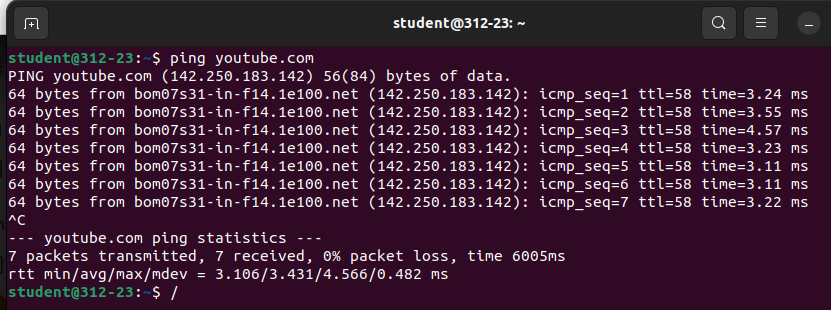
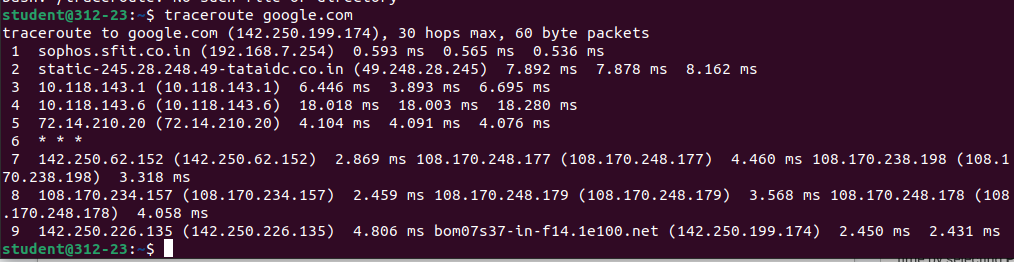
**RIYA INDAP,44**

~ping



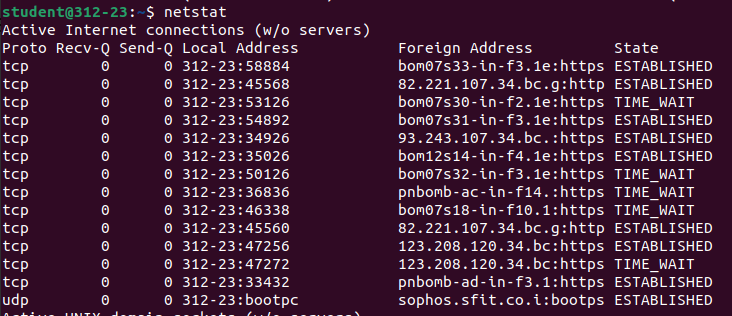
Ping command is a tool for testing connectivity and scalability

~traceroute



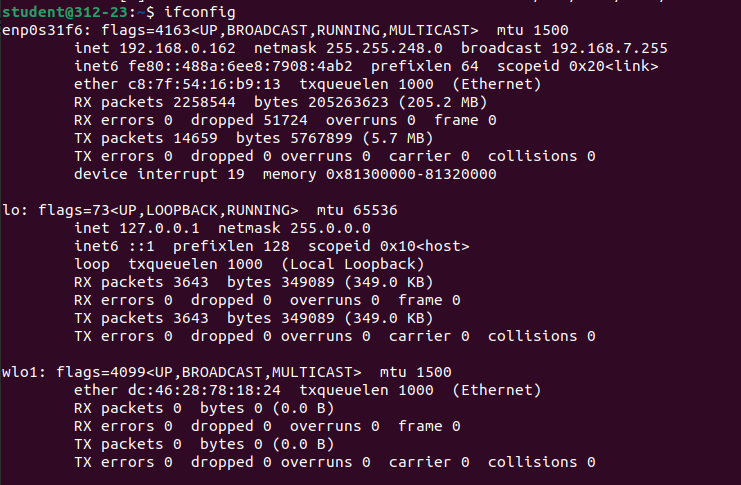
traceroute works by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets, and every router involved in transferring the data gets these packets.

~netstat



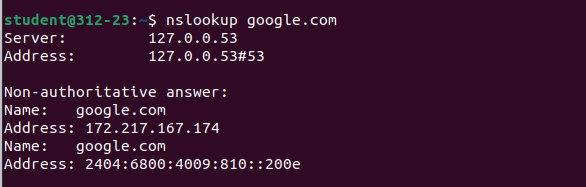
netstat command is a networking tool used for troubleshooting and configuration, that can also serve as a monitoring tool for connections over the network.

~ifconfig



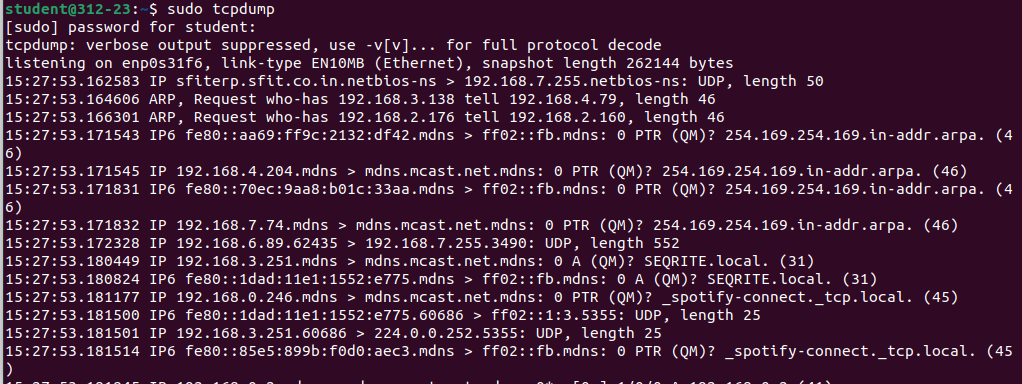
ifconfig function displays the current configuration for a network interface when no optional parameters are supplied.

