Sure, I'll provide a brief demonstration of how these commands work in a Linux command prompt. Keep in mind that some of these commands may require administrative privileges to execute. Here's a basic demonstration of each:

1. **Ping**: Pings a specified host to determine its availability.

bash

ping www.google.com

1. **Tracert**: Traces the route that packets take to a specified destination.

bash

traceroute www.google.com

1. **Nslookup**: Queries DNS for information about a domain or host.

bash

nslookup www.google.com

1. **Netstat**: Displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.

bash

netstat -tulpn

1. **ARP**: Displays or modifies the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache.

bash

arp -a

1. **RARP**: Used to obtain the IP address of a machine from its Ethernet address.

bash

rarp -a

1. **Ip**: A versatile tool for configuring network interfaces, routing tables, and managing several other aspects of IP networks.

bash

ip addr show

1. **Ifconfig**: Displays the configuration of a network interface. Note that it has been deprecated in favor of the 'ip' command.

bash

ifconfig

1. **Dig**: A flexible tool for interrogating DNS name servers. It performs DNS lookups and displays the answers that are returned from the name server.

bash

dig www.google.com

1. **Route**: Displays and manipulates the IP routing table.

bash

route -n

Please note that some of these commands may require root privileges to run, and the output may vary based on the specific configurations of your system and network.