

Apple Pro Training Series

macOS Support Essentials 11

Supporting and Troubleshooting macOS Big Sur

Arek Dreyer and Adam Karneboge

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Arek Dreyer and Adam Karneboge



macOS Support Essentials 11: Supporting and Troubleshooting macOS Big Sur – Apple Pro Training Series
Arek Dreyer and Adam Karnebo
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IMPORTANT: Some of the exercises contained in this guide can be temporarily disruptive, and some exercises, if performed incorrectly, could result in data loss or damage to system files. As such, it's recommended that you perform these exercises on a Mac computer that is not critical to your daily productivity.

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Thanks to Heather Jagman for her love, support, and encouragement.

—Arek Dreyer

*This book is dedicated to my father, who gave me the greatest gift
anyone could give another person. He believed in me.*

—Adam Karneboge

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About This Guide

Audience

Whether you're an experienced system administrator or you just want to dig deeper into macOS, you'll learn to update, upgrade, reinstall, configure, maintain, diagnose, and troubleshoot macOS Big Sur.

You should be comfortable using a Mac before you read this guide. If you're not sure about basic Mac use, see “Mac Support” at support.apple.com/explore/new-to-mac.

How to Use the Guide

Use the reference sections to get familiar with macOS Big Sur. Then, use the exercises to practice what you've learned. After you've completed the guide, you should be able to:

- ▶ Explain how macOS Big Sur works
- ▶ Explain the best practices for updating, upgrading, reinstalling, configuring, and using macOS Big Sur
- ▶ Explain macOS Big Sur troubleshooting and repair procedures
- ▶ Use appropriate tools and techniques in macOS Big Sur to diagnose and resolve issues

Accessing the Web Edition and Lesson Files

Unless otherwise specified, references to macOS in this guide refer to macOS Big Sur 11.1. When you buy this guide from Peachpit (in any format), you automatically get access to its Web Edition.

If you bought an ebook from peachpit.com, your Web Edition will appear under the Digital Purchases tab on your Account page. If you bought an ebook from a different vendor or you bought a print book, you must register your purchase on peachpit.com to access the online content:

- 1 Go to www.peachpit.com/apts.macosBigSur.
- 2 Sign in or create a new account.
- 3 Enter ISBN: **9780137345953**.

- 4 Click Submit.
- 5 Answer the question as proof of purchase.
- 6 The lesson files can be accessed from the Registered Products tab on your Account page. Click the Access Bonus Content link below the title of your product to proceed to the download page. Click the lesson file link(s) to download them to your computer.

The Web Edition can be accessed from the Digital Purchases tab on your Account page. Click the Launch link to access the product.

Exercises

The exercises in this guide are designed for independent learners and require a dedicated Mac. If you use a Mac that is also used for daily productivity, the exercises will not work as expected and they might disrupt your Mac. To complete the exercises, ensure that you have the following:

- ▶ An Intel-based Mac that meets the requirements to install macOS Big Sur
- ▶ macOS Big Sur (see Exercise 2.3, “Erase a Mac and Install macOS Big Sur”)
- ▶ A high-speed internet connection
- ▶ Lesson files (see “Accessing the Web Edition and Lesson Files,” earlier)
- ▶ An Apple ID dedicated to your independent learning (you don’t need to provide credit card information to get free apps from the App Store)

The following items are not required, but they can be helpful:

- ▶ An iCloud account associated with the Apple ID you use for your independent learning
- ▶ An erasable external storage disk with a capacity of at least 12 GB for Exercise 5.2, “Create a macOS Install Disk”
- ▶ At least two Wi-Fi networks (one should be visible)
- ▶ A Mac with all-flash storage

Additional Materials

Apple Support

The Apple Support website (support.apple.com) includes the latest free online Apple Support articles.

Lesson 23

Troubleshoot Network Issues

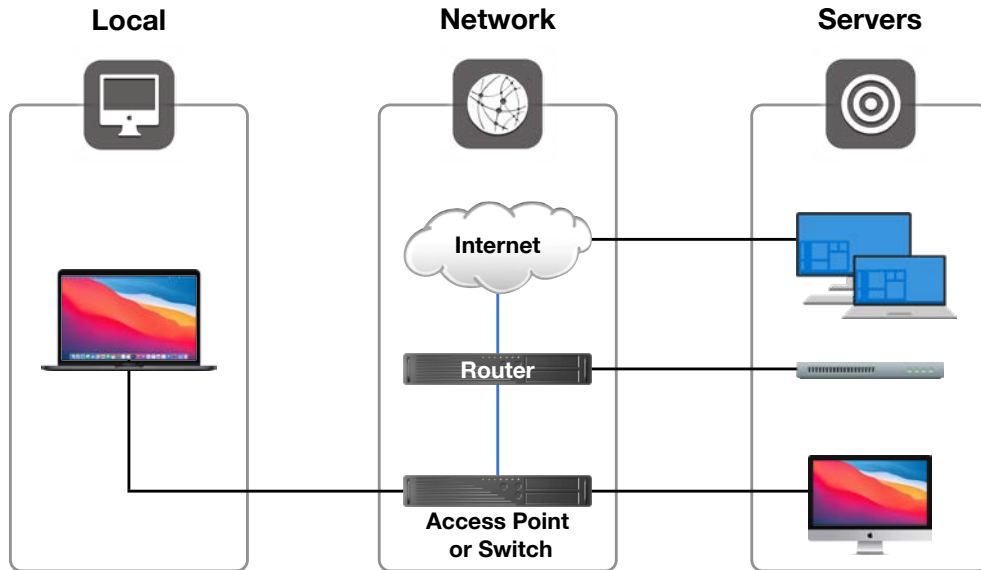
This lesson builds on the network topics covered in Lesson 21, “Manage Basic Network Settings,” and Lesson 22, “Manage Advanced Network Settings.” This lesson first covers general network troubleshooting and common network issues. Then, you learn how to use network troubleshooting tools and commands.

