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70+ Linux networking commands and their explanation  
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1. arp - see your arp table.
2. aria2 – downloading just about everything. Torrents included.
3. arptwatch – Ethernet Activity Monitor.
4. bmon – bandwidth monitor and rate estimator.
5. bwm-ng – live network bandwidth monitor.

6. curl – transferring data with URLs.(or try httpie).
7. darkstat – captures network traffic, usage statistics.
8. dhclient – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Client.
9. dig – query DNS servers for information.
10. dstat – replacement for vmstat, iostat, mpstat, netstat and ifstat.
11. ethtool – utility for controlling network drivers and hardware.
12. gated – gateway routing daemon.
13. host – DNS lookup utility.
14. hping – TCP/IP packet assembler/analyzer.

15. `ibmonitor` – shows bandwidth and total data transferred.
16. `ifstat` – report network interfaces bandwidth.
17. `iftop` – display bandwidth usage.
18. `ip` – a command with more features than `ifconfig`.
19. `iperf3` – network bandwidth measurement tool.
20. `iproute2` – collection of utilities for controlling TCP/IP.
21. `iptables` – take control of network traffic.
22. `IPTraf` – An IP Network Monitor.
23. `iputils` – set of small useful utilities for Linux networking.

24. iw – a new nl80211 based CLI configuration utility  
→ for wireless devices.

25. jwhois (whois) – client for the whois service.

26. lsof -i – reveal information about your network sockets.

27. mtr – network diagnostic tool.

28. net-tools – utilities include: arp, hostname, ifconfig, netstat, rarp, route, slipconfig, slattach, mii-tool, iptunnel and ipmaddr.

29. ncat – improved re-implementation of the venerable netcat.

30. netcat – networking utility for reading/writing network connections.

31. nethogs – a small ‘net top’ tool.

32. Netperf – Network bandwidth Testing.

33. netplan – Netplan is a utility for easily configuring.

34. networking on a linux system.

35. netsniff-ng – Swiss army knife for daily Linux network plumbing.

37. netwatch – monitoring Network Connections.

38. ngrep – grep applied to the network layer.

39. nload – display network usage.

40. nmap – network discovery and security auditing.

41. nmcli – a command-line tool for controlling NetworkManager and reporting network status.

42. nmtui – provides a text interface to configure networking by controlling NetworkManager.

43. nslookup – query Internet name servers interactively.

44. ping – send icmp echo\_request to network hosts to test connectivity.

45. route – show / manipulate the IP routing table.

46. slurm – network load monitor.

47. snort – Network Intrusion Detection and Prevention System.

48. smokeping – keeps track of your network latency.

49. socat – establishes two bidirectional byte streams and transfers data between them.

50. speedometer – Measure and display the rate of data across a network.

51. speedtest-cli – test internet bandwidth using

52. ss – utility to investigate sockets.

53. ssh – secure system administration and file transfers over insecure networks.

<http://speedtest.net>

54. tcpdump – command-line packet analyzer.

54. tcptrack – Displays information about tcp connections on a network interface.

55. telnet – user interface to the TELNET protocol.

56. tracepath – very similar function to traceroute.

57. traceroute – print the route packets trace to network host.

58. vnStat – network traffic monitor.

59. websocat – Connection forwarder from/to web sockets to/from usual sockets, in style of socat.

60. wget – retrieving files using HTTP, HTTPS, FTP and FTPS.

61. iwconfig - similar to ifconfig, but is dedicated to the wireless interfaces.

62. iwlist - used to display some additional information from a wireless network interface that is not displayed by iwconfig.

63. iwspy - used to set a list of addresses to monitor in a wireless network interface and to read back quality of link information for each of those.



64. iwpriv - used to manipulate parameters and setting of the Wireless Extension specific to each driver (as opposed to iwconfig which deals with generic ones)

65. ifrename - is a tool that allows you to assign a consistent name to each of your network interface.

66. Wireshark – network protocol analyzer.

67. netstat - displays TCP network connections, routing tables, and a variety of network interface and network protocol statistics.

68. ifconfig - stands for "interface configuration." It is used to view and change the configuration of the network interfaces on your system.

69. iwgetid - used to find out the NWID, ESSID or AP/Cell Address of the wireless network that is currently used.

70. `iwevent` - displays Wireless Events received through the RTNetlink socket

71. `route` - allows you to make manual entries into the network routing tables.

72. `hostname` - used to obtain the DNS(Domain Name System) name and set the system's hostname.

That's it!

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