```

Hostname-

```
(manasi@kali)-[~]
└─$ hostname -a
kali
```

Whois-

```
(manasi@kali)-[~]
└─$ whois -H javatpoint.com
Domain Name: JAVATPOINT.COM
Registry Domain ID: 1659091830_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.PublicDomainRegistry.com
Registrar URL: http://www.publicdomainregistry.com
Updated Date: 2019-12-15T20:36:36Z
Creation Date: 2011-05-31T12:19:47Z
Registry Expiry Date: 2024-05-31T12:19:47Z
Registrar: PDR Ltd. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com
Registrar IANA ID: 303
Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse-contact@publicdomainregistry.com
Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.2013775952
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited
Name Server: NS1.JAVATPOINT.COM
Name Server: NS2.JAVATPOINT.COM
DNSSEC: unsigned
URL of the ICANN Whois Inaccuracy Complaint Form: https://www.icann.org/wicf/
>>> Last update of whois database: 2021-02-22T16:26:22Z <<<

For more information on Whois status codes, please visit https://icann.org/epp

NOTICE: The expiration date displayed in this record is the date the
registrar's sponsorship of the domain name registration in the registry is
currently set to expire. This date does not necessarily reflect the expiration
date of the domain name registrant's agreement with the sponsoring
registrar. Users may consult the sponsoring registrar's Whois database to
view the registrar's reported date of expiration for this registration.

Closing connections because of Timeout
```


Mtr-

Mytracroute

Hostname: google.com 2.00 [Pause Restart About Quit]

Hostname	Loss	Snt	Last	Avg	Best	Worst	StDev
192.168.102.2	0.0%	22	1	0	0	2	0.37
???	100.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
???	100.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
???	100.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
???	100.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
???	100.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
???	100.0%	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
bom07s26-in-f14.1e100.net	4.8%	22	12	12	5	27	5.16

Arp-

```
C:\Users\manas>arp -a

Interface: 192.168.0.102 --- 0x7
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.0.1          98-de-d0-97-e0-b8    dynamic
192.168.0.100        48-01-c5-56-d6-b3    dynamic
192.168.0.103        f0-6e-0b-c2-78-ab    dynamic
192.168.0.104        ca-2b-da-70-00-93    dynamic
192.168.0.105        be-8e-92-5f-d0-ff    dynamic
192.168.0.106        70-4f-57-36-62-ed    dynamic
192.168.0.255        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.2            01-00-5e-00-00-02    static
224.0.0.22          01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251         01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252         01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
224.0.0.253         01-00-5e-00-00-fd    static
239.255.255.250     01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255     ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static

Interface: 192.168.102.1 --- 0xa
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.102.254      00-50-56-ee-0e-89    dynamic
192.168.102.255      ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.2            01-00-5e-00-00-02    static
224.0.0.22          01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251         01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252         01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
224.0.0.253         01-00-5e-00-00-fd    static
239.255.255.250     01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255     ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static

Interface: 192.168.220.1 --- 0xf
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.220.254      00-50-56-f1-d3-ad    dynamic
192.168.220.255      ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.2            01-00-5e-00-00-02    static
224.0.0.22          01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251         01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252         01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
224.0.0.253         01-00-5e-00-00-fd    static
239.255.255.250     01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255     ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
```

Ping-

```
C:\Users\manas>ping youtube.com

Pinging youtube.com [216.58.203.14] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=119
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=119
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=119
Reply from 216.58.203.14: bytes=32 time=25ms TTL=119

Ping statistics for 216.58.203.14:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 25ms, Average = 13ms
```

Tcpdump-

```
(manasi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo tcpdump -c 10
[sudo] password for manasi:
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
23:28:28.727639 IP 192.168.102.1.54542 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 174
23:28:28.729659 IP 192.168.102.128.39776 > 192.168.102.2.domain: 50796+ PTR? 250.255.255.239.in-addr.arpa. (46)
23:28:28.740689 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.102.128 tell 192.168.102.2, length 46
23:28:28.740718 ARP, Reply 192.168.102.128 is-at 00:0c:29:d3:80:83 (oui Unknown), length 28
23:28:28.741151 IP 192.168.102.2.domain > 192.168.102.128.39776: 50796 NXDomain 0/1/0 (103)
23:28:28.741641 IP 192.168.102.128.53516 > 192.168.102.2.domain: 29840+ PTR? 1.102.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (44)
23:28:28.756230 IP 192.168.102.2.domain > 192.168.102.128.53516: 29840 NXDomain 0/1/0 (121)
23:28:28.756838 IP 192.168.102.128.52083 > 192.168.102.2.domain: 53916+ PTR? 2.102.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (44)
23:28:28.768487 IP 192.168.102.2.domain > 192.168.102.128.52083: 53916 NXDomain 0/1/0 (121)
23:28:28.768864 IP 192.168.102.128.58230 > 192.168.102.2.domain: 22051+ PTR? 128.102.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (46)
10 packets captured
11 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

Dig-

```
(manasi@kali)-[~]
└─$ dig google.com

; <<>> DiG 9.16.11-Debian <<>> google.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 9601
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 4, ADDITIONAL: 9

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags: MBZ: 0x0005, udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;google.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
google.com.                 5       IN      A      142.250.77.46

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
google.com.                 5       IN      NS      ns2.google.com.
google.com.                 5       IN      NS      ns1.google.com.
google.com.                 5       IN      NS      ns3.google.com.
google.com.                 5       IN      NS      ns4.google.com.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns2.google.com.             5       IN      A      216.239.34.10
ns2.google.com.             5       IN      AAAA    2001:4860:4802:34::a
ns1.google.com.             5       IN      A      216.239.32.10
ns1.google.com.             5       IN      AAAA    2001:4860:4802:32::a
ns3.google.com.             5       IN      A      216.239.36.10
ns3.google.com.             5       IN      AAAA    2001:4860:4802:36::a
ns4.google.com.             5       IN      A      216.239.38.10
ns4.google.com.             5       IN      AAAA    2001:4860:4802:38::a

;; Query time: 19 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.102.2#53(192.168.102.2)
;; WHEN: Mon Feb 22 23:35:15 IST 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 303
```

Conclusion

Hence , we have understood and implemented basic networking commands.