Reference 23.1 **Troubleshoot General Network Issues**

When you troubleshoot LAN and internet connection network issues, consider possible points of failure. Isolate the cause of the problem before you attempt generic resolutions.

GOALS

- ▶ Identify and resolve network configuration issues
- ▶ Verify network configuration with Network preferences
- ▶ Use command-line interface commands to aid in troubleshooting



To help isolate network issues, you can categorize them into three general areas:

- ▶ **Local issues**—These are usually related to either improperly configured network settings or disconnected network connections.
- ▶ **Network issues**—Many possible points of failure could be involved. Become familiar with the physical topology of your network. Start by checking the devices that provide network access closest to your Mac. Something as simple as a bad Ethernet port on a network switch can cause problems. Start your investigation using the network diagnostic utilities included with macOS.
- ▶ **Service issues**—These issues are related to the network device or service you are trying to access. For example, the devices providing DHCP or DNS services could be temporarily down or improperly configured. You can often determine that the problem is with the service by testing other network services. If the other network services work, you're probably not dealing with network or local issues. Use diagnostic tools for testing service availability. Troubleshooting network services is also covered in Lesson 24, “Manage Network Services.”

Use two main tools for diagnosing network issues in macOS: Network preferences and Terminal.

Verify Network Preferences Status

One of the diagnostic tools you should check first is Network preferences. Network preferences features a dynamically updating list that shows you the current status of any network interface. If a network connection isn't working, you first find out about it here.

Network status indicators are:

- ▶ Green—The connection is active and configured with TCP/IP settings. This doesn't guarantee that the service is using the proper TCP/IP settings.
- ▶ Yellow—The connection is active but the TCP/IP settings aren't properly configured. If you are experiencing problems with this service, double-check the network settings. If the settings appear sound, move on to the other diagnostic utilities.
- ▶ Red—This status usually indicates either improperly configured network settings or disconnected network interfaces. If this is an always-on interface, check for proper physical connectivity. If this is a virtual or Point-to-Point Protocol connection, double-check the settings and attempt to reconnect.

Common Network Issues

A good starting point for resolving network issues is to check for some common causes before hunting down more complex ones. This includes verifying Ethernet connectivity, Wi-Fi connectivity, DHCP services, and DNS services.

Ethernet Connectivity Issues

If you use an Ethernet connection, verify the physical connection to the Mac, and if possible, verify the entire Ethernet run back to the switch. If that's not possible, try swapping your local Ethernet cable or use a different Ethernet port. If you use an Ethernet adapter, try a different adapter.

Verify the Ethernet status from Network preferences. Also, keep an eye out for standard Ethernet cabling or problematic switching hardware.

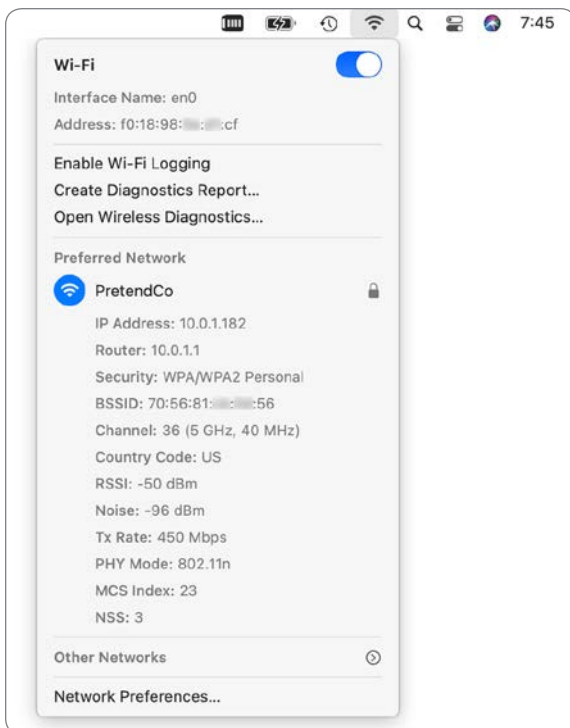
You may also find that although the Ethernet switch registers a link, Network preferences still shows the link as down. This issue may be resolved by manually setting a slower speed in the advanced hardware settings of Network preferences, as covered in Lesson 22.

MORE INFO ► Built-in network hardware for Intel-based Mac computers can sometimes become unresponsive and may benefit from resetting the Mac computer's NVRAM or System Management Controller (SMC). For more information, see Apple Support article HT204063, “Reset NVRAM or PRAM on your Mac,” and article HT201295, “How to reset the SMC of your Mac.”

Wi-Fi Connectivity Issues

If you use Wi-Fi, start by verifying that you are connected to the correct SSID from the Wi-Fi status menu or Network preferences. Often, if the Mac detects a problem the Wi-Fi status menu shows an exclamation point (!) to indicate that there is a problem with the wireless network.

The Wi-Fi status menu can also serve as a diagnostic tool if you press and hold the Option key, then open the Wi-Fi status menu. This view shows connection statistics for the currently selected Wi-Fi network. Of particular note is the Tx Rate entry, which shows the current data rate for the selected Wi-Fi network. The Wi-Fi status menu is capable of other diagnostic tasks, including helping you quickly identify network issues and opening Wireless Diagnostics.

