योग: कर्मसु कोशतम्

DARSHAN INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Semester 5th | Practical Assignment | Computer Networks (2101CS501)

Date: 01/07/2023

Lab Practical #01:

Study of basic networking commands and IP configuration.

Practical Assignment #01:

- 1. Perform and explain various networking commands listed below:
 - i. ipconfig
 - ii. ping
 - iii. getmac
 - iv. systeminfo
 - v. traceroute / tracert
 - vi. netstat
 - vii. nslookup
 - viii. hostname
 - ix. pathping
 - x. arp

1. ipconfig

Description:

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.

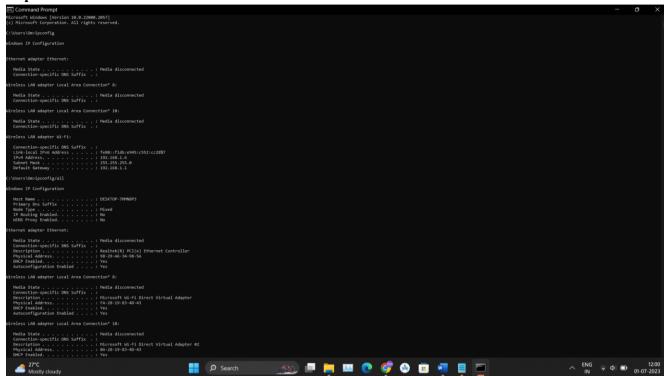
No.	Option	Description
1	ipconfig/all	Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters. Adapters can represent physical interfaces, such as installed network adapters, or logical interfaces, such as dial-up connections.
2	ipconfig/displaydns	Displays the contents of the DNS client resolver cache, 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.
3	Ipconfig/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.

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Implementation:



2. ping

Description:

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.

No.	Option	Description
1	ping/t	Specifies ping continue sending echo Request messages to the destination until interrupted. To interrupt and display statistics, press CTRL+ENTER. To interrupt and quit this command, press CTRL+C.
2	ping/a	Specifies reverse name resolution be performed on the destination IP address. If this is successful, ping displays the corresponding host name.
3	ping/R	Specifies the round-trip path is traced (available on IPv6 only).

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Implementation:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.2057]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
 :\Users\Om>ping
Options:
                                        Ping the specified host until stopped.
To see statistics and continue - type Control-Break;
To stop - type Control-C.
Resolve addresses to hostnames.
                                        Number of echo requests to send.

Send buffer size.

Set Don't Fragment flag in packet (IPv4-only).

Time To Live.

Type Of Service (IPv4-only. This setting has been deprecated and has no effect on the type of service field in the IP
        -n count
-l size
-f
        -v TOS
                                        and has no effect on the type of service field in the IP Header).
Record route for count hops (IPv4-only).
Timestamp for count hops (IPv4-only).
Loose source route along host-list (IPv4-only).
Strict source route along host-list (IPv4-only).
Timeout in milliseconds to wait for each reply.
Use routing header to test reverse route also (IPv6-only).
Per RFC 5095 the use of this routing header has been deprecated. Some systems may drop echo requests if this header is used.
Source address to use
        -r count
        -s count
        -j host-list
-k host-list
         -w timeout
                                          Source address to use.
         -S srcaddr
        -c compartment Routing compartment identifier.
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