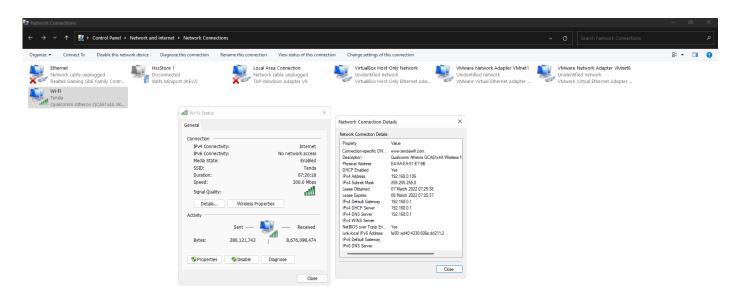
20CYS114 - Cyber Security Essentials Labs

Task 1:Find the status of your Active network.





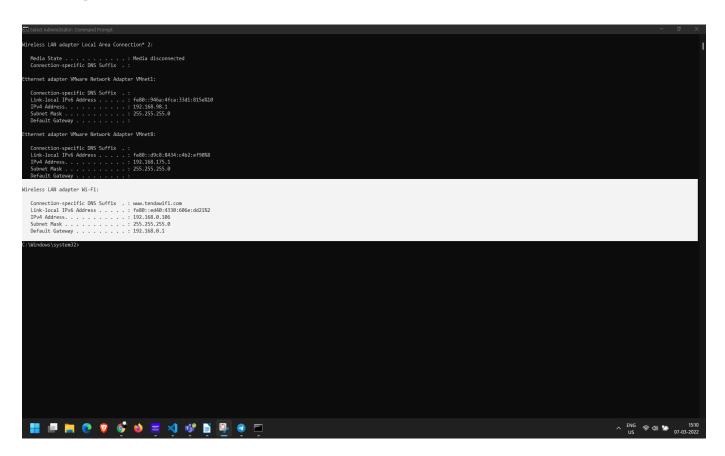
Time since the internet connected(Duration): 07hours, 20minutes, 18seconds. We can see speed and signal quality in the wifi-status. Also, we can see the bytes sent and received.

On the right, we can see the IPV4 address and IPV4 subnet mask, also IPV4 Default gateway, IPV4 DHCP and IPV4 DNS server. Also, we can see the mac address(physical address).

On right dialogue-box, we can see lease obtained and lease expired. That is DHCP-assigned(automatic) IP address is not permanent and expires in about 24 hours.

We can also view the name of our network adapters.

Task 2: Identifying current TCP/IP network configuration values using IPCONFIG



Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

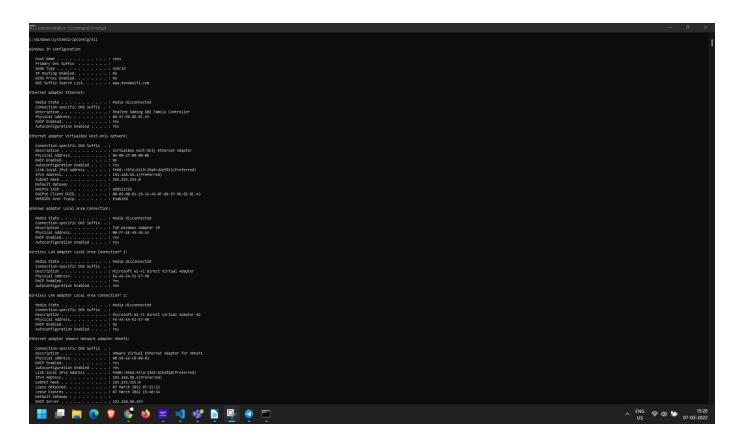
Connection-specific DNS Suffix .: www.tendawifi.com

Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::ed50:4330:606e:dd21%2

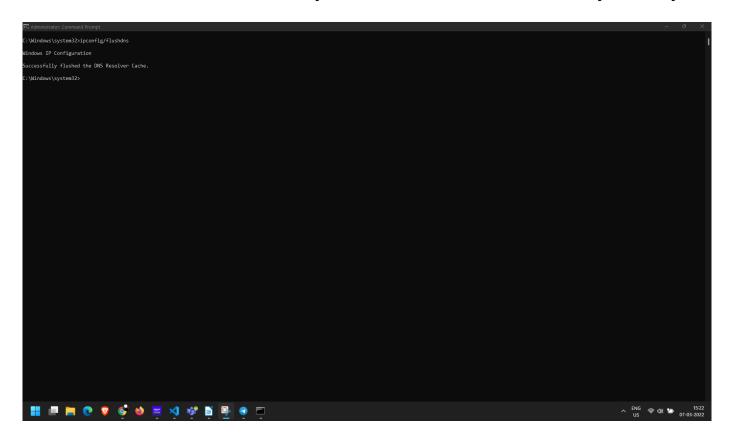
IPv4 Address. : 192.168.0.106 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway : 192.168.0.1

we can see the IPV4 address and subnet mask, also Default gateway. Also, we can see the mac address(physical address).