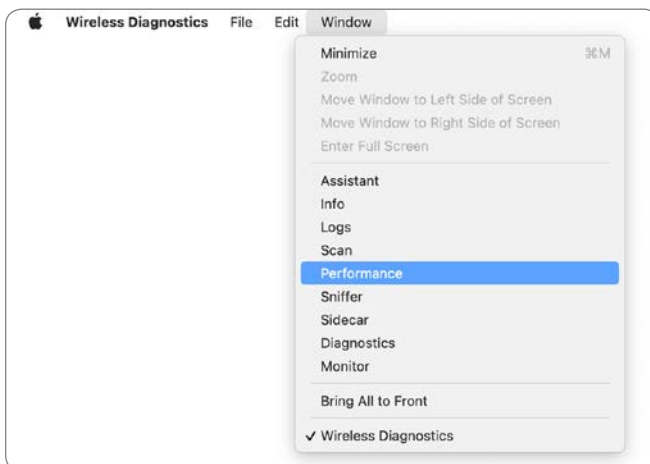


When you open Wireless Diagnostics, an assistant interface appears. Wireless Diagnostics creates and saves a diagnostic report archive about the Mac computer's wireless and network configuration. You must authenticate as an administrator user to create the report. The compressed archive is stored in `/private/var/tmp`. After Wireless Diagnostics completes the report, the Finder opens the folder that contains the compressed archive.

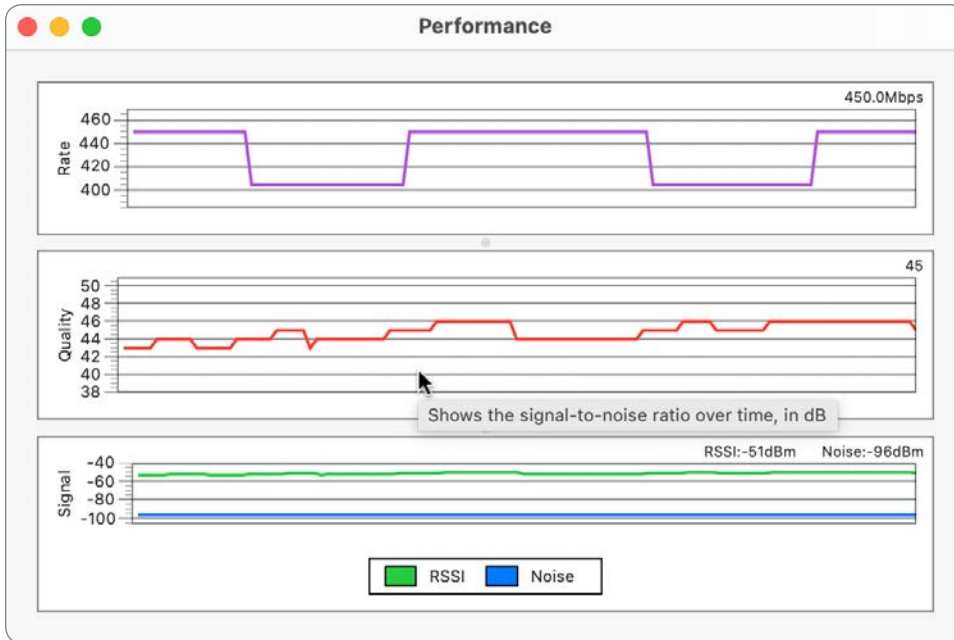


The Wireless Diagnostics archive contains relevant files that can you use to diagnose a connection issue. If the utility can't diagnose the problem, consult an experienced Wi-Fi administrator.

Open the Window menu to access additional advanced wireless network utilities in Wireless Diagnostics.



These utilities provide information that you can share with Wi-Fi vendors or support specialists to resolve Wi-Fi issues. For example, the Performance window provides a real-time view of the radio signal quality. With the Performance window open, you can physically move a Mac notebook computer around an area to identify wireless dead zones.



Sidecar Diagnostics is part of Wireless Diagnostics. You use it to gather information about wireless issues while you're using your iPad as a second display for your Mac with Sidecar.

For more information, see Apple Support article HT202663, "If your Mac doesn't connect to the Internet over Wi-Fi."

DHCP Service Issues

If you configure your Mac to use DHCP and the DHCP server runs out of available network addresses or doesn't provide configuration information to your Mac, your Mac might be able to communicate with other devices on the LAN even though it doesn't have access to WAN or internet resources. This is covered in Lesson 21, "Manage Basic Network Settings."

DNS Service Issues

Most network services require DNS services. If you have DNS service issues, verify the DNS server configuration in Network preferences. In most cases, the top listed network service interface is primary, and macOS uses it for DNS resolution. The exception is if the primary network service lacks a router configuration, in which case DNS resolution falls to the next fully configured network service interface.

Reference 23.2 Use Terminal to Troubleshoot Network Issues

macOS provides several network identification and diagnostic commands that you can access in Terminal. This includes, but isn't limited to, the following:


- ▶ **ifconfig** (interface configuration)—Inspect details regarding hardware network interfaces.
- ▶ **netstat** (network status)—View routing information and network statistics.
- ▶ **ping**—Test network connectivity and latency.
- ▶ **nslookup**, **dig**, **host**, and **dscacheutil**—Test DNS resolution.
- ▶ **traceroute**—Analyze how your network connections are routed to their destination.
- ▶ **nc** (netcat)—Check whether a network device has specific services available.

You can also open Terminal when you start your Mac from macOS Recovery (as covered in Lesson 5, “Use macOS Recovery”) by choosing Utilities > Terminal. In macOS Recovery you can access the Wi-Fi status menu to use a different Wi-Fi network.

ifconfig

The **ifconfig** command enables you to view the detailed status of any network interface. Each network interface has a short UNIX-given name; for example, the default Wi-Fi interface for Mac portable computers is `en0`.

