

Ex:1b

LINUX COMMANDS

Date:27.7.24

1.ifconfig: ifconfig is short for interface configurator. This command is utilized in network inspection, initializing the interface, enabling or disabling an IP address, and configuring an interface with an IP address. Also, it is used to show the network and route interface. The basic details shown with ifconfig are:

- MTU
- MAC address
- IP address

Syntax:

ifconfig

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::f510:77a5:bdfb:fc6d prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    inet6 fd00::a26b:5af3:4cda:29cb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
    ether 08:00:27:ad:25:87 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 7 bytes 2896 (2.8 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 25 bytes 3963 (3.8 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

2. ip: It is the updated and latest edition of ifconfig command. The command provides the information of every network, such as ifconfig. Also, it can be used to get information about a particular interface. **Syntax:**

ip a
ip addr

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:ad:25:87 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 86232sec preferred_lft 86232sec
    inet6 fd00::a26b:5af3:4cda:29cb/64 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
        valid_lft 86234sec preferred_lft 14234sec
    inet6 fe80::f510:77a5:bdfb:fc6d/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:ad:25:87 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 86205sec preferred_lft 86205sec
    inet6 fd00::a26b:5af3:4cda:29cb/64 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
        valid_lft 86207sec preferred_lft 14207sec
    inet6 fe80::f510:77a5:bdfb:fc6d/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

3.traceroute: The traceroute command is one of the most helpful commands in the networking field. It's used to balance the network. It identifies the delay and decides the pathway to our target. Basically, it aids in the below ways: It determines the location of the network latency and informs it.

- It follows the path to the destination.
- It gives the names and recognizes all devices on the path.

Syntax:

traceroute< destination>

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# traceroute www.facebook.com;
traceroute to www.facebook.com (157.240.192.35), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  0.687 ms  1.008 ms  1.151 ms
 2  * * *
 3  * * *
 4  * * *
 5  * * *
 6  * * *
 7  * * *
 8  * * *
 9  * * *
10  * * *
11  * * *
12  * * *
13  * * *
14  * * *
15  * * *
16  * * *
17  * * *
18  * * *
19  * * *
20  * * *
21  * * *
22  * * *
23  * * *
24  * * *
25  * * *
26  * * *
27  * * *
28  * * *
29  * * *
30  * * *
```

4.tracepath: The tracepath command is the same as the traceroute command, and it is used to find network delays. Besides, it does not need root privileges. By default, it comes pre-installed in Ubuntu. It traces the path to the destination and recognizes all hops in it.

It identifies the point at which the network is weak if our network is not strong enough.

Syntax:

tracepath <destination>

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. The window title bar shows 'File Actions Edit View Help'. The prompt is '(root@kali)= [/home/kali]'. The command 'tracepath www.google.com' has been entered. The output shows the path starting from [LOCALHOST] with a pmtu of 1500. The first hop to 10.0.2.2 shows two measurements: 0.780ms and 0.323ms. Subsequent hops from 2 to 13 all show 'no reply'.

5.

ping: It is short for Packet Internet Groper. The ping command is one of the widely used commands for network troubleshooting. Basically, it inspects the network connectivity between two different nodes.

Syntax:

ping <destination>

