netconfig  -- for configuring the Ethernet card. ( or have to edit the ifcfg-eth0 file)

netconfig –device eth1    -- to configure the second Ethernet card eth1

ifconfig   -- to see the detailed ip addresses of Ethernet cards

ifconfig  -- device eth1   = for setting the ip address of eth1

ip a         -- to see the smart details of ip addresses of Ethernet cards

ip addr add 192.168.0.222/24 device eth1    ----  (To include another ip address for the Ethernet card eth1

ip addr add 192.168.0.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 device eth2

**Routing**

First have two Ethernet cards (one card can be configured to act as a second card, but it creates problem.)

Assign two ips to them for two different networks.

Add networks by

route add –net 202.188.163.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 202.188.163.1

remove networks by

route del –net 202.188.163.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 202.188.163.1

and then enable forwarding

#sysctl –w net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding=1

( or edit the file in /proc/net/ipv4/conf/all/forwarding and change 0 to 1)

netconfig

ifconfig

ip addr

ifconfig

ifconfig eth1

ifconfig ethN

ifdown eth0

ifup eth0

/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/

static

dhcp

bootp

(((dhcp lease information = /var/lib/dhcp/dhclient-eth0.leases)))

route -n

netstat -rn

/etc/sysconfig/network   == to set the hostname

includes GATEWAY=

NISDOMAIN=

/etc/hosts

to map between hostname to ip address

/etc/host.conf   sets the order in which the name resolution for the localhost (whether to check the /etc/hosts file or query the nameserver first))

/etc/resolv.conf    dns client configuratrion.

which name servers to use

nameserver 192.168.0.5

nameserver www.hotmail.com

host www.hotmail.com   information about the nameserver

dig

nslookup

ping

traceroute

netstat

mii-tool -v

neat (GUI)

netconfig

netconfig --device eth2

redhat-config-network

hardware addresss can be found

ip addr