If you run **ifconfig** by itself, it returns the status of all network interfaces, even ones that aren't configured and that don't appear in Network preferences. The following figure displays only a portion of the result of running the command. `en7` is the name of an Apple USB Ethernet Adapter that's connected to the MacBook Pro with a USB-C adapter. The name for a network interface may vary depending on the configuration of your Mac, including the other network interfaces you've configured for your Mac.



```

media: <unknown type>
status: inactive
llw0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
options=400<CHANNEL_IO>
ether fe:fc:bf:9c:6f:72
inet6 fe80::fcfc:bfff:fe9c:6f72%llw0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x12
nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
media: autoselect
status: active
utun0: flags=8051<UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1380
inet6 fe80::678c:b05e:200c:23d4%utun0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x13
nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
utun1: flags=8051<UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 2000
inet6 fe80::b90d:402b:388a:2e19%utun1 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x14
nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
en7: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
options=404<VLAN_MTU,CHANNEL_IO>
ether 00:1e:c2:fb:ca:6e
inet6 fe80::40d:fcd1:6c59:f021%en7 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x15
inet 10.0.1.181 netmask 0xffffffff0 broadcast 10.0.1.255
nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
media: autoselect (100baseTX <full-duplex,flow-control>)
status: active
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %

```

`ifconfig` is often run with the name of a single network interface. For example, the following figure illustrates running the command `ifconfig en0`, which returns information about the default Wi-Fi interface.



```

johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % ifconfig en0
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
options=400<CHANNEL_IO>
ether f0:18:98: : :cf
inet6 fe80::c4a:123b:d682:d6a9%en0 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0xf
inet 10.0.1.182 netmask 0xffffffff0 broadcast 10.0.1.255
nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
media: autoselect
status: active
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %

```

The entire extent of the output of the command is outside the scope of this guide, but some of the key pieces of information include:

- ▶ **ether**—MAC address
- ▶ **inet6**—IPv6 address
- ▶ **inet**—IPv4 address
- ▶ **netmask**—Subnet mask
- ▶ **media**—Connection speed and characteristics
- ▶ **status**—Active or inactive

netstat

The `netstat` command enables you to view even more detailed status of any network interface. One example is `netstat -di -I`, followed by the interface name. The options include:

- ▶ **-di**—Show the number of dropped packets
- ▶ **-I (name of interface)**—Show information only about that specific interface

For example, the following figure illustrates running the command `netstat -di -I en7`, which returns information about a connected Apple USB Ethernet Adapter.

```

johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % netstat -di -I en7
Name      Mtu  Network      Address      Ipkts Ierrs   Opkts Oerrs  Coll Drop
en7       1500 <Link#21>    00:1e:c2: : :6e    1276    0     958    0    0    0
en7       1500 johnnys-mac  fe80:15:40d: fcd1  1276    -     958    -    -    -
en7       1500 10.0.1/24    10.0.1.181  1276    -     958    -    -    -
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %

```

The `-I` option provides a table with cumulative counts of network packets transferred, errors, and collisions. The `-di` option adds a count of dropped packets as well. Here are some of the values in the table:

- ▶ **Name**—Name of the interface
- ▶ **Address**—MAC address, IPv6 address, or IPv6 address; it's common to see each interface have three addresses listed
- ▶ **Ipkts**—Number of packets received by the interface
- ▶ **Ierrs**—Number of errors related to packets received by the interface
- ▶ **Opkts**—Number of packets sent by the interface
- ▶ **Oerrs**—Number of errors related to packets sent by the interface
- ▶ **Coll**—Number of collisions detected
- ▶ **Drop**—Number of dropped packets detected

You can also use `netstat` to analyze network transfer statistics. If you open an app like Safari to cause some network traffic, then run the `netstat` command again, you can verify that packets are being sent and received from this interface. In the following example, there were initially 1,276 received packets; Safari was then used to generate network traffic; then there were 16,100 received packets. It's safe to conclude that Safari used the `en7` interface for network traffic.

```

johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % netstat -di -I en7
Name      Mtu  Network      Address      Ipkts Ierrs  Opkts Oerrs  Coll Drop
en7       1500 <Link#21>    00:1e:c2: : :6e      1276  0      958   0      0      0
en7       1500 johnnys-mac fe80:15::40d:fcd1 1276  -      958   -      -      -
en7       1500 10.0.1/24    10.0.1.181  1276  -      958   -      -      -
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % netstat -di -I en7
Name      Mtu  Network      Address      Ipkts Ierrs  Opkts Oerrs  Coll Drop
en7       1500 <Link#21>    00:1e:c2: : :6e      16100 0      10603 0      0      0
en7       1500 johnnys-mac fe80:15::40d:fcd1 16100 -      10603 -      -      -
en7       1500 10.0.1/24    10.0.1.181  16100 -      10603 -      -      -
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %

```

If the transfer statistics indicates activity but you still experience problems, the issue is probably a network or service problem and not the network interface. Or, if this interface is experiencing transfer errors, a local network hardware connectivity issue may be the root of your problem.

To resolve hardware network interface issues, check the physical connection. With wired networks, try different network ports or cabling to rule out physical connection issues. With wireless networks, double-check the Wi-Fi settings and the configuration of any wireless base stations. If the Mac network hardware isn't working, contact an Apple Authorized Service Provider.

ping

If your network settings are properly configured and the hardware network interface appears to be working correctly but you still experience network issues, test network connectivity using the `ping` command.

