

- 3) `tracert google.com` (limits number of hops)
- 4) `tracert -q 2 google.com` (limits number of probes per hop)
- 5) `tracert -t 5 google.com` (Set initial TTL)
- 6) `tracert -z 0.5 google.com` (Set pause between probes)
- 7) `tracert -i eth0 google.com` (Use a specific network interface)

* ifconfig: (Interface Configuration) is used to view and configure network interfaces, such as assigning IP addresses, enabling/disabling interfaces, and checking network details.

- 1) `ifconfig -a` (Show all interfaces)
- 2) `ifconfig eth0` (Show details of a specific interface)
- 3) `ifconfig eth0 up` (Enable a network interface)
- 4) `ifconfig eth0 down` (Deactivates eth0)

ARP: ARP is used to view and manage the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache of a system. It helps map an IP address to its corresponding MAC address.

Nslookup: Name server lookup is a useful command for getting info from the DNS server. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS-related problems.

Netstat: The `netstat` command is a tool that helps us understand and check things about how our computer connects to the Internet.

Roll : SN-58.

Ping: Ping is a network utility that tests the connectivity between two devices by sending ICMP echo request packets and measuring the time it takes to receive a reply. It is a tool used to test network connectivity between a device with another device (IP address or domain). It sends packets and measuring how long it takes to get a reply showing whether the destination is reachable and how fast the connection is.

Traceroute :

1. Ping a website [ping google.com]
2. Ping with a limited number of packets (2 times)
[ping -c 2 google.com]
3. Ping an IP address [ping 8.8.8.8]
4. Ping with a set interval (every 2 sec)
[ping -i 2 google.com]
5. ping with a packet size of 100 bytes
[ping -s 100 google.com]

Traceroute: Traceroute is a network diagnostic tool that shows the path packets take from my computer to a destination (like a website), listing each router (hop) along the way and the time it takes to reach them. It helps identifying delays or failures in the network route.

- 1) traceroute google.com (Shows the full path packets take to reach google.com)
- 2) traceroute -n google.com (shows only IPs)