Open command prompt / terminal in the host operating system. Execute mentioned networking commands on CUI / terminal to extract required information. *For example: ipconfig > test.txt command will save output of ipconfig into test.txt file (test.txt saved in current directory)*. Given below are the list of networking commands. Some of the commands will in Windows as well as Linux operating systems. A few of these commands are specific to Windows operating system, and few other commands are specific to Linux operating system.

Generic Network Commands here

CMD	Usage	Description	Example
ping	ping *<OPTIONS>* target_name	If you are having connectivity problems, you can use the ping command to check the destination IP address you want to reach and record the results. The ping command displays whether the destination responded and how long it took to receive a reply. If there is an error in the delivery to the destination, the ping command displays an error message. windows screenshot , linux screenshot	ping -n 2 -l 1450 131.107.8.1 *send packets of 1450 size, 2 times* ping -w 5000 192.168.1.30 *increases latency time*
netstat	netstat *<OPTIONS>*	netstat (network statistics) is a command-line tool that displays network connections (both incoming and outgoing), routing tables, and a number of network interface statistics. It is used for finding problems in the network and to determine the amount of traffic on the network as a performance measurement. *netstat [-a] [-e] [-n] [-o] [-p Protocol] [-r] [-s] [Interval]* . Help at *Wikipedia, microsoft help* windows screenshot , linux screenshot	netstat -e -s
nslookup	nslookup HOSTNAME	nslookup is to query Domain Name System (DNS) servers and to find DNS details, including IP addresses of a particular computer, MX records for a domain and the NS servers of a domain. The name nslookup means "name server lookup". *help at wikipedia* windows screenshot, linux screenshot	nslookup www.msitprogram.net
route	route *OPTIONS COMMAND DESTINATION*	To add and delete routes manually, *microsoft help* windows screenshot, linux screenshot	route print route delete 192.168.1.12 Route Add 199.199.41.0 mask 255.255.255.0 199.199.40.1 metric 2
arp	arp *OPTIONS*	Displays and modifies the IP-to-Physical address translation tables used by address resolution protocol. You can also add a host to your arp cache using -s options. windows screenshot , linux screenshot	arp -a arp -s 220.0.0.161 00-50-04-62-F7-23 adds entry arp -d deletes entries

Windows only Network commands here

CMD	Usage	Description	Example
ipconfig	ipconfig	This utility provides you with diagnostic information related to TCP/IP network configuration. Ipconfig also accepts various Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) commands, allowing a system to update or release its TCP/IP network configuration. *microsoft help* windows screensho	ipconfig ipconfig /? ipconfig /all ipconfig /renew ipconfig /displaydns ipconfig /showclassid ipconfig /registerdns ipconfig /flushdns ipconfig /setclassid
nbstat	nbtstat *OPTIONS HOSTNAME*	The nbtstat command removes and corrects preloaded entries using a number of case-sensitive switches. The nbtstat - a <name> command performs a NetBIOS adapter status command on the computer name specified by < name> . The adapter status command returns the local NetBIOS name table for that computer as well as the MAC address of the adapter card. *help from microsoft* windows screenshot	nbtstat -A 192.168.1.115
pathping	pathping *OPTIONS HOSTNAME*	The PathPing tool is a route tracing tool that combines features of Ping and Tracert with additional information that neither of those tools provides. PathPing sends packets to each router on the way to a final destination over a period of time, and then computes results based on the packets returned from each hop. Since PathPing shows the degree of packet loss at any given router or link, you can pinpoint which routers or links might be causing network problems.*help at microsoft*, *help at microsoft* windows screenshot	pathping -n www.msitprogram.net pathfind from command prompt
tracert	tracert IPAddress tracert HostName	If you are having connectivity problems, you can use the tracert command to check the path to the destination IP address that you want to reach and record the results. The tracert command displays the series of IP routers that are used in delivering packets from your computer to the destination and how long it took on each hop. If the packets are unable to be delivered to the destination, the tracert command displays the last router that successfully forwarded your packets. *help here*, *microsoft help* windows screenshot	tracert www.amazon.com

Linux/Unix Network commands here

CMD	Usage	Description	Example
wget	wget <options> URL	Download file located in the pasted URL. linux screenshot	wget http://goo.gl/2Ebxg
dig	dig <HOSTNAME>	The "domain information groper" tool. This example looks up information about yahoo.com such as IP. Also **host** command works similar function with simple DNS lookup. linux screenshot	dig www.msitprogram.net
traceroute	traceroute <OPTIONS> HOSTNAME	print route packets, take to network host. linux screenshot	traceroute www.google.com
who	who	This also shows who is on the server in an shell. linux screenshot	who
ifconfig	ifconfig [-v] [-a] [-s] [interfaces]	Configure resident network interface, for activation / deactivation, and display status linux screenshot	ifconfig -s