The word *ping* refers to several concepts:

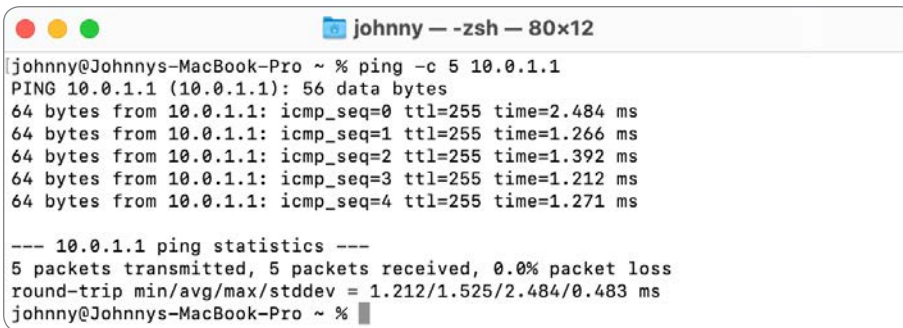
- ▶ The name of a command
- ▶ A kind of network packet
- ▶ The act of using the `ping` command to send a ping packet

The `ping` command determines whether your Mac can successfully send and receive data to another network device. Your Mac sends a ping data packet to the destination IP address, and the other device returns the ping packet to indicate connectivity.

To use `ping`, type **ping**, then a space, then an IP address to a device on the LAN that should always be accessible, such as the network router; then press Return. Using a domain name assumes that your Mac is properly communicating with a DNS server, which might not be the case if you're troubleshooting connectivity issues.

If the `ping` command is successful, it returns the amount of time it took for the ping to travel to the network device and back. This round trip typically takes a few milliseconds. You can use the `-c` option (count) with a number of packets to send, or if you omit the `-c` option, the `ping` command will repeatedly send packets until you stop the `ping` command by pressing Control-C or Command-Period.

After you stop the `ping` command, the `ping` command returns how many packets ping transmitted, how many packets were received by the remote device, and a percentage of packet loss.



```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % ping -c 5 10.0.1.1
PING 10.0.1.1 (10.0.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=2.484 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.266 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=1.392 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.212 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=1.271 ms

--- 10.0.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.212/1.525/2.484/0.483 ms
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

Some network administrators configure their firewalls to block pings or to set up their network devices not to respond to network pings.

After you establish successful pings to local devices, branch out to WAN or internet addresses. Using `ping`, you may find that everything works except for the one service you were looking for that prompted you to start troubleshooting the network.

Lookup

If you are able to successfully ping other network devices by their IP address but you can't connect to another device by its hostname, you likely have issues related to DNS. Several commands are available that let you test name resolution against your DNS server. This section covers the following commands, each listed here along with the description from the name section of its man page:

- ▶ **host**—DNS lookup utility
- ▶ **dig**—DNS lookup utility
- ▶ **nslookup**—Query internet name servers interactively
- ▶ **dscacheutil**—Gather information and statistics and initiate queries to the Directory Services cache

To verify DNS, use one of the commands in this section to query the hostname of a device or service in your local domain. If you can resolve local hostnames but not internet hostnames, your local DNS server is resolving local names but isn't properly connecting to the worldwide DNS network. If you don't have a local domain, use any internet hostname.

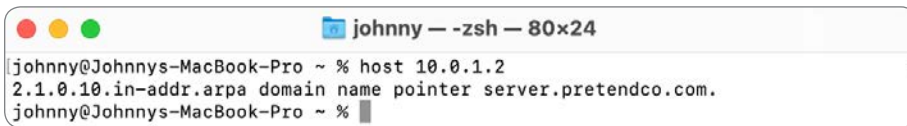
To start the network lookup process with the `host` command (DNS lookup utility), type **host**, a space, then an IP address or hostname; then press Return.

The following figure illustrates a successful forward lookup, which returns the IP address of the hostname you entered.



```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % host server.pretendco.com
server.pretendco.com has address 10.0.1.2
server.pretendco.com mail is handled by 10 mail.pretendco.com.
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

The following figure illustrates a successful reverse lookup, which returns the hostname of the IP address you entered.



```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % host 10.0.1.2
2.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer server.pretendco.com.
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

The `nslookup` command returns a bit more information, which might be useful for your troubleshooting. The following figure illustrates using `nslookup` for a forward lookup and then a reverse lookup.



```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % nslookup server.pretendco.com
Server:          10.0.1.2
Address:         10.0.1.2#53

Name:   server.pretendco.com
Address: 10.0.1.2

johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % nslookup 10.0.1.2
Server:          10.0.1.2
Address:         10.0.1.2#53

2.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa  name = server.pretendco.com.

johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

The `dig` command returns even more information. Use the `-x` option to perform a reverse lookup. The following figures illustrate using `dig` for forward and reverse lookups.

The first terminal screenshot shows a forward lookup for `server.pretendco.com`. The output includes the query type (A), the server IP (10.0.1.2), and the response time (1 msec).

```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % dig server.pretendco.com
; <<> DIG 9.10.6 <<> server.pretendco.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;;->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 54542
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;server.pretendco.com.      IN      A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
server.pretendco.com. 10000 IN      A      10.0.1.2
;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.1.2#53(10.0.1.2)
;; WHEN: Fri Dec 04 22:36:57 CST 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 65
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

The second terminal screenshot shows a reverse lookup for `10.0.1.2`. The output includes the query type (PTR), the server IP (10.0.1.2), and the response time (0 msec).

```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % dig -x 10.0.1.2
; <<> DIG 9.10.6 <<> -x 10.0.1.2
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;;->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 2790
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;2.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa.  IN      PTR
;; ANSWER SECTION:
2.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa. 10000 IN      PTR    server.pretendco.com.
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.1.2#53(10.0.1.2)
;; WHEN: Sat Dec 05 15:10:05 CST 2020
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 84
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

And finally, for this section, you can use the `dscacheutil` command for more advanced DNS troubleshooting.

NOTE ▶ Although the other commands in this section ignore the `/private/etc/hosts` file, which is outside the scope of this guide, `dscacheutil` consults the `/private/etc/hosts` file.

