

- ③ traceroute -m 5 google.com (limits number of hops)
④ traceroute -q 2 google.com (Limits number of probes per hop).
⑤ set initial TTL traceroute -t 5 google.com (Set initial TTL)
⑥ Set pause between probes (traceroute -z 0.5 google.com)
⑦ traceroute -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 (Shows all interfaces)
- 2) ifconfig eth0 (Shows 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 : SIN-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 local device with another device (IP address or domain). It sends packets and measures 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)