

```
Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ping 192.168.1.1 -t
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=167ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
Request timed out.
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=100
Request timed out.
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=387ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=108ms TTL=100
Request timed out.
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
Request timed out.
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=100
Request timed out.
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=100
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=324ms TTL=100
Request timed out.
from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=100
```



Ping Command Tutorial

Test Network Connectivity Like a Pro



What is the Ping Command?

The **ping command** is a basic networking tool used to test whether your computer can communicate with another device (like a website, server, or another computer).

It works by sending small data packets (ICMP Echo Requests) and measuring how long it takes to receive a response.

Why Use Ping?

You use ping to:

- Check if a website is reachable
 - Test your internet connection
 - Troubleshoot network issues
 - Measure network speed (latency)
 - Detect packet loss
-

Basic Syntax

ping [destination]

Examples:

ping google.com

ping 8.8.8.8

Example Output Explained

Reply from 142.250.190.78: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=117

- **Reply from** → The server responded
 - **bytes=32** → Size of the packet
 - **time=14ms** → Latency (lower is better)
 - **TTL=117** → Time To Live (network hop limit)
-

How to Run Ping (Step-by-Step)

On Windows

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.472]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\j...>ping 8.8.8.8

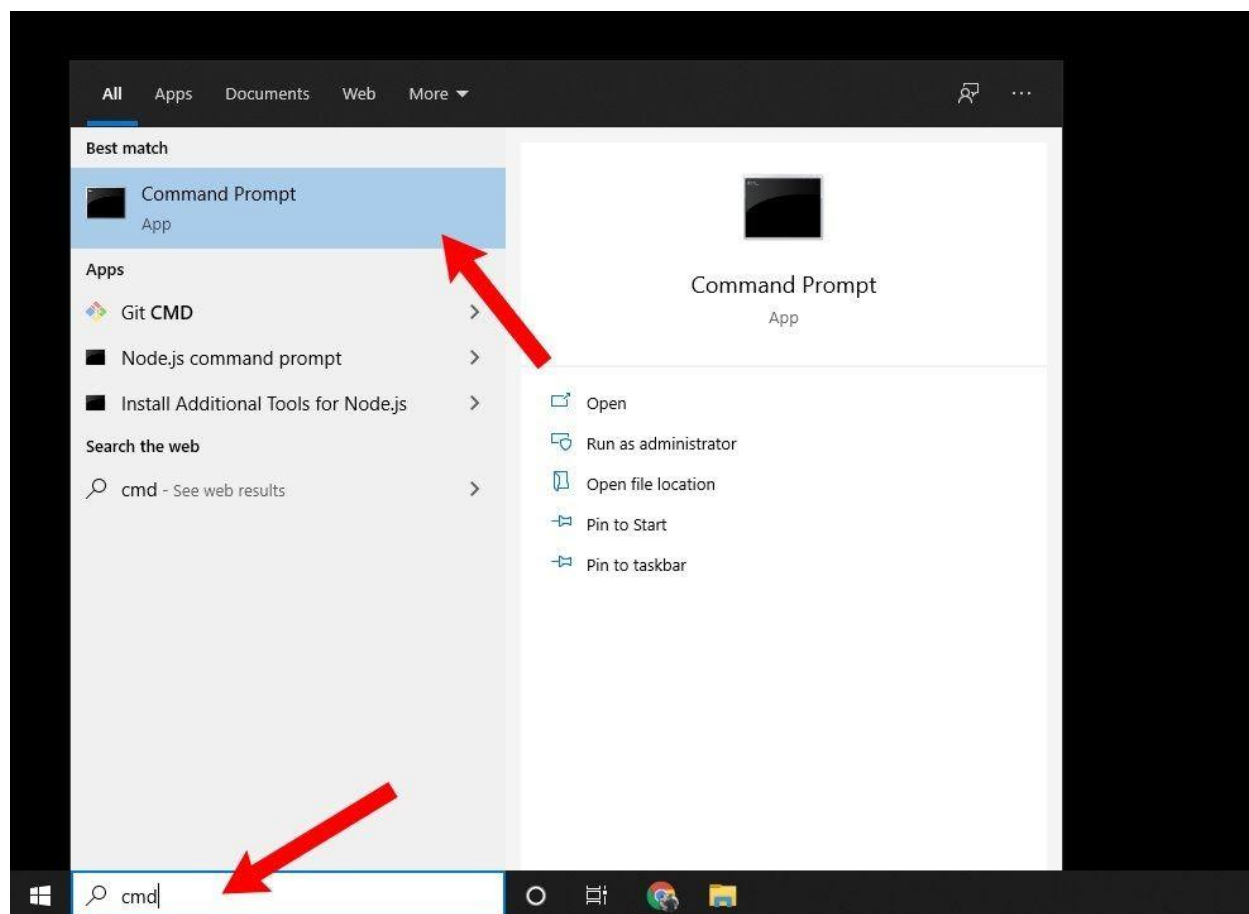
Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=119
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=119
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=119
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=119