For a DNS lookup, use two `dscacheutil` options followed by the hostname or IP address you want to look up. Here are the two options, along with arguments you should use for a DNS lookup:

- ▶ **-q**—This is the type of query, like `user`, `group`, or `host`. For DNS lookups, use **-q host**.
- ▶ **-a**—This is the key to look up. For forward lookups, use **-a name**; for reverse lookups, use **-a ip_address**. And as a bonus, to use an IPv6 reverse lookup, use **-a ipv6_address**.

To perform a forward DNS lookup, type `dscacheutil`, a space, **-q host -a name**, a space, and the hostname; then press Return.

```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % dscacheutil -q host -a name server.pretendco.com
name: server.pretendco.com
ip_address: 10.0.1.2
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

To perform a reverse DNS lookup, type **dscacheutil**, a space, **-q host -a ip_address**, a space, and the IPv4 address; then press Return.

```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % dscacheutil -q host -a ip_address 10.0.1.2
name: server.pretendco.com
alias: 2.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa
ip_address: 10.0.1.2

johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

NOTE ▶ The man page for **dscacheutil** warns that the **-flushcache** option, which flushes the DNS cache but also the entire Directory Services cache, “should be used in extreme cases. Validation information is used within the cache along with other techniques to ensure the OS has valid information available to it.”

If you are unable to successfully return lookups, it’s possible that your Mac isn’t connecting to the DNS server. Use the **ping** command to test for basic connectivity to the DNS server IP address.

traceroute

If you are able to connect to some network resources but not others, use **traceroute** to determine where the connection fails. WAN and internet connections often require the data to travel through many network routers to reach their destination. The **traceroute** command examines every network hop between routers by sending packets with low time-to-live (TTL) fields to determine where connections fail or slow down.

```
johnny@Johnnys-MacBook-Pro ~ % traceroute support.apple.com
traceroute to e2063.e9.akamaiedge.net (23.7.97.98), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1  10.0.1.1 (10.0.1.1)  0.850 ms  0.389 ms  0.365 ms
 2  172.16.28.1 (172.16.28.1)  0.861 ms  0.606 ms  0.571 ms
 3  96.120.24.77 (96.120.24.77)  12.298 ms  10.358 ms  15.988 ms
 4  96.110.160.189 (96.110.160.189)  9.006 ms  9.814 ms  8.957 ms
 5  be-121-ar01.area4.il.chicago.comcast.net (69.139.203.169)  10.512 ms  10.618
ms  9.776 ms
 6  be-32231-cs03.350ecermak.il.ibone.comcast.net (96.110.40.57)  11.922 ms
be-32211-cs01.350ecermak.il.ibone.comcast.net (96.110.40.49)  13.643 ms
be-32241-cs04.350ecermak.il.ibone.comcast.net (96.110.40.61)  18.593 ms
 7  be-2111-pe11.350ecermak.il.ibone.comcast.net (96.110.33.194)  15.669 ms
be-2311-pe11.350ecermak.il.ibone.comcast.net (96.110.33.202)  12.898 ms
be-2411-pe11.350ecermak.il.ibone.comcast.net (96.110.33.206)  10.580 ms
 8  as16509-2-c.seattle.wa.ibone.comcast.net (50.242.148.94)  12.563 ms
23.30.207.30 (23.30.207.30)  23.957 ms  14.337 ms
 9  * * ae2.r02.ord01.icn.netarch.akamai.com (23.203.151.40)  20.663 ms
10  ae2.r11.ord01.iem.netarch.akamai.com (23.207.231.37)  11.345 ms *
ae2.r12.ord01.iem.netarch.akamai.com (23.207.231.41)  34.086 ms
11  ae20.r01.border101.ord01.fab.netarch.akamai.com (23.207.231.129)  12.504 ms
* *
12  * * *
13  * * *
14  * * *
```


To verify a network TCP/IP route, use `traceroute` followed by an IP address of a device on the LAN that should always be accessible, such as the network router. Using a domain name assumes that your Mac is properly communicating with a DNS server, which might not be the case if you're troubleshooting connectivity issues.

If `traceroute` is successful, it returns a list of routers required to complete the connection and the amount of time it took for the test packets to travel to each network router. It sends three probes at each distance, so three times are listed for each hop. The delay is typically measured in milliseconds; experiencing delay times of any longer than a full second is unusual. If `traceroute` doesn't get a reply from a particular router at all, it shows an asterisk rather than listing the router address, but this could be because the network equipment is configured not to respond to network requests.

Once you've established successful routes to local devices, you can branch out to WAN or internet addresses. Using the `traceroute` command, you may find that a specific network router is the cause of the problem.

For more information about any of the commands in this lesson, use the man page for the command.

Exercise 23.1

Troubleshoot Network Connectivity

► Prerequisites

- You must have created the Local Administrator (Exercise 3.1, "Configure a Mac for Exercises") and Johnny Appleseed (Exercise 7.1, "Create a Standard User Account") accounts.
- You must have created the Static Network location (Exercise 22.1, "Configure Network Locations").

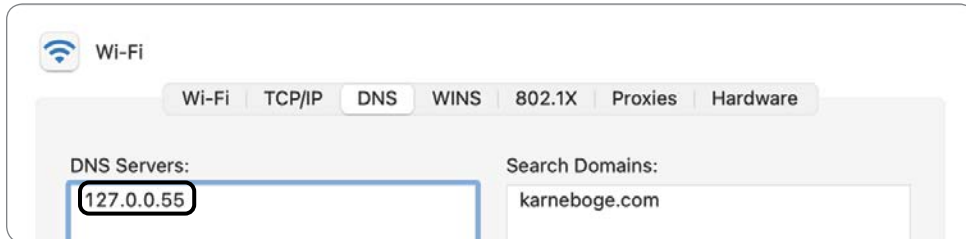
NOTE ► Even if you don't meet these prerequisites, reading the exercises will enhance your knowledge of the processes.