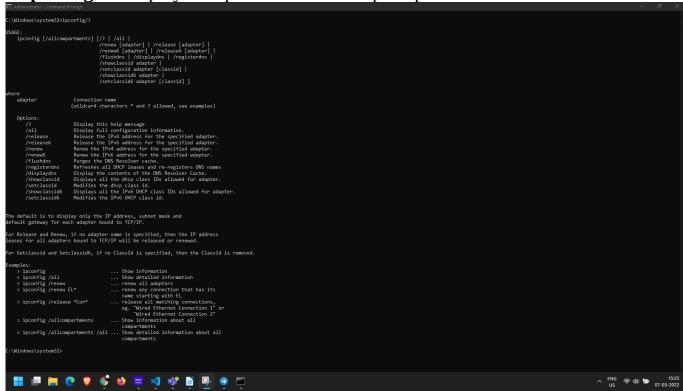
ipconfig/all- Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters. Adapters can represent physical interfaces, such as installed network adapters, or logical interfaces, such as dial-up connections.



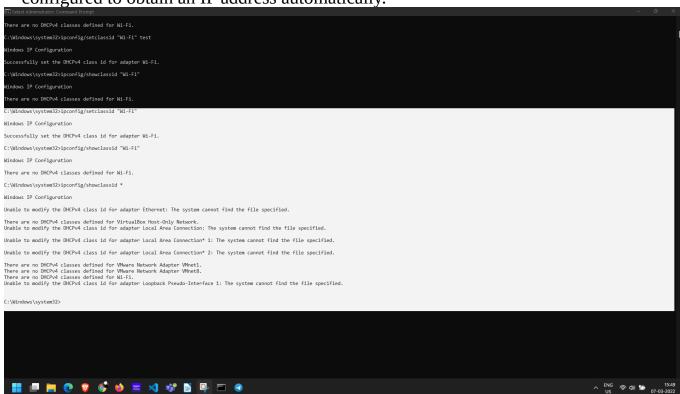
ipconfig/flushdns -Flushes and resets the contents of the DNS client resolver cache. During DNS troubleshooting, you can use this procedure to discard negative cache entries from the cache, as well as any other entries that have been added dynamically.



ipconfig/? -Displays Help at the command prompt.



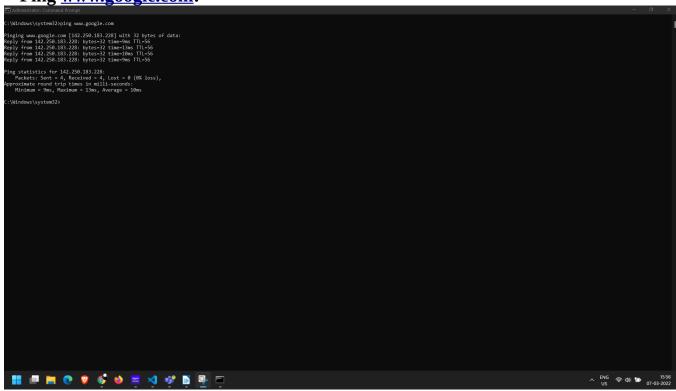
ipconfig/showclassid -Displays the DHCP class ID for a specified adapter. To see the DHCP class ID for all adapters, use the asterisk (*) wildcard character in place of *adapter*. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically.



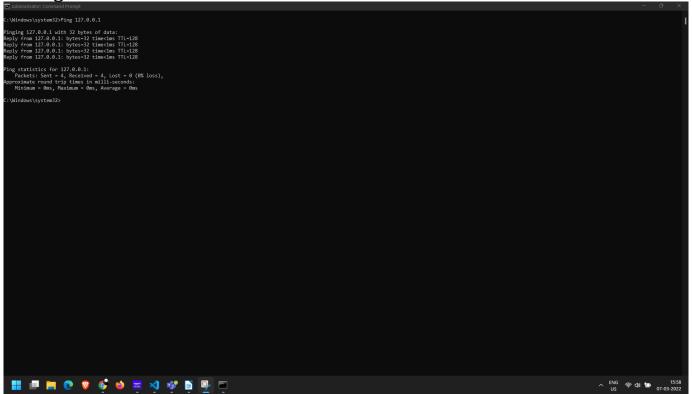
Task 3: Test the reachability of a host on an Internet using PING

ping command used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol network.

