

# Networking Commands

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## Show networking information

show current networking configuration and status

```
ip a
```

Show IPv4 or IPv6 specifically

```
ip -4 a
```

```
ip -6 a
```

Show IPs assigned to interfaces in simple format

```
ip -br addr
```

show network interfaces

```
ip l
```

show configuration for a specific interface

```
ip a s interfacename
```

show route table

```
ip r
```

show arp cache

```
ip n
```

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## Changing networking information

Add an IP address to an interface:

```
ip a a IPADDRESS dev interfacename
```

Delete an IP from an interface

```
=====
=====
```

## Network Troubleshooting

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### traceroute/6

The traceroute command is used to send a request to a domain/IP. The output then includes each server that the request has passed through to get to the target:

```
root@test:~# traceroute google.com
traceroute to google.com (142.250.185.78), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 pfsense.b4sed.xyz (192.168.1.1)  0.162 ms  0.120 ms  0.097 ms
 2 100.88.196.1 (100.88.196.1)  0.374 ms  0.392 ms  0.372 ms
 3 core23.fsn1.hetzner.com (213.239.203.141)  0.432 ms core22.fsn1.hetzner.com
(213.239.254.113)  5.252 ms core23.fsn1.hetzner.com (213.239.203.141)  0.383 ms
 4 core21.fsn1.hetzner.com (213.239.224.14)  5.029 ms core5.fra.hetzner.com (213.239.224.78)
5.003 ms  4.982 ms
 5 72.14.218.176 (72.14.218.176)  5.067 ms 142.250.160.234 (142.250.160.234)  5.087 ms
72.14.218.94 (72.14.218.94)  6.109 ms
 6 * * *
 7 142.250.214.190 (142.250.214.190)  5.225 ms fra16s48-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.185.78)
5.223 ms 142.250.210.208 (142.250.210.208)  6.215 ms
```

You can also use traceroute for IPv6 connections:

```
traceroute6 ip/hostname
```

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### mtr ( My TraceRoute)

The mtr command is very similar to traceroute, except the data is formatted more nicely, and the output continuously updates.

```
mtr google.com
```

| Host                                  | Loss% | Snt | Last | Avg | Best | Wrst | StDev |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| 1. pfsense.b4sed.xyz                  | 0.0%  | 33  | 0.3  | 0.2 | 0.2  | 0.4  | 0.1   |
| 2. 100.88.196.1                       | 0.0%  | 33  | 9.8  | 1.1 | 0.4  | 9.8  | 1.7   |
| 3. core21.fsn1.hetzner.com            | 0.0%  | 33  | 3.2  | 1.2 | 0.5  | 6.1  | 1.4   |
| 4. hos-tr4.ex3k5.dc4.fsn1.hetzner.com | 0.0%  | 32  | 5.3  | 5.3 | 5.1  | 5.6  | 0.1   |
| 5. 142.250.160.234                    | 0.0%  | 32  | 5.2  | 5.4 | 5.1  | 6.5  | 0.3   |
| 6. 72.14.239.217                      | 0.0%  | 32  | 5.4  | 5.6 | 5.2  | 7.1  | 0.4   |
| 7. 142.250.62.151                     | 0.0%  | 32  | 5.4  | 5.3 | 5.2  | 5.5  | 0.1   |
| 8. fra16s48-in-f14.1e100.net          | 0.0%  | 32  | 5.3  | 5.3 | 5.1  | 5.5  | 0.1   |

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## tracpath/6

Tracepath is similar to both of the above commands, however, it has more of a focus on the connection to each host. Tracepath spends 30 seconds analysis the connection between the local machine, and each machine identified as a hop in the trace, making it ideal to identify whether slow responses from a device on the trace are causing slow loading issues.

You can also use tracpath for IPv6 connections:

```
tracroute6 ip/hostname
```

```
=====
```

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