In this exercise, you intentionally misconfigure your network settings. You then use the macOS built-in troubleshooting tools to view symptoms and isolate the problem.

Break Your Network Settings

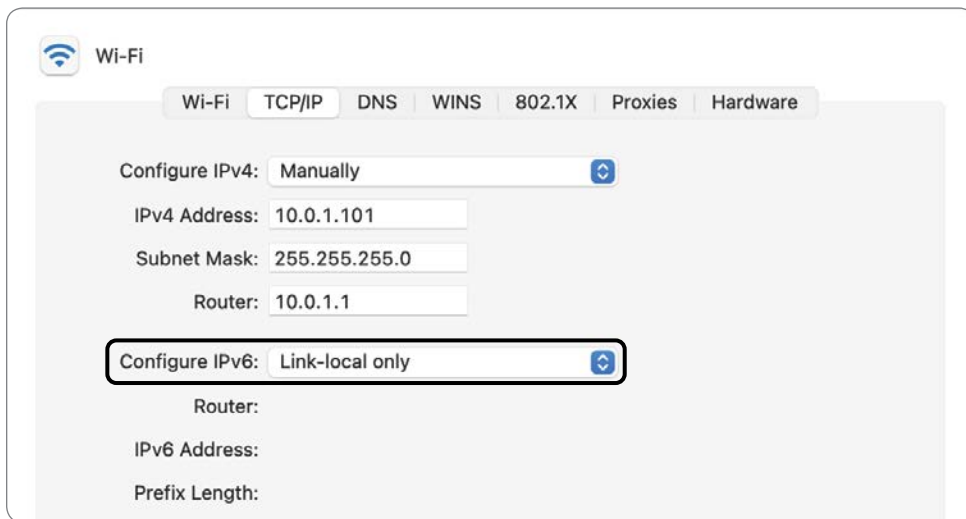
- 1** Log in as Johnny Appleseed.
- 2** Open Network preferences, then authenticate as Local Administrator.
- 3** Record the currently selected location so that you can return to it at the end of the exercise.
- 4** From the Location menu, choose Edit Locations.
- 5** Select the Static location, then choose Duplicate Location from the Action menu below the location list.
- 6** Name the new location **Broken DNS**, then click Done.
- 7** If necessary, switch to the Broken DNS location.
- 8** Click Apply.
- 9** Select the primary network service (the one at the top of the left sidebar), then click Advanced.
- 10** Click DNS.
- 11** If there are entries in the DNS Servers list, record them so you can reenter them, then use the Remove (-) button to remove them.
- 12** Click the Add (+) button under the DNS Servers list, then add the server address **127.0.0.55**.

No DNS server is available at this address, which is in a block of addresses that do not legitimately appear on any network anywhere (with the exception of 127.0.0.1, which is the loopback address and outside the scope of this guide). As a result, 127.0.0.55 is an invalid address.



13 Click TCP/IP.

14 From the Configure IPv6 menu, choose “Link-local only.”



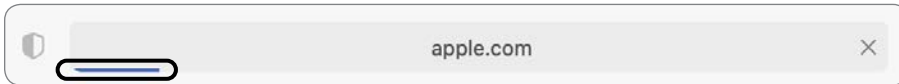
This prevents IPv6 from being an alternate internet connection.

15 Click OK, then click Apply.

Observe the Problem

- 1 Open Safari.
- 2 Type **www.apple.com** in the address bar, then press Return.

Safari attempts to load the webpage, but it doesn't get far because it's not able to reach anything. If you wait, it eventually gives up, then displays an error. Don't wait.



- 3 Quit Safari.

Check the Network Status in Network Preferences

When you have a network problem, one of the first things you should check is the network service status in Network preferences. Viewing the status lets you spot simple problems without performing detailed diagnostics.

- 1 Open Network preferences.
- 2 Examine the status indicators and the network services order.

If the network service you expect to be active isn't showing a green status indicator, something is wrong with the connection or a critical setting is missing. Examples could include a loose cable, not being joined to a Wi-Fi network, or a missing IP address.

If the wrong service is at the top of the list, the service order was set incorrectly or unexpected services are active. In this case, the expected service has a green indicator and is at the top of the list, so you must do more troubleshooting.

Use ping to Test Connectivity

In this section, you use the `ping` command. You can use `ping` to test network connectivity and DNS resolution.

- 1 Open Terminal.

Many of the macOS troubleshooting tools are available from the command-line interface.

- In Terminal, type **ping -c 5**, followed by the domain name of the server you want to reach (**www.apple.com**).

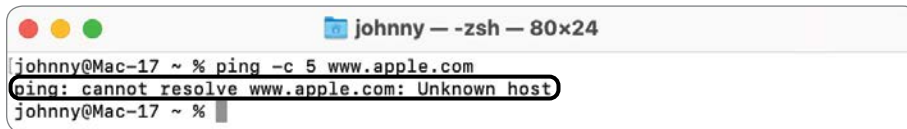
The option **-c 5** in the **ping** command indicates the number of ping requests to send to the host, which in this case is five.



```
johnny@Mac-17 ~ % ping -c 5 www.apple.com
```

- Press Return.

After about 30 seconds, you receive a message telling you that **ping** couldn't resolve **www.apple.com**. The message indicates that **ping** wasn't able to use DNS to look up, or resolve, the name **www.apple.com** and match it to an IP address to send the ping to. In this case, you know that the name **www.apple.com** is valid because you have used it before, so this indicates that something is wrong with DNS.



```
johnny@Mac-17 ~ % ping -c 5 www.apple.com
ping: cannot resolve www.apple.com: Unknown host
johnny@Mac-17 ~ %
```

Although this message gives you some information about the problem, it still doesn't tell you where the problem is. It can be hard to differentiate between a DNS problem and a complete network failure. If DNS resolution is the only thing failing, it can mimic a complete failure because almost all network access starts with (and depends on) a DNS lookup. If the network is completely disconnected, most attempts to use the network fail at the DNS step, so the only symptoms are DNS errors.