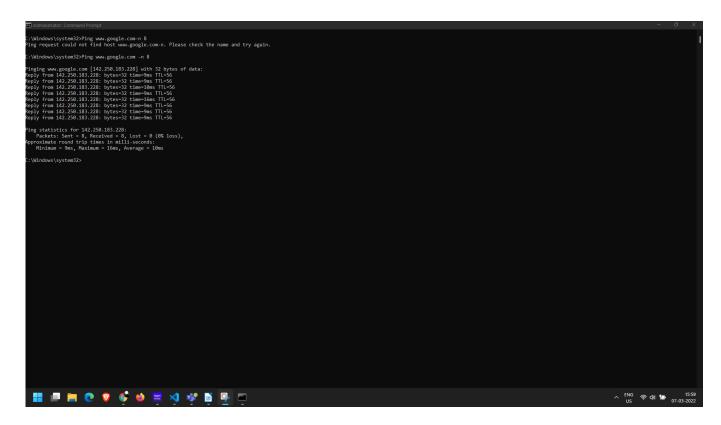
Ping www.google.com:



Ping 127.0.0.1



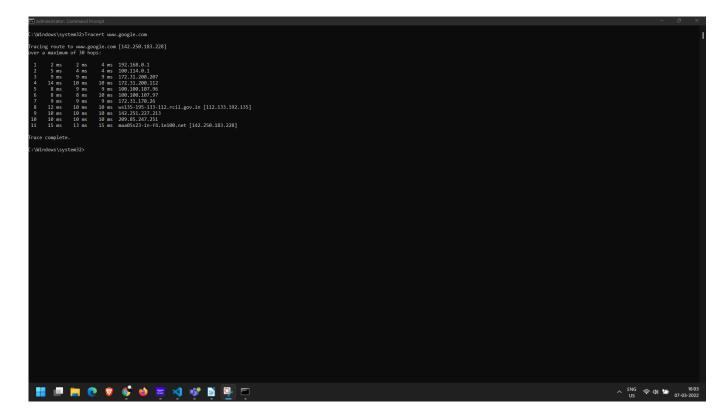
Ping www.google.com-n 8



Task 4: Diagnostic analysis of network using TRACERT

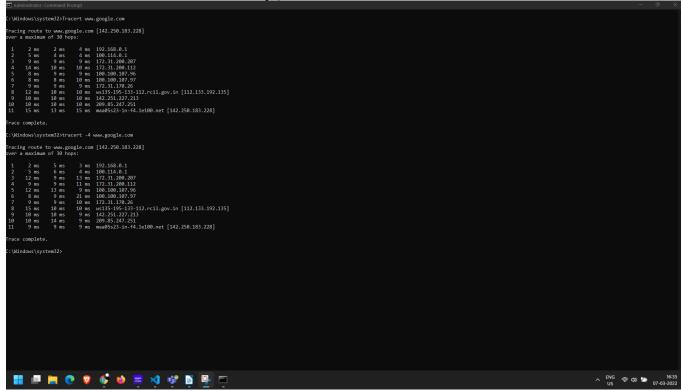
is computer network diagnostic commands for displaying possible routes and measuring transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol network.

tracert www.google.com

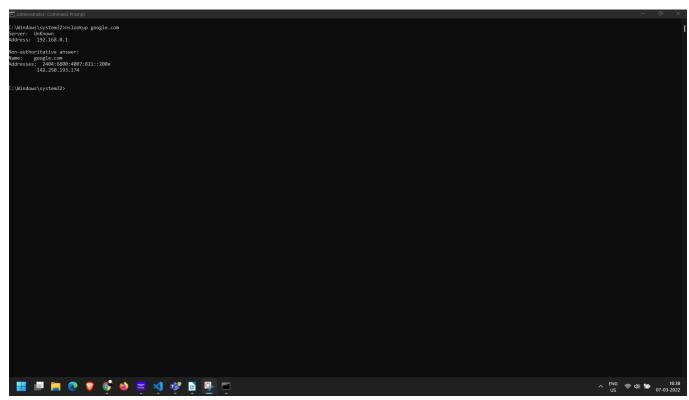


tracert -4 www.google.com

(-4 forces tracert to use IPv4 only.)