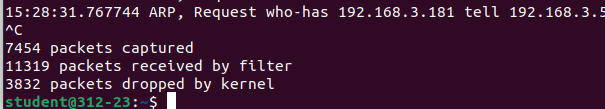
~nslookup



Nslookup command is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record.

~sudo tcpdump





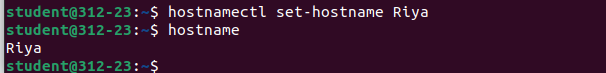
Used to analyze network traffic by intercepting and displaying packets that are being created or received by the computer it's running on.

~hostname



This command gives hostname of the computer.

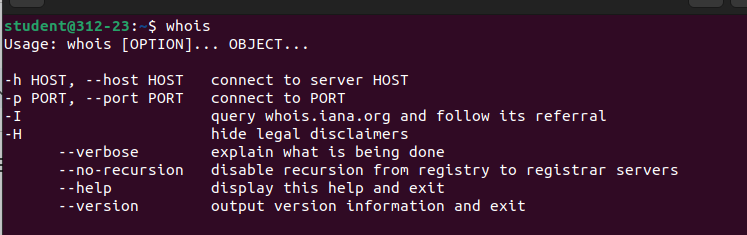
~hostnamectl





Changes the hostname of the computer.

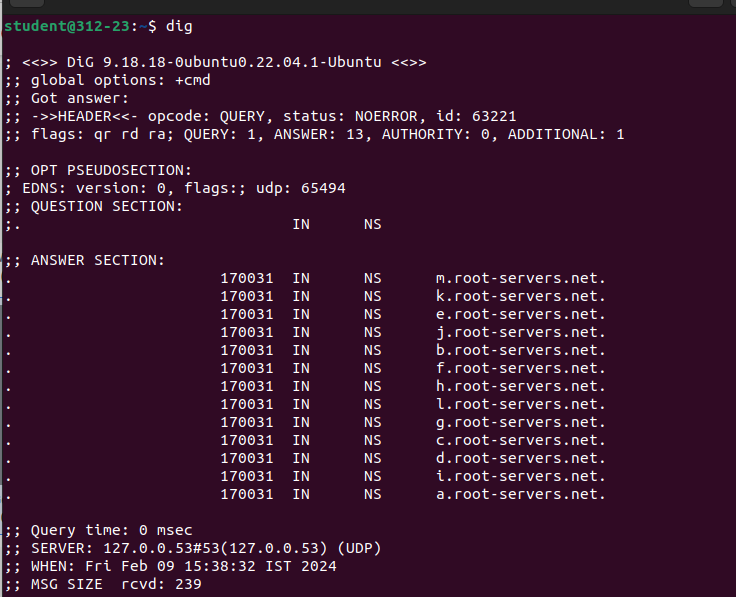
~whois



Command is a utility for retrieving information about a domain or an IP address.

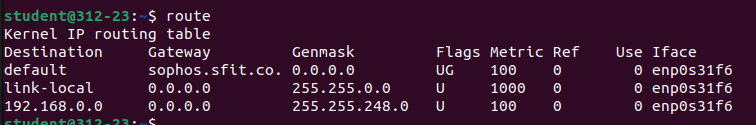
**~POST\_EXPERIMENT**

~dig



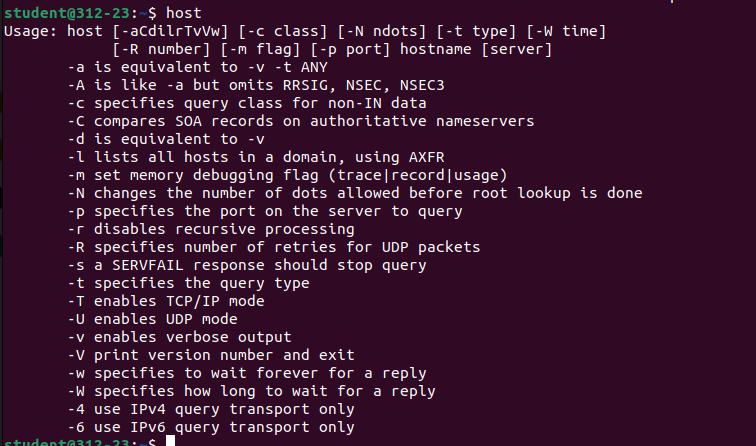
performs DNS lookup by querying name servers and displaying the result to you.

~route



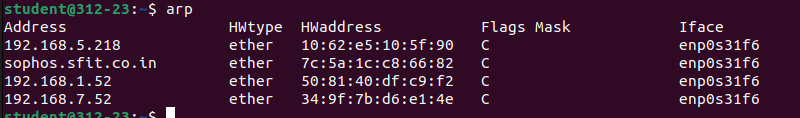
The route command is the interface used to access the Linux kernel's routing tables.

~host

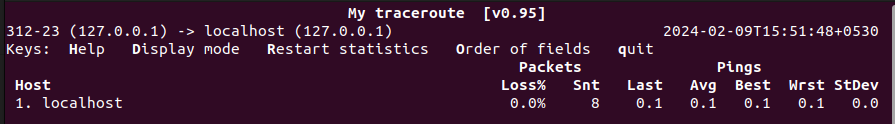


The host command is a command-line tool that performs DNS (Domain Name System) lookups

~arp



handles the mapping between an Internet Protocol (IP) address and a Media Access Control (MAC) address.

~mtr  


mtr is a networking tool that combines ping and traceroute to diagnose a network.