```

File Actions Edit View Help
L ping www.google.com
PING www.google.com (142.250.182.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=6.94 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=9.37 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=9.73 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=9.21 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=9.76 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=6 ttl=255 time=10.0 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=7 ttl=255 time=9.76 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=8 ttl=255 time=9.75 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=9 ttl=255 time=11.3 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=10 ttl=255 time=9.62 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=11 ttl=255 time=11.4 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=12 ttl=255 time=9.48 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=13 ttl=255 time=7.15 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=14 ttl=255 time=10.5 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=15 ttl=255 time=10.6 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=16 ttl=255 time=9.48 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=17 ttl=255 time=8.62 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=18 ttl=255 time=9.36 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=19 ttl=255 time=12.7 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=20 ttl=255 time=9.26 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=21 ttl=255 time=9.84 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=22 ttl=255 time=10.6 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=23 ttl=255 time=9.45 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=24 ttl=255 time=8.90 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=25 ttl=255 time=8.40 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=26 ttl=255 time=8.94 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=27 ttl=255 time=9.33 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=28 ttl=255 time=8.64 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=29 ttl=255 time=9.15 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=30 ttl=255 time=9.30 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=31 ttl=255 time=8.01 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=32 ttl=255 time=9.68 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=33 ttl=255 time=8.89 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=34 ttl=255 time=9.16 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=35 ttl=255 time=8.90 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=36 ttl=255 time=8.66 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=37 ttl=255 time=8.16 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=38 ttl=255 time=9.48 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=39 ttl=255 time=9.11 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=40 ttl=255 time=9.74 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=41 ttl=255 time=8.10 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=42 ttl=255 time=8.55 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=43 ttl=255 time=7.55 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=44 ttl=255 time=11.4 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=45 ttl=255 time=8.04 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=46 ttl=255 time=9.11 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=47 ttl=255 time=8.81 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=48 ttl=255 time=8.73 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=49 ttl=255 time=8.82 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=50 ttl=255 time=8.55 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=51 ttl=255 time=8.62 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=52 ttl=255 time=8.01 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=53 ttl=255 time=7.78 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=54 ttl=255 time=8.46 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=55 ttl=255 time=8.45 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=56 ttl=255 time=7.36 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=57 ttl=255 time=8.93 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=58 ttl=255 time=7.80 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=59 ttl=255 time=7.73 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=60 ttl=255 time=8.42 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=61 ttl=255 time=7.77 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=62 ttl=255 time=7.86 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=63 ttl=255 time=8.09 ns
64 bytes from naa05s18-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.4): icmp_seq=64 ttl=255 time=9.05 ns
^C
— www.google.com ping statistics —
64 packets transmitted, 64 received, 0% packet loss, time 6364ms
rtt min/avg/max/ndev = 6.944/9.131/16.564/1.405 ms

```

6.netstat :It is short for network statistics. It gives statistical figures of many interfaces, which contain open sockets, connection information, and routing tables


```

root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# netstat
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
udp        0      0 10.0.2.15:bootpc       10.0.2.2:bootps        ESTABLISHED

Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)
Proto RefCnt Flags   Type       State       I-Node  Path
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9567     /run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8014
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8939     @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   7965
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9503     /run/dbus/system_bus_socket
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9234
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9015
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   10280
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8847     /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   7976
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9184     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8241     /run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9328     /run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9571     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8038     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8020
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8845     @/tmp/.ICE-unix/863
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8642     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9593
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9175
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8030     @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8004     @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   7970
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   10298
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9479     /run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9271
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9385     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8015
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8865     /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   7974
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9604
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9231     @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   7660
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   10281     /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8810     @/tmp/.ICE-unix/863
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   11408
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8043     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   8011     /run/user/1000/bus
unix   3      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED   4199     /run/systemd/notify
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9627
unix   3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED   9605

```

7.ss: This command is the substitution for the netstat command. The ss command is more informative and much faster than netstat. The ss command's faster response is possible because it fetches every information from inside the kernel userspace.

Syntax:

ss

```

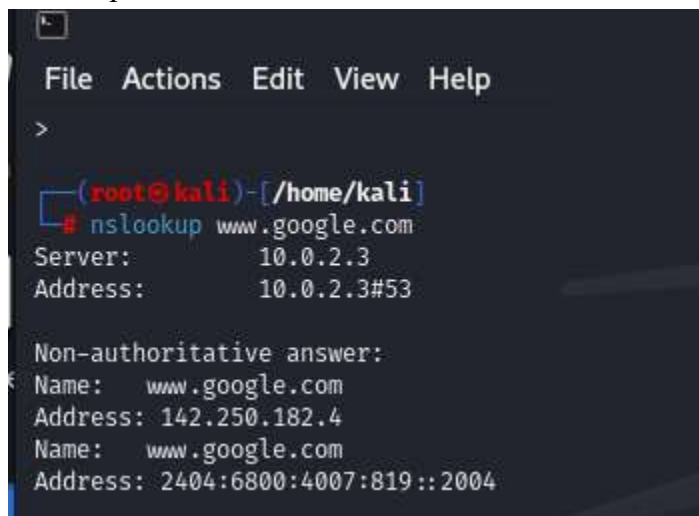
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: /home/kali
root@kali: /home/kali
ss
Netid      State      Recv-Q     Send-Q     Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/systemd/journal/stdout 9547
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          8024
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:811-unix/80 9929
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          7965
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/ksm/system_bus_socket 9583
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9236
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9023
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          10238
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0 8047
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          7970
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 9184
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/systemd/journal/stdout 8241
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/systemd/journal/stdout 9138
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 9171
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 8038
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          8020
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:312-unix/803 8045
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 8642
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9593
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9594
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9483
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:312-unix/80 8038
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:312-unix/80 8094
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          7970
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          10238
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/systemd/journal/stdout 9479
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9271
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 9185
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          8015
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0 8040
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          7974
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9684
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:811-unix/80 9231
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          7668
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0 10281
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:312-unix/803 8038
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          11468
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 8045
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/bus 8011
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/systemd/notify A190
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9027
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9009
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          7921
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          8072
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:312-unix/803 7983
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          9181
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0 8048
s,ATr      LISTEN     0          0          *          *          8814

```

8.nslookup: The nslookup command is an older edition of the dig command. Also, it is utilized for DNS related problems.

Syntax:

nslookup <domainname>