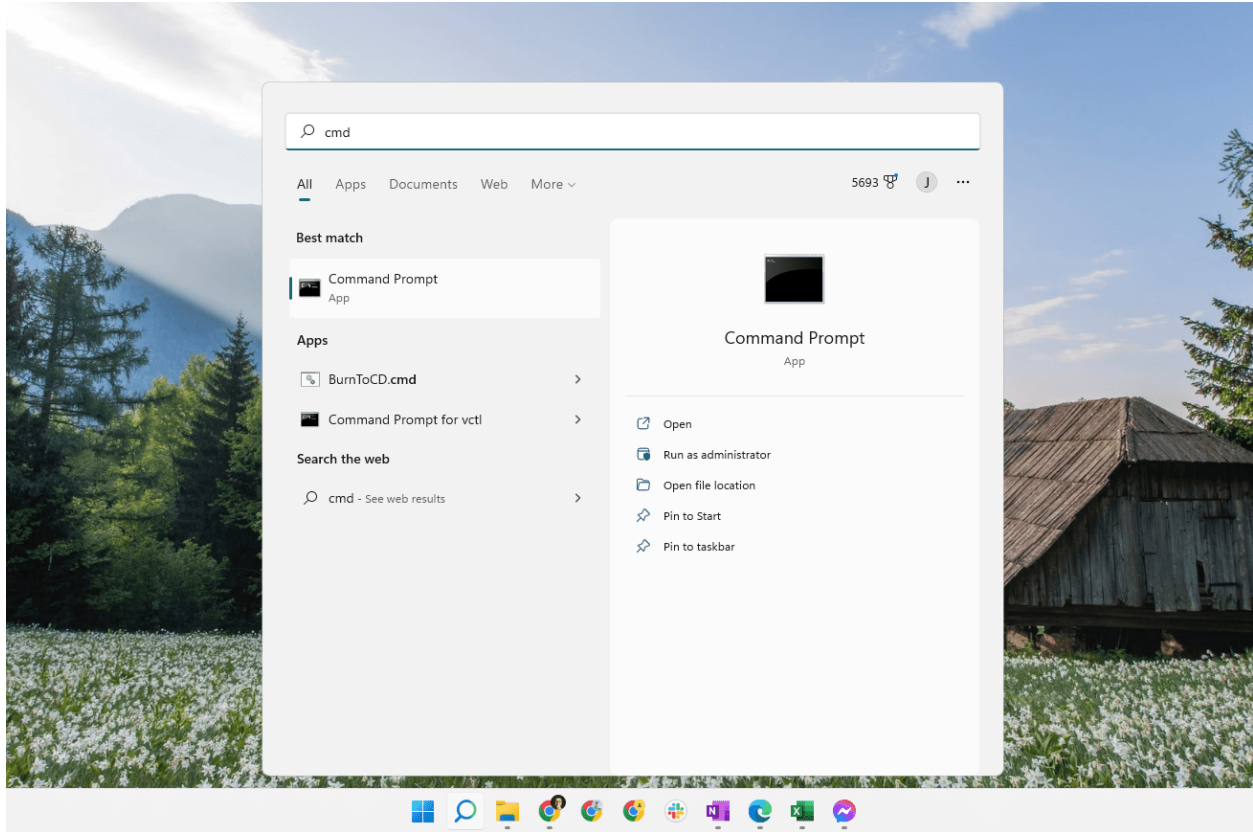
Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 24ms, Maximum = 24ms, Average = 24ms