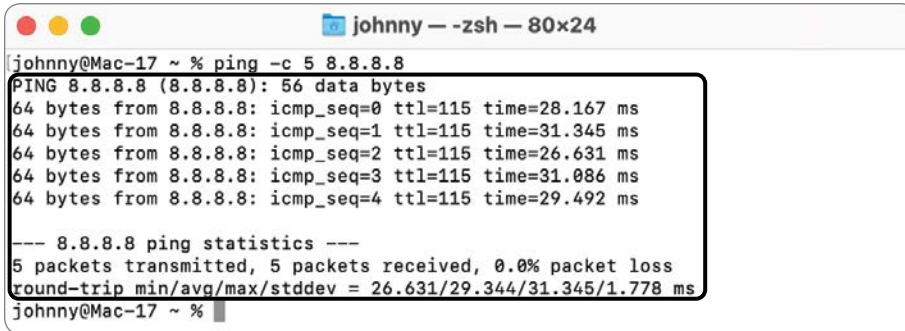
Try to reach a server by its numeric IP address to distinguish between a DNS-only problem and a complete network failure. This approach bypasses the usual DNS lookup and works even if DNS is broken.

- At the prompt, type **ping -c 5 8.8.8.8**.

This is an easy-to-remember address of a public DNS server maintained by Google.

- Press Return.

This time, ping reaches its destination successfully and shows statistics for its five test pings. This tells you that your basic network connectivity is OK and that it's likely only DNS isn't working.



```

johnny@Mac-17 ~ % ping -c 5 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=0 ttl=115 time=28.167 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=31.345 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=26.631 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=115 time=31.086 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=115 time=29.492 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 26.631/29.344/31.345/1.778 ms
johnny@Mac-17 ~ %

```

Use the host Command to Test DNS

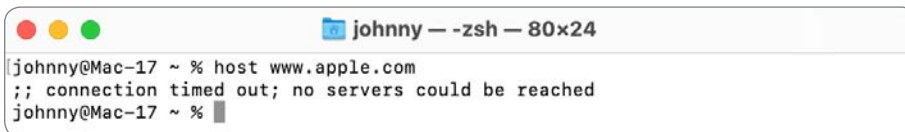
Even though the ping error message “cannot resolve” indicates a DNS problem, try the `host` command to discover whether it reveals a more specific error.

- 1 In Terminal, type `host www.apple.com`.

The `host` command is used for performing DNS lookups. You use it to convert names to IP addresses, and vice versa.

- 2 Press Return.

After about 30 seconds, you receive a message that the connection timed out and that no servers could be reached. This is the same result you got using the `ping` command.



```

johnny@Mac-17 ~ % host www.apple.com
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
johnny@Mac-17 ~ %

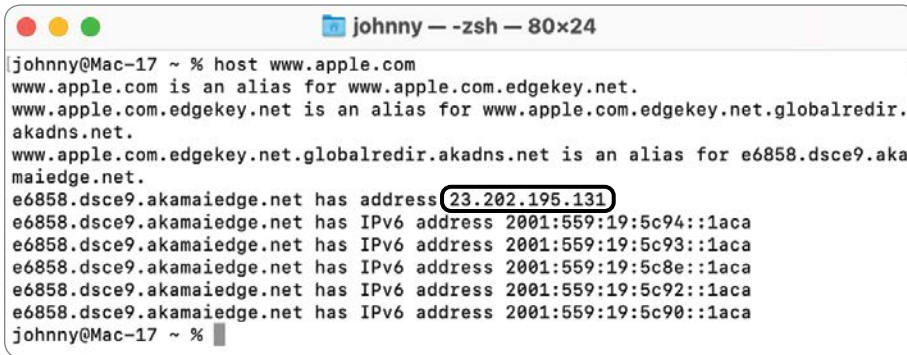
```

Switch to Working Network Settings

- 1 From the Apple menu, choose Locations, then click the Static location.

Unlike the Broken DNS location, this location has valid settings, so your internet connectivity should be back to normal.

- 2 In Terminal, type **host www.apple.com** again.



```
johnny@Mac-17 ~ % host www.apple.com
www.apple.com is an alias for www.apple.com.edgekey.net.
www.apple.com.edgekey.net is an alias for www.apple.com.edgekey.net.globalredir.akadns.net.
www.apple.com.edgekey.net.globalredir.akadns.net is an alias for e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net.
e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net has address 23.202.195.131
e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net has IPv6 address 2001:559:19:5c94::1aca
e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net has IPv6 address 2001:559:19:5c93::1aca
e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net has IPv6 address 2001:559:19:5c8e::1aca
e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net has IPv6 address 2001:559:19:5c92::1aca
e6858.dsce9.akamaiedge.net has IPv6 address 2001:559:19:5c90::1aca
johnny@Mac-17 ~ %
```

This time the `host` command reaches a DNS server and finds the IP address corresponding to the domain name `www.apple.com`.

The address displayed by `host` may differ from the address in the figure because the Apple website is hosted by a number of servers throughout the internet and uses DNS to direct you to a server near your network location for faster access.

If you knew the address the name should resolve to, you could verify that, but the fact that it resolved to an IP address at all is a good indication that DNS is working.

The `stdout` of the `host` command may also display both an IPv6 address and an IPv4 address, because network services in macOS Big Sur are configured to use IPv6 automatically.

- 3 Open Safari, then try browsing a website.

This time, Safari is able to load webpages from the internet.

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