```
File Actions Edit View Help
>
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nslookup www.google.com
Server:      10.0.2.3
Address:     10.0.2.3#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 142.250.182.4
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4007:819::2004
```

9.

dig: dig is short for Domain Information Groper. The dig command is an improvised edition of the nslookup command. It is utilized in DNS lookup to reserve the DNS name server.

Also, it is used to balance DNS related problems. Mainly, it is used to authorize DNS mappings, host addresses, MX records, and every other DNS record for the best DNS topography understanding. **Syntax:**

dig <domainname>


```
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# dig

; <<>> DiG 9.20.0-Debian <<>>
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 29334
;; flags: qr rd ra ad; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 13, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1472
;; QUESTION SECTION:
; .                IN      NS

;; ANSWER SECTION:
.                5098    IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.
.                5098    IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.

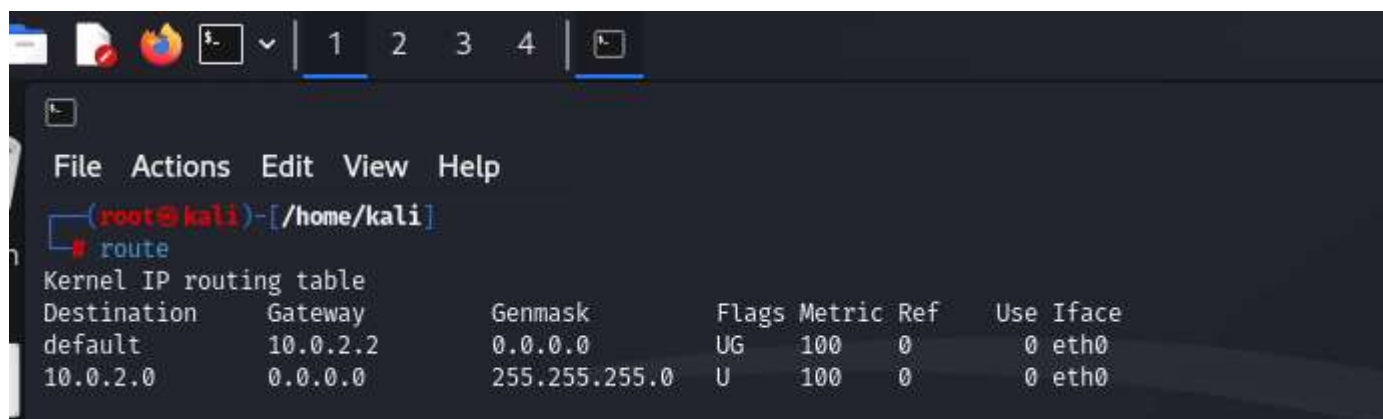
;; Query time: 28 msec
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.3#53(10.0.2.3) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Sat Nov 23 06:17:27 EST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 239
```

10.

route: The route command shows and employs the routing table available for our system. Basically, a router is used to detect a better way to transfer the packets around a destination.

Syntax:

route



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, the prompt is '(root@kali)-[/home/kali]'. The user has entered the command '# route'. The output is 'Kernel IP routing table', followed by a table with columns: Destination, Gateway, Genmask, Flags, Metric, Ref, Use, and Iface. The table contains two rows: 'default' with gateway '10.0.2.2', genmask '0.0.0.0', flags 'UG', metric '100', ref '0', use '0', and iface 'eth0'; and '10.0.2.0' with gateway '0.0.0.0', genmask '255.255.255.0', flags 'U', metric '100', ref '0', use '0', and iface 'eth0'.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# route
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
default 10.0.2.2 0.0.0.0 UG 100 0 0 eth0
10.0.2.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 100 0 0 eth0
```

RESULT :

Basic networking linux commands are executed successfully.