C:\Users\j...>
```

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\support>ping google.com
```



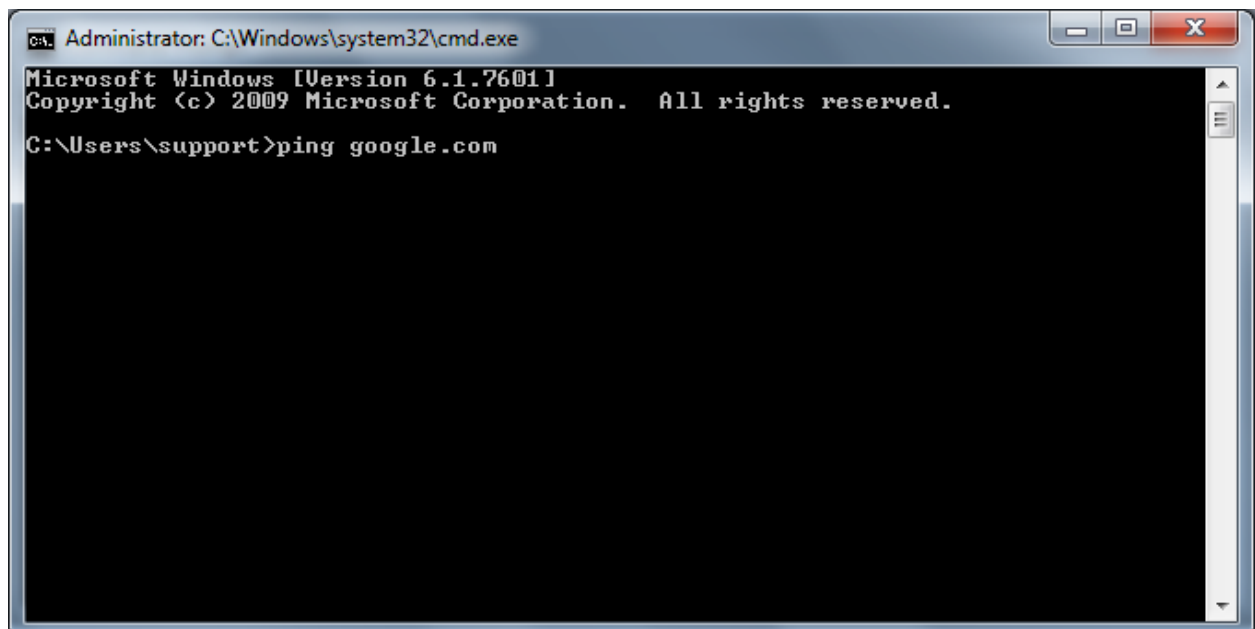
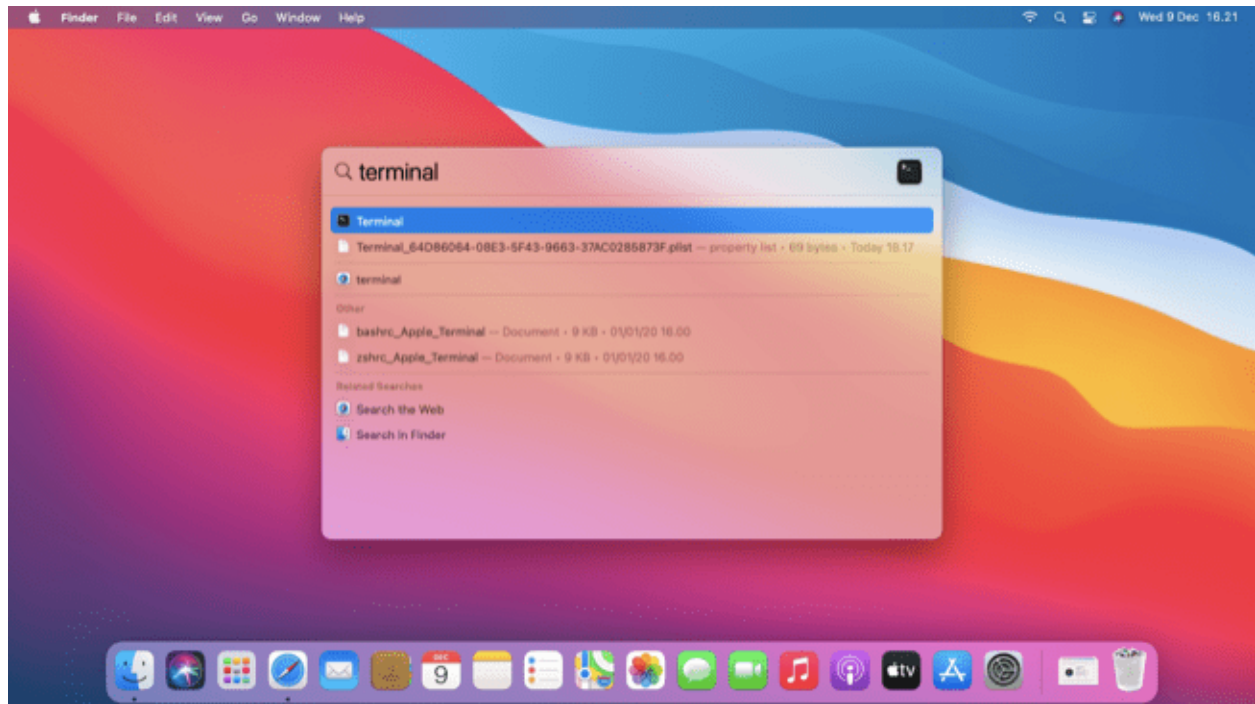