Task 5: Diagnostic analysis of Domain Name service using NSLOOKUP nslookup is a network administration command-line tool for querying the Domain Name System to obtain the mapping between domain name and IP address, or other



DNS records.

nslookup -type=soa google.com

Syntax

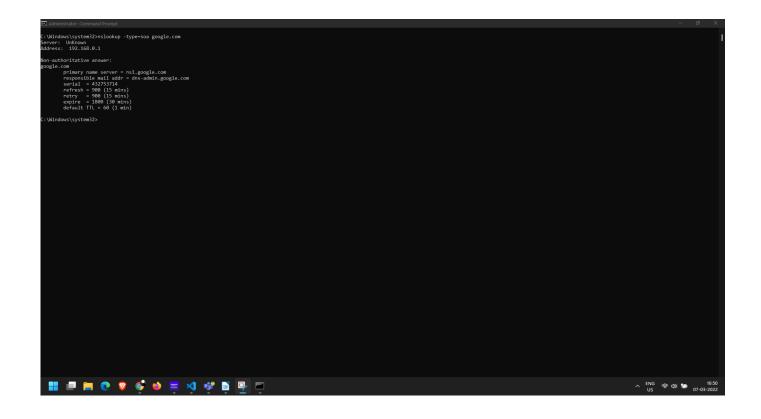
set type=<resourcerecordtype>

Copy

Parameters

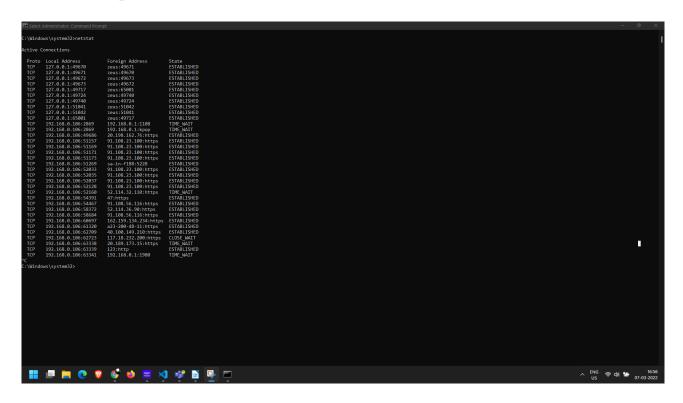
Parameter Description <resourcerecordtype> Specifies a DNS resource record type. The default resource record type is A, but you can use any of the following values: • A: Specifies a computer's IP address. • ANY: Specifies a computer's IP address. • CNAME: Specifies a canonical name for an alias. • GID Specifies a group identifier of a group name. • HINFO: Specifies a computer's CPU and type of operating system. • MB: Specifies a mailbox domain name. • MG: Specifies a mail group member. • MINFO: Specifies mailbox or mail list information. • MR: Specifies the mail rename domain name. • MX: Specifies the mail exchanger. • NS: Specifies a DNS name server for the named zone. · PTR: Specifies a computer name if the query is an IP address; otherwise, specifies the pointer to other information. • SOA: Specifies the start-of-authority for a DNS zone. • TXT: Specifies the text information. • UID: Specifies the user identifier. • UINFO: Specifies the user information.

· WKS: Describes a well-known service.

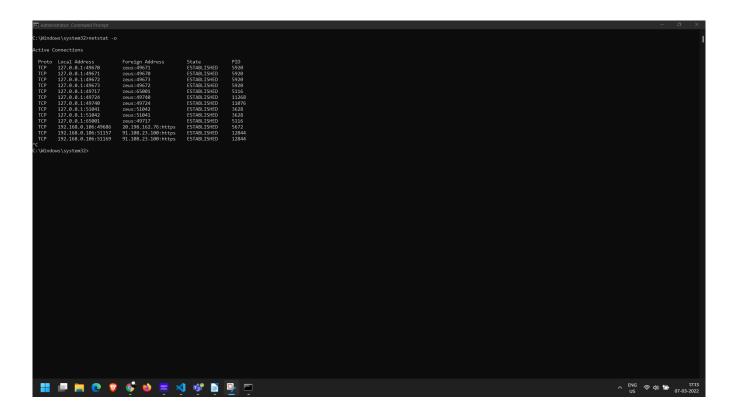


Task 6: Analyzing Network Statistics using NETSTAT, ARP

netstat: netstat is a command-line network utility that displays network connections for Transmission Control Protocol, routing tables, and a number of network interface and network protocol statistics.

