

# Linux Network Command's Cheat Sheet

Command	Description
arp	You can use this command to display and manipulate the kernel's ARP cache (Address Resolution Protocol).
ifconfig	This command displays and configures network interfaces on the system.
ip	You can use this command to display and manipulate routing, network devices, and tunnels.
netstat	This command is used to display active network connections, routing tables, and network interface statistics.
ss	This command is used to display information about active network connections and sockets.
ping	This command is used to test connectivity to a network device by sending ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets.
traceroute	This command is used to trace the path of network packets from the source to the destination.
mtr	This command is a network diagnostic tool that combines the functionality of ping and traceroute.
dig	This command is used to query DNS (Domain Name System) servers to resolve domain names into IP addresses.
host	This command is used to perform DNS lookups and display DNS-related information.
nslookup	This command is used to query DNS servers to resolve domain names into IP addresses.
route	This command is used to display and manipulate the IP routing table.
iptables	This command is used to configure the kernel firewall (netfilter) rules for packet filtering, NAT (Network Address Translation), and port forwarding.
nmap	This command is a network exploration and security auditing tool that can scan hosts and services on a network, and detect open ports and vulnerabilities.
tcpdump	Using this command, you can capture and analyze network traffic in real-time or from a packet capture file.
hostname	This command is used to display or set the hostname of the local system.