1. Press **Windows + S**
2. Type **Command Prompt**
3. Open it
4. Type:

ping google.com

5. Press **Enter**

 **On macOS**



1. Press **Command + Space**
2. Type **Terminal**
3. Open it

4. Type:

ping google.com

5. Press **Enter**

On Linux

1. Open **Terminal**

2. Type:

ping google.com

3. Press **Enter**

How to Stop Ping

- **Windows:** Press `Ctrl + C`
 - **Mac/Linux:** Press `Ctrl + C`
-

Useful Ping Options

Limit Number of Pings

Windows:

ping -n 4 google.com

Mac/Linux:

ping -c 4 google.com

Change Packet Size

ping -l 1000 google.com (Windows)
ping -s 1000 google.com (Mac/Linux)

Continuous Ping (Windows)

ping -t google.com



Troubleshooting with Ping



Request Timed Out

- Target device is offline
- Network issue
- Firewall blocking



Destination Host Unreachable

- Router or gateway issue
- Incorrect IP address



High Response Time

- Slow network
 - Congestion
 - Long-distance server
-



Pro Tips (Cybersecurity + Networking Insight)

- Ping uses **ICMP**, which is sometimes blocked for security reasons
 - A failed ping doesn't always mean the system is down
 - Combine ping with tools like:
 - `tracert` / `traceroute`
 - `netstat`
 - `ipconfig` / `ifconfig`
-



Real-World Use Case

Imagine your AI cybersecurity agent (like your dissertation project):

- Ping can be used to:
 - Detect unreachable devices
 - Identify suspicious latency spikes
 - Support anomaly detection in network behavior
-



Quick Practice Exercise

Try this:

1. Ping your local router:

ping 192.168.1.1

2. Ping a public DNS server:

ping 8.8.8.8

3. Compare response times
-



Summary

- Ping checks connectivity
 - Measures response time
 - Helps troubleshoot networks
 - Works on Windows, Mac, and Linux
-