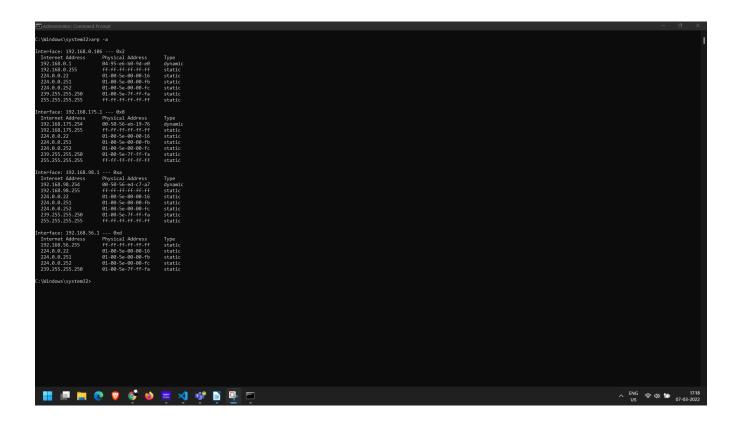


netstat -o -Displays active TCP connections and includes the process ID (PID) for each connection. You can find the application based on the PID on the Processes tab in Windows Task Manager. This parameter can be combined with -a, -n, and -p.

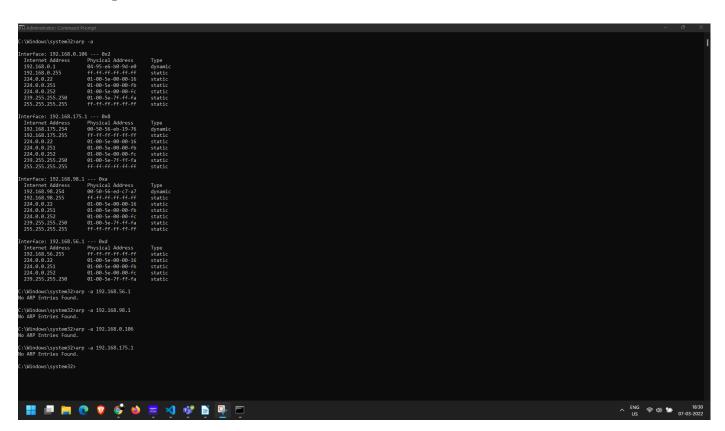


ARP: The Address Resolution Protocol is a communication protocol used for discovering the link layer address, such as a MAC address, associated with a given internet layer address, typically an IPv4 address. An *ARP cache* is a simple mapping of IP addresses to MAC addresses.

Parameter	Description
<pre>[/a [<inetaddr>] [/n <ifaceaddr>]</ifaceaddr></inetaddr></pre>	Displays current arp cache tables for all interfaces. The /n parameter is case-sensitive. To display the arp cache entry for a specific IP address, use arp /a with the inetaddr parameter, where inetaddr is an IP address. If inetaddr is not specified, the first applicable interface is used. To display the arp cache table for a specific interface, use the /n ifaceaddr parameter in conjunction with the /a parameter where inetaddr is the IP address assigned to the interface.
<pre>[/g [<inetaddr>] [/n <ifaceaddr>]</ifaceaddr></inetaddr></pre>	Identical to /a.
<pre>[/d <inetaddr> [<ifaceaddr>]</ifaceaddr></inetaddr></pre>	Deletes an entry with a specific IP address, where inetaddr is the IP address. To delete an entry in a table for a specific interface, use the ifaceaddr parameter where ifaceaddr is the IP address assigned to the interface. To delete all entries, use the asterisk (*) wildcard character in place of inetaddr .
<pre>[/s <inetaddr> <etheraddr> [<ifaceaddr>]</ifaceaddr></etheraddr></inetaddr></pre>	Adds a static entry to the arp cache that resolves the IP address inetaddr to the physical address etheraddr . To add a static arp cache entry to the table for a specific interface, use the ifaceaddr parameter where ifaceaddr is an IP address assigned to the interface.
ſ?	Displays help at the command prompt.



arp -a <ipaddress> this command will display arp entries for that specific or distinct ipaddress.



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